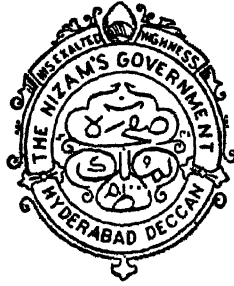




The Administration Report
of the
Medical and Public Health Department
of
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
For the year
1346 Fasli
(6th October 1936 to 5th October 1937)
With the Review thereon

**HYDERABAD-DECCAN
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS**



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HYDERABAD-DECCAN
1939

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رزولیوشن مجریہ معتمدی فوج و طبابت سرکار عالی

(صیغہ طبابت انگریزی)

نشان (۴)

واقع ۲۷ - دے سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف

مقدمہ

تنقید بر کیفیت نظم و نسق سررشتہ طبابت و صحت عامہ سرکار عالی

رپورٹ نظم و نسق سررشتہ طبابت و صحت عامہ سرکار عالی بابتہ سہ ۱۳۴۶ ف
مرتبہ نظامت طبابت و صحت عامہ سرکار عالی پیش و ملاحظہ ہوئی۔
تبصرہ:۔

۱۔ حسب سال گذشتہ سال زیر تنقید میں بھی نظامت طبابت و صحت عامہ سرکار عالی
کے فرائض کرنل جے نارمن واکر سی۔ آئی۔ ای۔ آئی۔ ایم۔ یس (ریٹائرڈ) انجام
دیتے رہے۔

۲۔ دوران سال زیر تنقید میں دو جدید دواخانہ جات کا افتتاح عمل میں آیا گویا
دواخانہ جات سرکار عالی بشمول امدادی کی تعداد بہ نسبت سال گذشتہ (۱۳۴۸) کے دوران
سال زیر تنقید میں (۱۵۰) رہی۔

۳۔ سیول سرجنوں کے کیمڈر کی ایک جائیداد پتھالو جسٹ منظور ہونے سے ختم سال
زیر تنقید بر طبی اسٹاف حسب ذیل رہا:۔

سیول سرجن - ۳۹

اسسٹنٹ سرجن - ۷۷

سب اسسٹنٹ سرجن - ۱۹۱

۴۔ سرکار کو اس اطلاع سے مسرت ہوئی کہ سال زیر رپورٹ میں مدراس نرسز اور
مڈوائف کونسل (Madras Nurses and Midwives Council) نے عثمانیہ ہسپتال

ٹریننگ اسکول کو دایگان کی تعلیم کے ادارہ کی حیثیت سے تسلیم کیا ہے اور دایگان کے اسماء درج رجسٹر کئے جانے سے بھی متفق ہے اس کے قبل اس مدرسہ کو کونسل مذکور نے (Sick Nursing) کا تعلیم کے لئے تسلیم کیا تھا۔

۵۔ سال گذشتہ کی طرح اس سال بھی سررشتہ کے حسن انتظام کے باعث دواخانہ جات کی ہر دلعزیزی عوام میں بڑھنے سے مرضاء ذکور و اناث کے مرجوعہ میں اضافہ ہوا ہے جس کی نسبت اظہار خوشنودی کیا جاتا ہے۔

۶۔ تعمیر عمارات دواخانہ جات کا کام بھی دوران سال زیر تنقید میں قابل اطمینان رہا۔

۷۔ دارالسلطنت کے اہم ادارہ جات دواخانہ عثمانیہ اور وکٹوریہ زنانہ ہسپتال ہیں ان ہر دو کے کام کی صراحت تفصیل کے ساتھ متن رپورٹ میں درج ہے ہر اعتبار سے ان دواخانہ جات کا کام قابل اطمینان ہے اور امور ذیل کو سرکار مسرت کے ساتھ نوٹ کرتی ہے:-

دواخانہ عثمانیہ

۱۔ باوجود اس کے کہ اس دواخانہ میں (۴۰۰) اندرونی مرضاء کی رہائش کا انتظام تھا لیکن دوران سال زیر تنقید میں روزانہ اوسط (۶۸، ۶۳، ۶۴) رہا اور ۱۷-شہریور ۴۶ ف کو تواندرونی مرضاء کی تعداد (۶۷۱) رہی۔

۲۔ پیٹھالوجیکل لیاپورٹری میں پہلی مرتبہ (Lang's Gold Chloride Cure) کا عمل کیا گیا۔

۳۔ انسٹیشنٹ ڈپارٹمنٹ کے تحت یہ صراحت کی گئی ہے کہ باوجود (۲۱۶۴) مریضوں کو (Anaesthetized) کیا گیا لیکن ایک بھی موت واقع نہیں ہوئی علاوہ انریس (Boyle's modified apparatus) مکمل ساز و سامان سے نصب کیا گیا ہے جو مفید ثابت ہوا۔

وکٹوریہ زنانہ ہسپتال

۴۔ اوٹ پیٹھنٹ ڈپارٹمنٹ میں سہ پہر کے وقت خاص طور پر امراض خبیثہ اور

(قبل زبگی) کلینک کا افتتاح کیا گیا ہے جو اس دواخانہ کے لئے بالکل جدید عمل ہے۔

۸۔ سررشتہ کا شعبہ صحت عامہ اہم ہے اس کے اغراض و مقاصد وسیع ہیں اضلاع میں صحت عامہ کے کام ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے توسط سے انجام پاتے ہیں اور اس بورڈ میں سررشتہ کی نمائندگی ضلع کا سیدول سرجن کرتا ہے اور وقتاً فوقتاً فنی مشورہ دیتا ہے رپورٹ زیر تنقید میں اضلاع کے صحت عامہ کے کام کی جو صراحت کی گئی ہے وہ قابل اطمینان ہے یہ امر بھی باعث مسرت ہے کہ سررشتہ مال کے تعاون کے باعث یہ شعبہ اپنے اغراض و مقاصد کی تکمیل کر رہا ہے۔

۹۔ امراض متعدی کے انسدادی تدابیر بھی تشفی بخش طور پر انجام پائے امراض چیچک اور پبلگ سے دوران سال زیر تنقید میں جو اموات واقع ہوئیں اُن کی تعداد یہ نسبت سال گذشتہ ۱۱۶۶ و ۲۳۹ (علی الترتیب) کے ۲۳۵ و ۲۱۴ (علی الترتیب) رہی اسی طرح مرض کالرہ سے اموات کی تعداد میں یہ نسبت سال گذشتہ کے (۱۵۴) کی کمی رہی۔

۱۰۔ سال زیر تنقید میں شہر حیدرآباد میں مرض پبلگ سے (۵۲۰) مبتلا ہوئے اور (۲۵۹) اموات واقع ہوئیں۔ رپورٹ میں اس امر کی وضاحت کی گئی ہے کہ ہر سال یہ دیکھا جا رہا ہے کہ اواخر ماہ شہر یور اور دوران ماہ مہر میں پبلگ اولاً اضلاع میں شروع ہوتا ہے اور متاثرہ مقامات سے جب لوگ بلذہ میں منتقل ہوتے ہیں تو یہاں بھی شروع ہو جاتا ہے گذشتہ (۸) سال میں جو انتظامات انسداد پبلگ شہر حیدرآباد میں لائے گئے اس سے یہ حقیقت واضح ہے کہ شہر حیدرآباد میں اولاً مقامی باشندہ مبتلا نہیں ہوا۔ ان حالات میں سرکار متوقع ہے کہ اس مرض کا استیصال سررشتہ کی سائنٹیفک جدوجہد سے بہت جلد ہو جائے گا۔

۱۱۔ کرنل نارمن واکر ناظم صاحب طبابت و صحت عامہ سرکار عالی کا حسن انتظام سرکار عالی کی عین خوشنودی و اطمینان کا موجب ہے۔

۱۲۔ ناظم صاحب طبابت و صحت عامہ کے زیر ہدایت و نگرانی جن افسران و ملازمین نے اپنے مفوضہ کام کو عمدگی سے انجام دیا ہے اور جن کے اسما رپورٹ زیر تنقید میں

نوٹ کئے گئے ہیں اُن کی نسبت بھی سرکار سے اظہار پسندیدگی کیا جاتا ہے فقط

شرح دستخط

عالیجناب رائٹ آنریبل نواب سر صدر اعظم بہادر

شرح دستخط

عالیجناب نواب سر صدر المہام بہادر فوج و طبابت

شرح دستخط

جناب نواب محمد یار جنگ بہادر معتمد فوج

Translation.

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

MILITARY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical Section.

RESOLUTION NO. 4 DATED 27TH DAI 1348 FASLI.

SUBJECT:—*Review on the Administration Report of the Medical and Public Health Department.*

Read the Administration Report of the Medical and Public Health Department, for the year 1346 Fasli.

REVIEW.

1. Colonel J. Norman Walker, C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retd.), continued as Director, Medical and Public Health Department.

2. During the year under review two new dispensaries were opened. The number of Government and Aided Dispensaries was 150 against 148 in the preceding year.

3. With the sanction of the post of a Pathologist in the Civil Surgeon's cadre the Medical staff at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

Civil Surgeons	..	..	39
Assistant Surgeons	..	..	77
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	..	..	191

4. The Government is pleased to note that during the year under review the Osmania Hospital Training School was recognised by the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council, as an institution for the training of Midwives and their registration by the above Council. The school was previously recognised by the Council for training in Sick Nursing.

5. It is appreciated that the efficient management of the Department leading to the increasing popularity of its institutions has, as in the preceding year led to a further increase of male and female attendance at the hospitals.

6. During the year under review the work of construction of dispensary buildings was satisfactory.

7. The important institutions of the Capital Town are the Osmania and the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The details of work done in these institutions are incorporated in the Report. In every respect the work of these hospitals was satisfactory. The Government notes the following points with pleasure:—

OSMANIA HOSPITAL

(i) Though the accommodation provided in this Hospital was for 400 in-patients only, the average number of in-patients during the year was 634.68 and on 17th Shahrewar 1346 Fasli the number had reached 671.

(ii) Lang's Gold Chloride Cure was done in the Pathological Laboratory for the first time.

(iii) Under the Anæsthetist's Department it is reported that out of 2164 patients anæsthetized not a single death had occurred. Boyle's modified apparatus with complete equipment was installed during the year and proved useful.

VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

(iv) A special afternoon Clinic for venereal diseases and an ante-natal clinic are new features of the Outpatient Department of this Hospital.

8. The Public Health Section of the Department with vast and varied aims and objects is very important. In the District towns the Public Health works are carried on through District Boards. The District Civil Surgeon represents the department in the board and offers technical advice. The Public Health activities detailed in the Report are satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that with the co-operation of the Revenue Department the Public Health Department is succeeding in its aims and objects.

9. The measures adopted for prevention of epidemics were satisfactory. The number of deaths from smallpox and plague during the year was 245 and 2145 respectively against 1166 and 2397 respectively in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 1547 in cholera cases compared with those in the previous year.

10. During the year under review there were 520 attacks and 259 deaths with plague. It is stated in the report that it has been observed every year that plague first breaks out in the District towns towards the close of Shahrewar or during the month of Mehir. It spreads in Hyderabad when the people from the infected places migrate into Hyderabad. The anti-plague measures adopted in Hyderabad City during the last eight years reveal the fact that no local resident was first attacked. Under these circumstances the Government hopes that the department's scientific activities will soon eradicate this disease.

11. The efficient management of Colonel J. Norman Walker, Director, Medical and Public Health Department is a source of real pleasure and satisfaction to Government.

12. The Government also appreciates the work of the Officers and staff who have efficiently discharged their duties under the guidance and supervision of the Director, Medical and Public Health Department and whose names have been mentioned in the Report.

(Sd.)

Rt. Hon. Sir Sadar Azam Bdr.

(Sd.)

The Hon. the Military Member.

(Sd.)

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

**MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.**

Administration Report for the year 1346 Fasli.

PART I.—MEDICAL.

Direction.—I continued as Director, Medical and Public Health Department assisted by Dr. C. F. Chenoy, Deputy Director, Public Health Department and Moulvi Syed Lutf Ahmed Saheb, Personal Assistant.

Lt.-Colonel Mohamed Ashruff, Deputy Director, Medical Department retired on pension on the 1st Isfandar 1346 Fasli and was replaced by Dr. Hasan Ali Khan, M.B., Ch.B., 1st Physician Osmania Hospital as Deputy Director.

The two posts of Assistant Directors sanctioned previously in the Health Scheme were abolished and transformed into one post of Deputy Director of Public Health.

Medical Staff.

(a) *Civil Surgeons.*—The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 39 during the year under review as the following details show :—

Chemical Examiner	..	1	permanent.
Special Plague Officer	..	1	temporary.
Chief Malaria Officer	..	1	temporary.
Osmania Hospital	..	12	{ 11 permanent, and 1 temporary.
Victoria Zenana Hospital	..	4	permanent.
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	..	1	permanent.
Mental Hospital	..	1	temporary.
City Police Hospital	..	1	temporary.
District Hospitals	..	15	permanent.
Deputy Director of Medical Department and Deputy Director of Public Health Department	..	2	permanent.

A temporary post of Pathologist was sanctioned for the year and recommendations have been made to Government for a permanent post of Pathologist on the staff of the Osmania Hospital.

Assistant Surgeons.—The total number of permanent Assistant Surgeons including 3 Assistant Surgeons employed in Jails and one in the Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak was 74. The 3 posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Plague and Malaria Departments and for the Medical Inspection of Schools remained 'temporary.'

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—The permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 186 as in 1345 Fasli. The 5 posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons (3 in the Plague Department and 2 in the Malaria Department) continued to be 'temporary.'

Extensions.—An extension of one year was granted in the service of Mrs. O. Watts, Woman Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Zenana Hospital from 4th Isfandar 1346 Fasli to 3rd Isfandar 1347 Fasli.

Retirements :—

1. Lt.-Colonel Mohamed Ashruff, Deputy Director, Medical Department retired as noted above.
2. Major M. R. W. Hart, Civil Surgeon, Osmania Hospital retired on the 9th Mehir 1346 Fasli.
3. Dr. Miss A. I. Shaw, Woman Civil Surgeon, Victoria Zenana Hospital retired on 29th Isfandar 1346 Fasli.
4. Assistant Surgeon Eshwant Rao Bhide, Osmania Hospital was invalided on 20th Dai 1346 Fasli.
5. Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahman of Mahboobnagar retired on 27th Mehir 1346 Fasli.

Honorary Appointments.—The 4 Honorary Posts of Specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat; in Skin and Venereal diseases; in the diseases of Eye; and in Dentistry continued. Dr. Miss A. Shaw was appointed to the vacant post of Honorary Surgeon at the Sultan Bazar Hospital. The other honorary post previously held by Mrs. Maqbool Ali fell vacant owing to her transfer to the Victoria Zenana Hospital as officiating Woman Civil Surgeon.

Post-Graduate Training.—6 Assistant Surgeons, 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 7 Pro-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania Hospital for Post-Graduate study. The technical experience and the knowledge of routine thus acquired by Doctors fresh from Medical Colleges and Schools is of real value to themselves and to the department.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Urdu Zabandani Examination.—As usual the Half-yearly Zabandani Examinations were held in Farwardi and Mehir 1346 Fasli. Out of 7 Medical Officers who appeared 5 passed.

Grade Examination.—Two Grade Examinations were held in Farwardi and Mehir 1346 Fasli. In all 14 Medical Officers appeared and 11 passed.

Training Classes.—Classes for the training of Nurses and Compounders were held at the Osmania Hospital. Midwives and Dais were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital and Vaccinators at the Government Vaccine Depot. Details regarding these classes are given under the respective institutions. Ward Boys and Dressers have to undergo a course and pass the examination under the Hyderabad Ambulance Board.

Leprosy Training.—During the year of report 11 Medical Officers were detailed to Dichpalli for training in leprosy, they all secured certificates of proficiency.

D.P.H. Training.—Dr. Syed Ali, M.B., B.S., and Dr. Abul Kalam Badruddin, M.B., B.S., are undergoing the D.P.H. Course in Calcutta.

D.T.M. Training.—Assistant Surgeon M. Damodaram Naidu, L.M. & S., was deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta for training in Tropical Medicines, but failed to secure the diploma.

The Hyderabad Nursing Service.—The Hyderabad Nursing Service was reorganized last year. The Reverend Mother M. Sapiencia continued to work as Lady Superintendent. British Sister Stockton was appointed as Matron from 1st Farwardi 1346 Fasli.

In the Nursing Service there were 12 resignations, 2 retirements, 1 dismissal, 3 services dispensed with, and 4 deaths during the year under report. British Sister Hay Watson in charge of Maternity Ward resigned from 29th Bahman 1346 Fasli, and British Sister Ashton was appointed from 4-11-1346 Fasli. Other vacancies were filled up from among the qualified probationers and by direct recruitments.

Staff Nurse P. Remegius, Nurses N. E. Natiker and E. Napier were selected to undergo the Health Visitors' training at New Delhi in Lady Reading Health School with effect from 1st October 1937.

The Nursing Service worked efficiently in face of great strain imposed by the very large attendance of patients. But for the services of unpaid probationers the work would break down.

Regarding the Training School for Probationer Nurses, the following is a detailed statement of the results at the two examinations held during the year at the Osmania Hospital :—

Class	APRIL 1937		SEPTEMBER 1937	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
Preliminary probationers	15	12	10	10
1st Year	7	4	5	4
2nd Year	5	3	7	5
3rd Year (Final) in Sick Nursing ..	6	4	3	3
Midwifery	5	4	4	4

In the Nursing Service all vacancies could not be filled promptly as Mulki candidates are not available.

The sanctioned list of 12 Nurses employed at King Koti Mubarak remained unaltered throughout the year. In addition commands for extra Nurses for the Palaces both from the Hospital Staff and from outside were attended to. The average number working in the Palaces was 25.

It is recorded with the deepest regret that the tragic death of the following four efficient Nurses occurred as a result of a drowning accident.

Staff Nurse M. Jones.

Nurse B. Culas.

Nurse F. Dawson (Probationer).

Nurse M. Reville („)

During the year under report, the Osmania Hospital Training School was recognised by the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council, as an institution for the training of Midwives and their registration by the above Council. (Vide G. O. No. 2320—P.H., dated the 25th September 1937). The School was previously recognised by the Council for training in Sick Nursing.

The cadre of the Nursing Service remained at the beginning and end of the year 1346 Fasli as follows :—

Osmania Hospital	Superintendent Hyderabad Nursing Service	Matron	British Sisters	Home Sisters	Indian Sisters	Staff Nurses	Trained Nurse
On 1-1-1346 F.	.. 1	..	2	1	8	16	25
On 30-12-1346 F.	.. 1	1	1	1	11	15	20
Probationers paid and unpaid.							
On 1-1-1346 F.	.. 21		..	28			
On 30-12-1346 F.	.. 22		..	24			
Victoria Zenana Hospital	..	Matron	Assistant Matron		Staff Nurses	Trained Nurses	
On 1-1-1346 F.	.. ..	1	1	..	6	22	..
On 30-12-1346 F.	.. ..	1	1	..	6	23	..
Sultan Bazars Hospital	..	Staff Nurses		Trained Nurses			
On 1-1-1346 F.	.. ..	1	..	..	2	..	..
On 31-12-1346 F.	.. ..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Isolation Hospital	..	Indian Sister		Trained Nurses			
On 1-1-1346 F.	.. ..	1	..	..	3	..	..
On 30-12-1346 F.	.. ..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Mental Hospital	..	One trained Nurse continued to work throughout the year.					

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The number of permanent Medical Institutions in the Dominions was 148 as last year.

Two new Dispensaries were opened at Nizamsagar and Kotgir in Nizamabad district. The details are as follows :—

1. Government	..	..	133
2. Aided by Local Fund	..	..	7
3. Sarf-e-Khas	..	..	5
4. State Aided	..	..	3

Total permanent institutions	..	148
Dispensaries	..	2 (sanctioned temporarily).
Total	..	150

Village Relief.—In 1343 Fasli the Scheme of Subsidized Medical Practitioners framed to extend medical aid at remote villages was sanctioned and paid for by Government for 3 years.

At the end of the experimental period a modified scheme based on experience was recommended for permanent adoption. District Boards were asked to adopt the scheme permanently. All District Boards reported well on the scheme but they could not afford the increased financial demand. This valuable scheme had to be closed in the year of report, to the great regret of the Medical Department and the distress of the villagers.

Medical Statistics.—There was a marked increase in the attendance of patients in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries. The new patients treated during the year numbered 2,833,878 against 2,618,112 in the previous year. The daily average was 21,150.37 compared with 19,378 recorded in 1345 Fasli. The following comparative table shows the number of patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries during the past five years.

Fasli Year.	Number of patients treated (new and old).		Daily average.
1342	..	5,637,393	15,566
1343	..	6,221,688	17,046
1344	..	6,299,690	17,659
1345	..	7,004,783	19,378
1346	..	7,707,845	21,150.37

In-Patients. (Statement No. 2).

The number of new in-patients admitted in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year was 37,782 compared with 36,982 in the preceding year, and the daily average rose from 1,498 to 1,630. The result of treatment afforded in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries was as follows :—

		1345 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Cured	.. ..	22,731	22,497
Relieved	.. ..	5,753	6,836
Discharged otherwise	.. ..	5,132	5,454

Deaths.—The deaths registered during the year in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 2,065 against 1,853 recorded last year.

Beds.—2,646 beds were available during the year against 2,479 in the previous year.

Outpatients.—The number of new outpatients registered in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1346 Fasli was 2,796,096 compared with 2,581,130 recorded last year, an increase of 214,966 patients. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 1,951,957 against 17,880 last year. The details of the diseases treated are shown in Statement No. III.

Surgical Operations.—The Surgical Operations performed in all the Medical Institutions during the year amounted to 107,572 compared with 87,688 in the previous year. Of these 10,916 were Major and 96,656 Minor operations as compared with 9,998 and 77,690 respectively in 1345 Fasli.

The following comparative table shows the result of treatment :—

		1345 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Cured	.. ..	81,262	98,566
Relieved	.. ..	5,595	8,073
Discharged otherwise	.. ..	571	664
Died	.. ..	291	244
Remaining under treatment	.. ..	235	260
Total	.. ..	87,954	107,807

The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated during the year was 0.22 against 0.27 in 1345 Fasli.

Classification of Patients. Sex: (Statement No. VI).

The classification of patients treated during the year is as follows according to :—

(a) Sex:		1345 Fasli	1346 Fasli.
Men	.. ..	1,137,646	1,233,564
Women	.. ..	560,186	587,861
Children (Male)	.. ..	548,010	603,581
Children (Female)	.. ..	372,270	408,872
Total	.. ..	2,618,112	2,833,878

(b) Religion.

		1345 Fasli	1346 Fasli	+ Increase — Decrease
Muslims	.. ..	1,376,418	1,474,677	+ 98,259
Hindus	.. ..	1,189,926	1,302,064	+ 112,138
Christians	.. ..	31,511	35,123	+ 3,612
Other Castes	.. ..	20,257	22,014	+ 1,754
Total	.. ..	2,618,112	2,833,878	+ 215,763

Post-Mortem Examinations.—804 Post-Mortem Examinations were made during the year against 960 last year.

Medical Aid to Women.—The full cadre of Woman Medical Officers of the Department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons all working at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. 12 Assistant Surgeons and 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Institutions.—Qualified Woman Doctors were attached to the following institutions where there are reasonable arrangements for the privacy of women.

Osmania Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Chaderghat Hospital, Sultan Bazar Hospital, Mental Hospital, Police Hospital and Aliabad, Doodbowli, Suburban and Khairatabad Dispensaries all in Hyderabad City.

In the districts all the 15 Headquarter Hospitals and Jalna.

Women are also seen in all the hospitals of the State. The Victoria Zenana Hospital in Hyderabad and the Rani Shernapalli Hospital and the Aided Mission Hospital at Khammameth are special institutions where women are treated exclusively by women.

Beds.—The beds maintained for women in-patients numbered 1,049 against 985 in the preceding year.

Woman Patients Treated.—During the year 17,513 women including female children were treated as indoor patients against 17,264 admitted last year, and the total number of woman outpatients including female children, was 979,220 against 915,192 in the preceding year.

Maternity Work.—5,024 Maternity cases were attended to in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries as against 4,284 in the previous year. Of these 3,627 were cases of normal labour, and 1,397 of abnormal labour against 3,413 and 871 respectively in 1345 Fasli. Further 2,398 labour cases (including abnormal) were conducted outside the Hospitals. The work done in the Gynæcological, Obstetric, Medical and Surgical sections of the Osmania, Victoria, Rani Shernapalli Zenana Hospitals is detailed in the following table.

S.No.	Particulars	Osmania Hospital	Victoria Zenana Hospital	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital
1	<i>Maternity Cases :</i>			
	(i) Normal.	926	2,378	189
	(ii) Abnormal.	256	212	25
	(iii) Anti-Natal cases	914	337	297
	(iv) Post-Natal cases	107	172	63
2	Maternity Operations	295	536	34
3	Gynæcological cases (Indoor)	891	1,085	40
4	<i>In-patients :</i>			
	(i) New	891	6,534	207
	(ii) Their treatment days.	9,161	79,116	1,950
5	<i>Outpatients:</i>			
	(i) New	28,100	33,264	8,982
	(ii) Return Visits	66,880	46,818	15,025
6	General Surgical Operations.	163	1,278	125

The figures for the Gulbarga Zenana Hospital are comparatively small. This institution had only 9 beds.

Besides the above figures 1,859 cases of labour were attended to in Hyderabad City, by trained Dais working under the control and supervision of the Helath Visitors of the 3 Infant Welfare Centres.

Buildings.—The following buildings were completed during the year 1346 Fasli.

1. Branch Dispensary at Pattan.
2. Branch Dispensary at Vijapur.
3. Branch Dispensary at Manvi.
4. Special design hospital at Latur.
5. Branch Dispensary at Ahmedpur.
6. Woman doctors' quarters at Karimnagar.

Maternity wards at Matwara and Raichur were built to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of H.E.H. the Nizam.

Administrative sanction of Government for the following works costing Rs. 40,250 chargeable to Shahi funds was received during the year and was communicated to the Public Works Department for construction.

1. Construction of Civil Surgeon's quarters at Bir.
2. Heightening the compound wall of Doctors' quarters at Raichur.
3. Special repairs to Civil Hospital, Raichur.
4. Special repairs to the Civil Hospital at Manthany.
5. Emergent repairs to Civil Dispensary at Chinnoor.
6. Installation of drying apparatus at Osmania Hospital.
7. Civil Surgeon's quarters at Bidar.

Administrative sanction of Government for the construction of Branch Dispensary with menials' quarters, latrine, well, wire-fencing and post-mortem room at Sultanabad costing Rs. 28,000 chargeable to Local Fund, was received during the year and communicated to the Chairman, District Board for construction.

Inspections.—I inspected 10 Headquarters Hospitals and 15 Taluq Dispensaries during the year of report besides occasional surprise visits to the City Hospitals and Dispensaries. In all I spent 51 days in camp.

I visited the Madanapalli Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Anantagiri Hill in connection with the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and inspected the sanitation at the Singareni Collieries.

Dr. Hasan Ali Khan, Deputy Director, Medical Department inspected 5 Headquarter Hospitals and 15 Taluq Dispensaries including one Dispensary of the Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak.

The District Civil Surgeons visited all the Dispensaries in their jurisdiction twice besides their tours made in connection with Public Health matters.

The Civil Surgeon as District Health Officer assisted by other Inspecting Officers are touring more regularly. By private talks and official propaganda, the public interest has been aroused and co-operation of the people in measures recommended for the prevention and arrest of epidemics has been secured to a considerable extent. The District Health Officers are now known in their districts and there is not only a marked increase in the popularity of hospitals but improvement is appreciable in the control of epidemics and in general sanitation.

More intimate contact with outlying tracts has revealed a widespread infection of faws among aboriginal people living in the jungles and large numbers of these cases are being very successfully treated by special touring medical units. Several areas heavily infected with Malaria have been found, scientific surveys have been made and campaigns against Malaria are in progress or will be organized as soon as funds can be provided. Endemic areas of Plague are known and have been brought under control with marked benefit.

The Public Health Department is in touch with the Water Board, the Well Sinking Department and in Hyderabad City with the City Improvement Board. Steady progress is being made in improving water supplies and drainage. Sanitation and conservancy in the town is much improved and is constantly supervised by trained Health Inspectors.

Model grain markets, slaughter houses, meat and vegetable markets and latrines have been constructed on approved designs in a very large number of towns.

In all schemes of town planning and house extensions and with regard to building rules the Revenue Department consult the Public Health Department. Other departments responsible for public and educational buildings should more freely, seek advice from the Public Health Department.

Schemes.—The following schemes proposed last year remained under consideration of Government at the close of the year of report.

1. The scheme of provision of T. B. Sanatorium and two T. B. Clinics.
2. The scheme for the Registration of Medical Practitioners.
3. The scheme to establish a uniform scale of pay for employees of the Medical Department whether paid by Government, Sarf-e-Khas or District Boards.
4. The scheme for the establishment of a separate Eye Hospital on modern lines.
5. The scheme for the reorganization of the Police Hospital.
6. The scheme for provision of a Mental Hospital.

Anti-Rabic Treatment.—During the year under report Anti-Rabic Treatment was available at five Centres in the Dominions. A sixth temporary Anti-Rabic Centre was opened at Pargi in Mahboobnagar district as an emergency measure in the month of Ardibehisht.

The total number of new patients treated during the year was 868 against 963 last year.

Particulars	ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT CENTRES						Total for all Centres during 1346 Fasli.	As compared with 1345 Fasli.
	Chemical Laboratory Hyderabad	Temporary Centre, Pargi.	Aurangabad.	Nizamabad.	Gulbarga.	Warangal.		
<i>Number of patients :—</i>								
Balance of previous year 1345 F. ..	12	..	1	..	..	..	12	81
During year under report. ..	780	11	14	8	36	19	868	963
Total.	792	11	15	8	36	19	881	994
<i>Total treated during year 1346 F.</i>								
Men. ..	383	6	8	6	23	12	438	414
Women. ..	109	3	..	..	2	1	115	169
Male Children ..	282	1	6	2	8	5	254	329
Female Children. ..	68	1	1	..	3	1	74	82
Total.	792	11	15	8	36	19	881	994
As compared with 1345 F. ..	902	15	28	5	30	19	994	..

5 per cent. Carbolic Sheep Vaccine obtained from Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, was used as in the previous years. The dose of Vaccine administered is based on :—

1. Situation of the wound.
2. Nature of the wound.
3. Age of the patient.

Accordingly the number of new patients treated during 1346 Fasli are classified as under.

Category of wounds	Male	Female	Children		Total during 1346 F.	Percentage to Total during 1346 F.
			Male	Female		
Class I ..	26	8	18	2	49	5.7
Class II ..	178	59	132	47	416	49.9
Class III ..	196	35	76	17	324	37.3
Class IV-a...	21	7	13	4	45	5.2
Class IV-b...	11	5	14	4	34	3.9
Total ..	432	114	243	74	868	
Previous year's Balance	6	1	6	..	13	
Total treated during 1346 Fasli ..	438	115	254	74	881	

With reference to biting animals the number of new patients treated under the above classification is as follows :—

Nature of biting animals	Number of persons bitten under class						Percentage to total
	I	II	III	IV-a	IV-b	Total	
Dog ..	48	897	808	44	32	819	94.4
Jackal ..	1	10	6	..	1	18	2.0
Man ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	0.2
Other animals ..	4	8	15	1	1	29	3.4
Total ..	49	416	824	45	34	868	100.0

Result of treatment at the various Centres during 1346 Fasli is grouped as under :—

Particulars	Anti-Rabic Treatment Centres						Total for all Centres during 1346 Fasli	As compared with 1345 Fasli
	Chemical Laboratory Hyderabad	Temporary Centre, Pargi	Aurangabad	Nizamabad	Gulbarga	Warangal		
Number fully treated and discharged ..	262	6	18	8	30	17	336	519
Number did not complete the treatment ..	521	5	2	..	5	2	535	461
Number died during treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number remaining under treatment at the end of the year ..	9	..	..	..	1	..	10	14
Total ..	792	11	15	8	36	19	881	994
As compared with 1345 F. ..	902	15	28	5	30	19	994	..

Reaction.—Patients belonging to Class IV-a and IV-b receiving 7 and 10 c.c. of Vaccine respectively invariably showed signs of severe local and general reaction during the course of treatment which had to be interrupted.

Financial Aspect.—Total quantity of Anti-Rabic Vaccine indented from Pasteur Institute, Coonoor for all Centres during the year was 22,307 c.c. costing B.G. Rs. 3,060 against 26,241 c.c. costing B.G. Rs. 4,200 for 1345 Fasli.

FINANCIAL (MEDICAL).

(a) *Income.*

The following statement shows the income from various sources during 1346 Fasli amounting to Rs. 60,242-0-8 against Rs. 60,463-3-9 in the preceding year.

S. No.	Particulars.	Income.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Dividend from John Law Fund ..	5,683	- 8	- 0
2.	Dividend from Sultan-Ul-Hukma Fund ..	375	- 0	- 0
3.	Osmania Hospital :—			
	(a) Rent realised from paying patients ..	25,827	- 0	- 0
	(b) X-Ray Fees	5,770	- 12	- 0
	(c) Pathological Laboratory Fees ..	1,239	- 8	- 0
	(d) Hire realised on Motor Ambulance ..	1,032	- 4	- 0
	(e) Miscellaneous	577	- 2	- 0
4.	Victoria Zenana Hospital :—			
	(a) Rent realised from paying patients ..	14,400	- 0	- 0
	(b) Miscellaneous	1,822	- 15	- 5
5.	Sale of Medicines	1,737	- 4	- 2
6.	Chemical and Bacteriological Examination Fees	789	- 8	- 0
7.	Sale of bottles, etc., of City and District Hospitals	698	- 11	- 11
8.	Sale of pamphlets on infectious diseases, etc.	288	- 7	- 2
	Total ..	60,242	- 0	- 8

(b) *Expenditure.**Director's Office.—(Statement No. VIII.—A).*

The cost of the Head Office during the year of report was Rs. 1,54,006-10-2 against Rs. 1,59,982-10-4 in the previous year. The details of the expenditure of the year of the report and the previous year are as shown below :—

Particulars.	1345 Fasli.			1346 Fasli.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Gazetted Staff ..	75,618	- 0	- 4	68,396	- 13	- 0
Pay of Non-gazetted Staff	37,103	- 4	- 9	36,963	- 3	- 5
Pay of Menial Staff ..	4,831	- 8	- 9	5,241	- 1	- 11
Allowances ..	12,133	- 5	- 3	11,880	- 0	- 0
Bhatta and Tour Charges	9,493	- 6	- 9	12,250	- 0	- 0
Contingencies ..	10,936	- 7	- 5	10,131	- 7	- 10
Special Charges ..	9,866	- 9	- 1	9,144	- 0	- 0
Total ..	1,59,982	- 10	- 4	1,54,006	- 10	- 2

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—(Statement No. VII).

The expenditure in the Civil Medical Institutions of the Dominions amounted to Rs. 17,05,873-1-5 against Rs. 16,85,510-9-5 in 1345 Fasli, the details of expense incurred during the two years 1345 Fasli and 1346 Fasli are as follows :—

Particulars.	1345 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pay of Gazetted Staff ..	4,17,880-12 - 2	4,21,555-10 - 5
Pay of Non-gazetted Staff	4,76,333 - 4 - 5	4,92,618-15 - 9
Pay of Menial Staff ..	1,57,706 - 2 - 1	1,59,404 - 5 - 7
Allowances ..	59,592-14-10	53,745-13 - 4
Bhatta and Tour charges	20,269-10 - 3	24,041-10 - 9
Contingencies ..	58,734 - 5 - 5	*61,816 - 8 - 8
Diet of Patients ..	1,28,615 - 5 - 6	1,32,149 - 8 - 3
House Rent ..	8,907 - 4 - 1	8,300-15 - 1
Special Charges ..	1,38,127-14 - 5	1,30,105-15 - 2
Drugs and Hospital Necessaries ..	2,19,343 - 0 - 3	2,22,133-10 - 5
Total ..	16,85,510 - 9 - 5	17,05,873 - 1 - 5

*Including Rs. 287-12-6 of Medical Stores.

The expenditure of the undermentioned departments is shown under each separately :—

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory.

Special Plague Department.

Chief Malaria Department.

COLONEL JOHN LAW ENDOWMENT FUND.

(Statement No. VII.A).

Rs. 3,226-8-10 stood to the credit of the Osmania Hospital in the Imperial Bank of India at the close of 1345 Fasli. This together with the dividend received from the John Law Fund during 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 7,055-12-8. Of this Rs. 4,135-13-3 were spent during the year on additional comforts for patients, such as, artificial limbs, fruit, patent medicines and foods.

The balance to the credit of Osmania Hospital at the close of the year was Rs. 2,919-15-5.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital had to its credit Rs. 904-13-0 at the close of 1345 Fasli. Rs. 1,854-4-2 were credited to this Hospital from the dividend of the John Law Fund during 1346 Fasli. Of this Rs. 1,915-0-10 were spent during the year on additional comforts for patients leaving a balance of Rs. 844-0-4.

SULTAN-UL-HUKMA FUND.

(Statement No. VII—B).

There was a balance of Rs. 622-0-0 to the credit of the Osmania Hospital at the Imperial Bank of India. Rs. 375 were received as annual dividend during 1346 F. Rs. 20 per month were sent to the Dispensary at Narayanpet and Rs. 10 per month from Shehrewar 1346 Fasli to the District Hospital, Raichur to be spent on diet, milk, etc., for indigent patients as sanctioned by the Trustees. This together with the money-order fee amounted to Rs. 273-6-0. There was a balance of Rs. 723-10-0 at the close of the year.

 MEDICAL SUPPLIES.
Purchase of "European Medicines."

The annual allotment for purchase of "European Medicine" sanctioned by Government for 1346 Fasli, was H.S. Rs. 188,264. From Rs. 188,264 sanctioned for "European Medicine" a sum of Rs. 32,000 for Hospital Necessaries, a sum of Rs. 943 for Osmania Hospital and a sum of Rs. 500 for Accounts Branch, total Rs. 33,443 was transferred, leaving a net balance under "European Medicine" of Rs. 1,49,821. From this amount Rs. 1,49,814-1-4 had been utilized in providing drugs to all the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Medical Department with a saving of Rs. 6-14-8.

Purchase of "Surgical Instruments."

The annual allotment for "Surgical Instruments" sanctioned by Government for 1346 Fasli, was Rs. 18,000. Of this Rs. 17,998-13-2 were spent leaving a saving of Rs. 1-2-10.

Purchase of "Hospital Necessaries."

The annual allotment for "Hospital Necessaries" is H.S. Rs. 20,000. Rs. 32,000 were reappropriated from the grant for "European Medicine" making a total of Rs. 52,000 in all. Out of this Rs. 51,945-7-6 had been spent leaving a balance of Rs. 54-8-6.

"Country Medicine."

The annual allotment for "Country Medicine" was H.S. Rs. 500 and sum of Rs. 200 for Sultan Bazar Hospital, making a total of Rs. 700, out of which Rs. 284-6-7 were spent leaving a sum of Rs. 415-9-5.

Gauze and Bandage for City.

The sanctioned allotment of Gauze and Bandage for City was Rs. 650; out of this Rs. 647-13-10 were spent leaving a sum of Rs. 2-2-2 unspent.

Contingencies.—Rs. 300 was sanctioned for contingencies, out of which Rs. 287-12-6 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 12-8-6. All unspent balance lapsed to Government.

Board of Survey.—The Board passed bills amounting to Rs. 2,20,617-2-7 and nominated the following Firms for the supply of drugs, instruments and other Hospital requirements:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1. Drug and Sundries | .. | Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta. |
| 2. Surgical Instruments | .. | Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Bombay. |
| 3. Sera and Vaccine | .. | Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta. |
| 4. Dressings and Bedding and Clothing | .. | Messrs. J. C. Pinto & Co., Secunderabad. |
| 5. Wooden Furniture | .. | Mint Workshop, Hyderabad-Dn. |
| 6. Aseptic Furniture | .. | Messrs. Ghulam Nabi & Sons, Lahore. |
| 7. Tabloids, etc. | .. | Messrs. Burgoyne & Burbidges Co., London. |
| 8. Refilling of Oxygen Gas.. | | Messrs. K. Chapman & Co., Bombay. |

REPORT OF THE OSMANIA HOSPITAL FOR 1346 FASLI.

Staff.—I remained in charge of the Osmania Hospital as Superintendent.

Civil Surgeon Dr. D. S. R. Naidoo and Assistant Surgeon P. B. Kanade continued as First and Second Resident Medical Officers respectively.

Visiting Staff is as follows :—

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Dr. M. K. Pandit, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.,
D.T.M., D.P.H., T.D.D., | | First Physician. |
| Dr. Bankat Chandra, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
M.R.C.P., | | Second Physician. |
| Dr. Khursheed Hussain, M.B., Ch. B., | .. | First Surgeon and
Professor of Surgery. |
| Dr. V. S. Moholkar, F.R.C.S., | .. .. | Second Surgeon. |
| Dr. C. L. Modi, F.R.C.S., | .. .. | Third Surgeon. |
| Dr. V. G. Borgaonker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., L.M., | | Gynæcological and
Obstetric Surgeon
and Professor of
Obstetrics. |
| Dr. S. A. Rahim, M.B., B.S., D.O., | .. | Ophthalmic Surgeon
and Professor of
Ophthalmology. |
| Dr. S. A. Jabbar, M.B., B.S., D.M.R.E., | .. | Radiologist. |
| Dr. S. B. Surti, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., | .. | Outpatient Surgeon. |
| Dr. Abdul Ali Khan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., | .. | Anæsthetist. |

Dr. D. B. Kulkarni, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H., F.C.S.,	Pathologist.
Dr. S. W. Hardikar, M.D., M.R.C.P., ..	Honorary Physician and Professor of Pharmacology.

Honorary Staff is as follows :—

Dr. R. Venkat Rao, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.L.O.,	Ear, Nose and Throat Department.
Dr. B. G. Ranade, M.B., B.S.,	Skin and Venereal Department.
Dr. B. K. Phatak, M.B., B.S., D.O., ..	Eye Department.
Dr. C. J. Morris, L.D.Sc.,	Dental Department.

On the transfer of Dr. M. Hasan Ali Khan, as officiating Deputy Director, Medical and Public Health Department, Dr. M. K. Pandit, Civil Surgeon, Aurangabad was appointed as First Physician. On 5-1-1946 Fasli Major M. R. W. Hart went on 25 days privilege leave preparatory to retirement on 10-8-1946 Fasli and Dr. V. G. Borgaonker who was acting for him was confirmed as Obstetric Surgeon.

With effect from 12-6-1946 Fasli, Dr. M. Ali Hussain Professor of Pathology ceased to work in the Pathological Department of Osmania Hospital, and Dr. D. B. Kulkarni was posted in the Laboratory.

Several of the newly appointed Medical Officers were posted as House Physicians and Surgeons for one year.

Accommodation.—The sanctioned number of beds for this Hospital is only 400, but the daily average number of in-patients was 634.68 in spite of concerted efforts to keep down the numbers. On 17-10-1946 Fasli a maximum of 671 in-patients was recorded. The practice of transferring chronic and incurable cases to other institutions and the majority of T. B. cases to the Lingampalli Hospital has been continued. As mentioned in previous reports the creation of a separate Eye Hospital would greatly relieve the constant strain on the out and in-patient departments.

Nurses for whom no accommodation was provided when the hospital was designed continued to occupy two wards which could not be opened to receive patients for want of additional staff and funds. Great strain was imposed on the medical and nursing staff throughout the whole year. Recommendations to increase the Nursing Staff are now before Government.

Patients treated	1942 F.	1943 F.	1944 F.	1945 F.	1946 F.
Outpatient Department	350,916	420,257	400,941	423,552	457,515
Daily average ..	961.41	1,151.38	1,096.42	1,160.42	1,253.32
In-patient Department	165,562	187,441	228,460	226,358	281,688
Daily average ..	453.59	513.51	621.08	621.70	634.68
Deaths ..	698	813	789	706	769
Deaths per 100 ..	7.02	6.92	5.94	4.98	5.89

As usual, one-fourth of the deaths occurred in cases admitted in a moribund condition terminating fatally in less than 48 hours.

Operations				1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
Major	..	..	..	1,456	1,773	2,769	3,413	3,728
Minor	..	..	..	9,652	9,884	9,883	11,808	17,776
Total				11,108	11,657	12,152	15,221	21,504
Deaths in operated cases				68	81	85	135	79

Special Outpatient Departments				New patients	Old patients	Total
1. Eye Department.						
	1346 F.	..	..	14,619	20,211	34,838
	1345 F.	..	..	14,938	19,809	34,747
2. Ear, Nose and Throat Department.						
	1346 F.	..	..	18,917	11,251	25,168
	1345 F.	..	..	7,043	17,509	24,552
3. Skin and Venereal Department.						
	1346 F.	..	..	18,880	31,244	50,124
	1345 F.	..	..	8,208	19,417	27,625
4. Dental Department						
	1346 F.	..	..	15,537	5,396	20,933
	1345 F.	..	..	6,579	3,054	9,633
5. X-Ray and Electrical Department				See below.		

Eye Department.		1346 F.	1345 F.
Outpatients treated	..	34,830	34,747
Daily average	.. ..	95.36	95.20
In-patients treated	.. ..	33,876	31,121
Daily average	.. ..	92.81	85.26
Operations performed	.. ..	1,247	1,190

The all-round increase in figures fully justifies the creation of a separate Eye Hospital as mentioned in previous reports. Dr. B. K. Phatak, the Honorary Ophthalmologist, was given seven beds in Male Ophthalmic Ward and one operation day a week.

More than 12 beds per day were occupied by the Ear, Nose and Throat cases. For lack of accommodation more patients could not be taken in. This justifies the opening of a separate ward for these cases, not possible at present for want of staff and funds.

The Skin and Venereal Specialist is allotted 12 beds and these were always occupied and patients have to wait for an empty bed. Many cases were sent from districts and it is very difficult to meet the increasing demand for beds.

X-Ray Department	1843 F.	1844 F.	1845 F.	1846 F.
Electro-Medical Therapy				
In-patient ..	2,323	2,942	3,072	3,642
Outpatient ..	7,150	8,355	12,691	13,719
Ultra-Violet Therapy				
In-patient ..	374	982	1,424	1,055
Outpatient ..	8,071	3,188	3,097	3,688
Radiography				
In-patient ..	2,150	2,987	2,687	2,897
Outpatient ..	1,686	1,908	2,527	2,809
Deep X-Ray Therapy				
In-patient ..	38	98	161	444
Outpatient ..	171	603	1,231	1,426
Fluoroscopy				
In-patient ..	28	160	234	197
Outpatient ..	3	25	56	114
Clinical Photography				
In-patient ..	68	54	76	135
Outpatient ..	14	7	1	6
Total ..	17,021	21,154	27,257	30,132

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income earned and credited to		
Treasury	2,764 8 0	3,920 8 0
	4,887 8 0	5,175 4 0

Pathological Laboratory.—There was a slight decrease in the number of specimens examined in the Pathological Laboratory, where one Pathologist is employed in place of two. The Physicians are to be commended for encouraging students to do more clinical Pathology in the wards and discouraging the use of the Laboratory for routine examination. Work requiring Laboratory technic has shown an appreciable increase. Lang's Gold Chloride Curve was done for the first time in this Laboratory.

Maternity Department.—The number of Maternity cases attended in 1346 Fasli, is 1,182. Of these 926 were normal and 256 detailed below were abnormal :—

Forceps	108
Curretage and Evacuation	77
Version	24
Podalic extraction	14
Craniotomy	9
Cæssarean Section	9
Vesicular Mole	5
Removal of Placenta	10
Total	256

Out of the 256 abnormal cases 117 were delivered in No. 2 Labour Ward having been handled unskillfully before admission into the Hospital. 107 post-natal cases delivered outside were admitted into Maternity Ward No. 2, and 19 Tetanus cases were treated in the admission room with five deaths.

The number of ante-natal cases was 2,161; of these 902 were treated as in-patients and the rest attended the special ante-natal clinic in the Gynæcological Examination Room on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and also in the Woman's Outpatient Department. The full number of deliveries during 1346 Fasli was 1,181 compared with 1,073 in 1345 Fasli.

In the Gynæcological Section, 891 new in-patients were treated. 526 Gynæcological operations were performed with only two deaths. The selected operations are as follows :—

Hysterectomy	..	..	37
Salpinjectomy	..	..	29
Overiotomy	..	..	22
Laparotomy	..	..	7
Gilliam's Operation	..	..	4
Perineorrhaphy	..	..	11

Woman's Outpatient Department	1346 F.	1345 F.
Number of cases treated	.. 94,725	86,896
New cases	.. .. 27,845	34,376
Old cases	.. .. 66,880	52,520
Ante-natal cases	.. .. 1,259	1,175
Operations	.. .. 163	317

Casualty Department.—The number of casualty cases was 6,497 including 577 fractures, 133 cases of poisoning. There were 77 cases of acute abdomen, in spite of very late admission of acute abdominal cases, the emergent operations undertaken were 16 of which 11 were successful in saving life. The treatment of poisoning was very successful, only 18 cases proved fatal.

Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are posted on "Casualty Duty" for 24 hours each on alternate days. One Medical Officer and one Woman Doctor are on hospital duty day and night for emergencies in the wards. The Resident Medical Officers are always available for consultation.

Clinical Training of Medical Students.—All students of the Osmania Medical College attend the Hospital for clinical work during the last three years of their course. It is proposed to further equip the clinical side rooms attached to Medical and Surgical Wards. This will increase the opportunities for practical experience. The routine clinical work, special clinical demonstrations and lectures in the in and outpatient departments and instruction in the special departments. The teaching combined with the enormous amount of clinical material gives our students unique opportunities for study.

It was decided in one of the staff meetings held in the Osmania Hospital that the Visiting Staff should give a series of lectures, subjects useful to private Medical Practitioners and Government Medical Officers as a refresher course. This was done in the summer vacation. The Visiting Staff merit thanks for doing the above work at some personal inconvenience. The Medical Practitioners appreciated this Post-Graduate course which is to be continued.

Anæsthetist's Department.—One Civil Surgeon and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon continued to work in this department. The number of patients anæsthetised during the year under report, by various methods is 2,164 compared with 1,750 during 1345 Fasli. The absence of mortality in such a large number of cases is worthy of note. An important feature this year was the installation of Boyl's modified apparatus for anæsthesia with full equipment. The number of cases anæsthetised with the help of this apparatus proved very successful.

Medical Stores.—One Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge of the Hospital Medical Stores. He is also responsible for the training of probationer Compounders. He also instructs the ward menial staff in First Aid.

The annual allotment for drugs and Hospital necessities is Rs. 33,000. In spite of enforcing great economy, the expenditure exceeded the allotment by over Rs. 8,000. Over 20 lacs of doses of medicine were issued at a cost of less than 4 pies per dose.

Note on Colonel John Law's Fund.—As in the previous years expenditure on proprietary and patent medicines not supplied by Government funds, artificial limbs, spectacles, and travelling charges for indigent patients was met from this fund.—a great boon to poor patients and a splendid memorial to Colonel John Law.

Training of Compounders.—Thirteen permanent Compounders assisted by the probationer Compounders worked throughout the year. One woman Compounder continued to work in the women's Outpatient Department.

25 probationer Compounders were recruited for training in the beginning of the year. These, with one who had not completed his course in the previous year were trained. Of these eight left the class, the remaining 18 appeared for the final examination and all qualified.

Nursing Establishment.—Miss M. Stockton was appointed Matron from the 1st Farwardi. Sister G. G. Ashton (British Sister) arrived from England and took charge of the Maternity Wards from 4th Mehir.

The cadre of Nurses in the Osmania Hospital remained the same as last year.

	Matron	Home Sister	Indian Sisters	Staff Nurses
Remained at the beginning of the year ..	1	1	8	16
Remained at the end of the year ..	1	1	10	15
	Trained Nurses	Paid Probationers	Honorary Probationers	
Remained at the beginning of the year ..	25	21	28	
Remained at the end of the year ..	20	22	24	

Kitchen Department.—The Steward continued to be in charge of the kitchen department, assisted by a Sister and the 2nd Resident Medical Officer supervised the whole department.

As before no private diet was allowed inside the Hospital and the Hospital kitchen supplied food to all the patients and the service was uniformly good.

The Chemical Examiner's reports regarding the analysis of articles of diet speaks for the excellent quality of diet provided. During the year, in no case did the Chemical Examiner find any adulteration or bad quality.

Electrician and Pumping Department.—No efforts were spared to cut down the cost of current by reducing the number of lights and stopping the fans for the cool months.

Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the Hospital was well kept up. The annual maintenance work was partially done. Orders had been issued to instal a drying chamber and procure ironing table. This will relieve inconvenience in the Hospital laundry, especially during the monsoon months.

The ward boys and menial servants continued to render good service even under great strain. Many of these servants are given instruction in First Aid under the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board.

General Remarks.—Early in the beginning of the year the Advisory Board met once. After the completion of the year, it met once again and noted that the pressure of work in all departments justifies a increase in staff, but particularly in the Nursing Staff.

There were two meetings of the Hospital Staff to consider improvements and matters relating to internal administration.

The Hospital was fortunate in having some distinguished visitors, who had expressed their appreciation in the following remarks :—

“It was a great pleasure to visit this fine hospital and to be taken round it by Colonel Norman Walker. It is housed in a splendid building and I was particularly struck by the fine design of the wards—the happy blend of the spaciousness and restfulness.

Thanks to Colonel Norman Walker's thoughtfulness I was able to see not only the wards and the various other departments of the Hospital itself, such as the Eye Department, the X-Ray Department, Outpatients' Department and the Dispensing Department, but also those auxiliary departments, such as the Kitchen, Laundry and Carpenter's and Electrician's shops, the efficient working of which plays its own and by no means unimportant part in ensuring the comfort and well-being of the patients. In all I saw there was the excellence of equipment and the quiet efficiency of organisation that a hospital of this large size and high standard of working demands. There are surely few hospitals in India that are so well equipped and organised. Colonel Norman Walker and his staff have every reason to be proud of the fine work they are doing in this splendid hospital.”

(Sd.) C. H. GIDNEY,

27th July 1937.

Resident at Hyderabad.

"This is my second visit to this Hospital, my first being in August 1930. As I was escorted round the Hospital this time by Colonel Norman Walker, I found that, while on the one hand, this grand and splendid hospital had kept up its reputation for its efficient management and excellent supervision, it has on the other made tremendous strides in many other respects. The cleanliness of the kitchen and laundry departments leave nothing to be desired and the sanitary and feeding arrangements, in spite of the huge extent of the hospital, are quite up to the mark.

Some of the indoor patients were questioned about the treatment they were receiving. In reply they said that they were well-treated and looked after, that they had nothing to complain of, in short that they were quite happy and contented.

As regards the needs and requirements of the hospital, Colonel Norman Walker pointed out that there was provision for 400 beds only while a much larger provision was needed. This speaks volumes in favour of the growing popularity of the hospital.

I have been very favourably impressed with all that I had had the pleasure of seeing this time also in this fine and well-equipped hospital, and I heartily congratulate Colonel Norman Walker for the excellent management and supervision and his staff for the good work they are engaged in alleviating the distress of suffering humanity."

(Sd.) BASALATH JAH.

8-9-1937.

"The equipment and organisation of the Osmania Hospital are as good as anything I have seen in India and would compare very favourably with the best Hospital in Europe. It was a great pleasure to have seen this fine institution and the State are to be congratulated upon its great and obvious popularity and the splendid work of Colonel Norman Walker and his staff."

(Sd.) W. C. BRADFELD, I.M.S.,
Director-General.

10-9-1937.

[Statement.

*Statement showing the cases of poisoning admitted to the Casualty Department
in 1846 Fasli.*

Sl. No.	Nature of poison used	No.	Cured	Discharged otherwise	Died
1	Opium	40	26	4	10
2	Ptomaine	5	5	..	..
3	Food poison	9	7	2	..
4	Barium carbonate	3	3	..	..
5	Poison of uncertain origin	20	16	2	2
6	Tr. Iodine	4	4	..	..
7	Turpentine	2	2	..	..
8	Quinine	2	2	..	..
9	Alcohol	8	7	1	..
10	Naphthalene	1	1	..	..
11	Kerosene oil	7	6	..	1
12	Phenyle	1	1	..	..
13	Copper sulphate	7	4	..	3
14	Dhatara	4	3	..	1
15	Cannabis Indica	3	3	..	..
16	Glass poison	1	1	..	..
17	Belladonna	1	1	..	..
18	Hydr. Perchloride	1	..	..	1
19	Aconite	2	2	..	..
20	Corrosive poisoning	2	2	..	..
21	Strychnine	1	1	..	..
22	Camphor	1	1	..	..
23	Castor seeds	1	1	..	..
24	Croton leaves	3	3	..	..
25	Marking nuts	1	1	..	..
26	Potassium permanganate	2	2	..	:
27	Arsenic	1	1	..	..
Total ..		133	106	9	18

Income.—The income of the Hospital in the year under review was as follows :—

	O.S.	Rs.	A.	P.
Contribution from Government	5,60,315	0	0	
Rent realised on paying patients	22,927	8	0	
Hire realised on Ambulance Car	886	4	0	
Amount realised in X-Ray Department	5,167	12	0	
Amount realised in Laboratory	1,148	0	0	
Miscellaneous	542	8	6	
Total ..	5,90,987	0	6	

Expenditure.—

	O.S.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Gazetted Officers	1,35,400	0	0	
Salaries of Staff	1,23,282	0	0	
Salaries of Menial Staff	45,262	0	0	
Allowance including compounder's scholarship	14,654	0	0	
Diet	82,966	15	7	
Bhatta and other charges	7,823	15	2	
Contingencies	33,243	0	7	
Special charges	93,781	12	4	
Barbardari	1,300	0	0	
Total ..	5,37,713	11	8	

Drugs were supplied from grants in the Medical Department and the cost of drugs during the year was	41,137	10	3	
Total ..	5,78,851	5	11	

VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

Dr. M. F. Correa officiated as Superintendent up to the 15th Dai 1346 Fasli when Dr. M. V. Webb, C.B.E., F.C.O.G., W.M.S., (Retired) took over charge.

Besides the Superintendent, the Hospital was staffed with four Civil Surgeons, one Assistant Surgeon and four Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Nursing Staff.—The Nursing Staff consisted of one Matron, 1 Assistant Matron, 2 Indian Sisters, 6 Staff Nurses and 23 Trained Nurses. The staff is still insufficient for the growing needs of the Hospital. Two Indian Sisters have been sent from the Osmania Hospital in place of two trained Nurses Dais and probationer Dais assist the Nursing. Recommendations have been made to Government to increase the Nursing Staff.

Visits.—Princess Niloufer Farhat Begum visited the hospital twice and the Hon'ble Mr. Gidney, Resident, once. Dr. Jean Orkney, V.M.S., Secretary, Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund also visited the Hospital.

Buildings.—Much time has been spent on plans for new buildings and reorganisation, additions and improvements are essential. The installation of sanitary flush system was the most important event of the year. Many other minor improvements have been carried out but the buildings require very extensive improvements to conform with modern scientific requirements.

Accounts.—At the beginning of the year an audit was held. The first for 14 years. Naturally after such a long interval with frequent changes of staff, a few clerical errors were found, though none of a serious nature. The audit objections have been answered.

The annual grant during the year was Rs. 1,85,583 and expenditure Rs. 1,66,422 against Rs. 1,98,715 and Rs. 1,64,753-5-4 respectively in 1345 Fasli.

The income derived from John Law Fund amounted to Rs. 1,854-4-2 as compared with Rs. 2,222-12-8 last year. Rs. 1,915-0-10 were spent on patients' comforts and a balance of Rs. 844-0-4 remains. The total receipts from the rent of the paying wards amounted to Rs. 14,400 against Rs. 18,146 of 1345 Fasli.

At the beginning of the year bills in some cases, up to four months belonging to the previous year had to be paid leaving a deficit at the end of the year. To meet this deficit a special grant of Rs. 5,250 was sanctioned for 'Payment of Bills' which enabled the Hospital to start the new year free from debt.

STATISTICS.

Outpatients.—The outpatients attendance suffered a slight decrease which may be attributed to decline in the incidence of malaria and fevers. A special afternoon clinic for venereal diseases and an ante-natal clinic are new features of the out-patient department.

In-Patients.—The attendance of in-patients too showed a decrease 6,340 against 6,638 last year. The daily average fell from 245 recorded last year to 216.75. Out of 102 deaths, 17 cases were brought to the hospital in a moribund condition and died within 24 hours of admission. The result of treatment was as follows :—

	1345 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Cured	5,990	5,574
Relieved	256	345
Discharged otherwise ..	222	325
Died	131	102
Remaining under treatment ..	194	188

Death-rate has fallen from 1.91 to 1.57.

Maternity Section.

1. Total number of admissions	..	..	3,460
2. Deliveries	..	..	2,597
3. Ante-Natal	..	..	840
4. Post-Natal	..	..	53
5. Abortions	..	..	170

Classification of Delivery Cases.

1. Natural	..	..	..	2,021
2. Complex	..	..	..	142
3. Forceps	..	..	..	88
4. Abortions	..	..	..	170
5. Evacuations	..	..	..	50
6. Versions	..	..	..	33
7. Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	38
8. Craniotomy	..	..	..	11
9. Decapitations	..	..	..	2
10. Extraction	..	..	..	41
11. Ectopic	..	..	..	..
12. Ruptured pregnant uterus	..	..	..	1
				<hr/> 2,597 <hr/>

Causes of Complex Labour.

1. Anæmia	..	..	..	26
2. Malaria	..	..	..	16
3. Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia	..	..	..	63
4. Hydramnios	..	..	..	3
5. Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
6. Leprosy	..	..	..	..
7. Alimentary	..	..	..	16
8. Heart Diseases	..	..	..	5
9. Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	1
10. Rheumatism	..	..	..	..
11. Syphilis	..	..	..	6
12. T. B. Lungs	..	..	..	2
13. Breast Abscess	..	..	..	1
14. Osteo Malacia	..	..	..	2
Total				<hr/> 142 <hr/>
Live Births	..	..	..	2,240
Still-births	..	..	..	391
Total				<hr/> 2,631 <hr/>

(Still-births include early abortions).

Causes of Deaths in Delivered Cases.

Heart Diseases	..	..	..	..
Uterine Inertia Forceps	..	..	..	..
Pernicious Anæmis	..	..	..	9
Hand Prolapse Version	..	..	..	..
Placenta Previa	..	..	..	3
Ahderent Placenta	..	..	..	2
Eclampsia	..	..	..	6
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Osteo Malacia Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	4
Ruptured Uterus	..	..	..	4
Plague	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Embolisin	..	..	..	1
Shock	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	..	2
Total				34

Operations.—The total number of operations performed during the year was 1,814 against 2,306 last year. Of these 572 were major and 1,242 minor operations. The result of operations was as follows :—

	1345 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Cured	2,199	1,736
Relieved	59	47
Discharged otherwise	30	15
Died	33	30
Remained under treatment	34	20

Training Classes.—The following table shows the particulars concerning the training of Midwives, Compounders and Dais during 1346 Fasli.

Details	Compounders class	Midwives class	Govt. scholarship Dais	V. M. S. Fund Dais	Private Dais
Remained at the close of 1345 Fasli	1	8	..	..	..
Admitted during the year	1	6	12	15	4
Total	2	14	12	15	4
Resigned	1	2	6	11	..
Qualified	..	..	2	..	4
Remained under training at the close of the year	1	12	4	4	..

HONORARY LADY VISITORS.

The period of appointment of the following Honorary Lady Visitors was extended by Government from 16th Isfandar 1346 Fasli to the end of Aban 1348 Fasli.

1. Mrs. J. Norman Walker.
2. Mrs. George Nundy.
3. Mrs. Syed Mohd. Mehdi.
4. Mrs. B. Welinker.

Mrs. B. Welinker was absent for some time during the year and in her absence Miss K. Welinker was nominated by Government to act for her.

The recommendations made by these ladies during their periodical visits were duly attended to.

Financial.—The following table shows the details of the recurring expenditure incurred in 1346 Fasli as compared with the preceding year.

Serl. No.	Particulars	1345 Fasli			1346 Fasli		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Salary and allowance of Gazetted Officers	58,247	2	4	52,375	2	8
2	Salary and allowance of superior establishment	38,337	6	6	34,615	13	10
3	Salary and allowance of menials ..	13,908	12	0	19,417	8	7
4	Scholarship to Midwives and Dais ..	3,452	9	11	4,301	11	3
5	Contingencies	1,894	10	10	2,444	10	4
6	Printing charges .. ..	..			..
7	Electric charges	3,795	1	6	3,964	14	0
8	Dress of Peons and other menials ..	340	3	5	662	0	0
9	Diet of patients	28,865	0	0	27,429	0	1
10	Bedding and clothing of patients ..	2,989	9	6	3,048	4	11
11	Kitchen utensils	332	10	0	373	4	8
12	Bedding, clothing and furniture of Nurses	950	5	1	1,657	15	3
13	Board allowance of Nurses ..	11,059	6	1	9,899	10	3
14	Dressing materials	690	0	0	549	10	4
15	Charcoal	1,204	13	5	1,746	4	1
16	Garden expenses	40	8	0	181	5	0
17	Comforts of patients	1,408	0	11	1,611	6	3
18	Miscellaneous	2,237	1	10	2,143	12	10
	Total ..	1,64,753	5	4	1,66,422	6	3

CITY POLICE HOSPITAL.

Captain M. G. Saincher, I.M.S., as Police Surgeon was in charge of the Hospital. He was assisted by a woman Assistant Surgeon and a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

The attendance at the Hospital was as follows :—

	1345 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Daily average in-patients ..	14.33	14.45
Daily average outpatients ..	172.81	195.60

The 51 post-mortems performed during the year include :—

Homicides	12
Suicides	3
Accidents	16
Poisoning	10
Infanticides	1
Natural	4

122 lunatics were certified during the year and sent for admission to the Mental Hospital.

CITY POLICE.

Medico-legal cases seen at the hospital included :—

Simple injuries	1,358
Grievous injuries	136
Drunkards	671
Rape cases	31
Unnatural offences	12

Operations.—60 major and 439 minor operations were performed compared with 45 and 450 in the previous year. One operation case died and 3 remained under treatment when the year closed.

MEDICAL AID FOR WOMEN.

A woman Assistant Surgeon and a Dai constitute the staff.

The Maternity cases treated outside the Hospital numbered 3. 750 Gynæcological cases were treated during the year.

The average daily attendance of women was 1.72 in-patients and 106.24 outpatients.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. A. Sunder Raj continued to hold charge of the Mental Hospital during 1346 Fasli.

Staff.—There has been no addition to the staff. A Civil Surgeon, one Woman Assistant Surgeon, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Nurse and two Compounders remained working as last year.

The Honorary Specialist in Ear, Nose and Throat diseases, the Venereal and Skin diseases Specialist and the Honorary Dentist paid weekly visits as in the previous year.

The menial staff is inadequate and convicts from the Jail are employed for menial work.

The fact that the recovery rate and the death-rate compare favourably with other Mental Hospitals in the East, reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Sunder Raj, the Superintendent and his staff. The accommodation provided is unsatisfactory. There is no purpose in going into the details of this temporary arrangement as Government have decided to lose no time in providing the funds and constructing a modern Mental Hospital.

Accommodation.—Both the male and female sections of the Hospital remained overcrowded throughout the year. The daily average number of patients was 370.86 and the largest number of patients accommodated was 393. The crowding of nearly 370 patients in wards meant for 225, not only means heavy strain but tells seriously upon their health and was a factor which favoured the outbreak of Beri-Beri which appeared at the close of the last year.

The figures tabulated below show a steady increase in the inmates of the Hospital, mainly due to the accumulation of chronic cases. Efforts are made to hand over quiet and harmless chronic patients to the care of their relatives but in many families this is not feasible.

Comparative statement showing the figures of the 5 years ending with 1346 Fasli is as follows :—

Year	Remained at the beginning of the year	Admission during the year	Discharged during the year	Remained at the end of the year	Daily average
1342 Fasli.	290	200	166	324	309.77
1343 Fasli.	324	213	183	354	344.20
1344 Fasli.	354	191	191	354	358.50
1345 Fasli.	354	223	207	370	359.10
1346 Fasli.	370	227	210	387	370.86

Admissions.—The year opened with 370 patients of whom 258 were males and 112 females. 227 patients—191 men and 36 women were admitted during the year. 141 were discharged as cured, 28 were handed over to relatives after improvement, 7 were discharged otherwise and 3 discharged as normal. The percentage of cured to total admission for the year was 29.7 as against 27.8 in the previous year.

Criminal Patients.—There were 32 males and 3 females at the beginning of the year and 14 males and 2 females were admitted during the year making the total number 51.

3 under-trial prisoners were sent by Courts for observation. Their mental condition was normal during their stay in the Hospital and they were discharged as normal. 15 males and 2 females were discharged as cured and 2 male criminals died.

The comparative statement of admissions and discharges for 1345 Fasli and 1346 Fasli is tabulated below :—

Year	Remain- ed on 1st Azur	Admit- ted during the year	Total	DISCHARGED					Died	Remained at the end of year
				Cured	Handed over to relatives	Discharged otherwise	Discharged as normal	Total		
1345 F.	354	228	577	188	26	7	..	166	41	370
1346 F.	370	227	597	141	28	7	3	179	31	387

Health of Patients.—Beri-Beri broke out towards the end of last year and continued for three months. There were 12 attacks and 5 deaths. Immediate measures were taken to prevent further occurrence of cases and the disease was brought under control. During the remaining months the general health of patients was satisfactory. The daily average of patients requiring treatment for physical illness was 3.94 against 3.37 last year.

Accidents and Injuries.—Cases of minor injuries occurred which were inevitable in congested wards. But there were no serious accidents though many of the patients admitted were violent and dangerous.

Deaths.—31 patients died as against 41 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to total population was 5.19 against 7.1 last year. 3 patients who were admitted in a moribund condition died within 5 days of admission. 5 patients succumbed to Beri-Beri. The following table shows the number and causes of deaths.

Serial No.	Diseases	During 1345 F.	During 1346 F.
1	Pneumonia ..	4	5
2	Tuberculous disease hip-joint ..	1	..
3	Tuberculous disease of intestine ..	1	1
4	Bacillary Dysentery ..	1	..
5	Amoebic Dysentery chronic ..	2	1
6	Diseases of blood ..	6	5
7	Diseases of alimentary system ..	15	4
8	Nephritis ..	1	..
9	Beri-Beri ..	..	5
10	Cancer of the lower jaw ..	..	1
11	Injury and shock ..	1	..
12	Acute Mania (Exhaustion and heart failure)..	2	3
Total		41	31

The following statement shows the types of insanity treated during 1346 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Name of Disease	Males	Females	Total
1	Manic Depressive Psychosis . ..			
	(a) Intermittent and Periodical forms	10	8	18
	(b) Acute and Chronic Mania ..	88	19	102
	(c) Acute and Chronic Melancholia ..	14	..	14
2	Involutional Melancholia .. ..	..	2	2
3	Schizophrenia (Dementia Proccox) ..	28	3	31
4	Paranoia	3	1	4
5	Epilepsy and epileptic insanity ..	15	..	15
6	Toxic insanity	25	1	26
7	Dementia	2	1	3
8	Amentia (Idiocy, Imbecility and feeble-mindedness)	6	4	10
9	Psychoneurosis . ..	2	2	4
10	Observation (Normal) ..	3	..	3
	Total ..	191	86	227

Treatment.—As in the previous year sedatives, hypnotics and tonics were largely used. In Maniacal excitement, mental and physical restlessness was well controlled by morphia and Hyocene injections, Sulphonal and Hydrotherapy. Selected cases of Schizophrenia were given a course of sulphur injections (1 per cent. sulphur in olive oil). The results obtained in 4 cases were satisfactory and they were discharged as cured. 10 patients showed slight improvement which was only temporary.

Parole.—No undue restrictions were imposed on the patients and they were allowed entire freedom to move about within the enclosures. Excited and dangerous patients were confined in single rooms. A few selected patients were allowed to go out accompanied by ward attendants.

Return showing the religion, sex and residence of patients admitted during the year 1346 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Name of Districts	MOHAMMEDANS			HINDUS			CHRISTIANS			OTHER CASTES			TOTAL		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Hyderabad ..	57	16	73	49	11	60	4	1	5	..	..	..	110	28	138
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
3	Aurangabad ..	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
4	Parbhani ..	4	..	4	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
5	Nander ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
6	Bhir ..	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
7	Gulbarga ..	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
8	Rajchur ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
9	Bidar ..	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
10	Osmanabad ..	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
11	Warangal ..	2	..	2	8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13
12	Asifabad ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13	Medak ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
14	Karimnagar ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
15	Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
17	Nizamabad ..	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
	Total ..	87	19	106	100	16	116	4	1	5	..	..	..	191	36	227

Statement showing previous occupation of patients admitted during the year 1346 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Name of Occupation	Males	Females	TOTAL
1	Artisans	7	..	7
2	Cultivators and Labourers ..	58	1	59
3	Domestic Servants	29	1	30
4	Mendicants & Paupers	11	..	11
5	Soldiers .. ..	..	..	..
6	Teachers and Shop-keepers ..	12	..	12
7	Teachers, Students and Writers ..	12	..	12
8	No occupation	34	34	68
9	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..
10	Others	28	..	28
	Total	191	36	227

Leprosy.—Dr. Donald P. Dow continued as Superintendent of the Leper Home and Hospital, Dichpalli. Dr. Speight joined the staff in Farwardi and took charge of the Pathological Laboratory. He is earnestly concentrating on its improvement. Captain C. St. John Ives' honorary assistance was appreciated. One additional Nurse joined during the year.

671 new patients were admitted during the year and 567 patients were discharged. The latter figure includes not only those discharged symptom-free but also those who left without permission or were unfit for further institutional treatment. During the year the number of patients in residence reached the record figure of 830 but despite the increased accommodation which made the housing of so large a number possible no less than 1,065 patients had to be refused who would have been benefited by treatment in the Hospital. These figures convey something of the immensity of the leprosy problem in India and particularly in Hyderabad State. Cutaneous cases are admitted, because they are sources of infection and a danger to the community; but contrary to the practice in other institutions Dichpalli discharges them soon after they become negative. This is done in view of the large waiting list and because there is a Government Medical Officer in every district who has undergone training in leprosy, to whom the patients are instructed to report themselves in case of any recrudescence of the disease. Ex-patients are also advised to report at the Hospital every six months for re-examination.

Two courses of instructions, one Under-Graduate and one Post-Graduate, were held during the year. The Under-Graduate class consisted of the Final year students of the Osmania Medical College for whom the class is now compulsory for the M.B. The Post-Graduate course consisted of Medical Officers from the State Medical Department.

The year under report saw the completion of most of the building programme. The new women's hospital got completed. The old men's ward was re-conditioned and is the centre for X-Ray, Diathermy, Ultra-violet light, etc. The houses for the subordinates have been re-conditioned and the ladies bungalow has been provided with an extra room, and a bungalow has been built for the Pathologist. A water-tank capable of storing 12,000 gallons of water has been installed and all the wells have been fitted with electric pumps. A second cattle shed, a grain store and cart shed have been erected at the Farm. The new Men's Hospital which was ready for occupation at the beginning of the year was formally declared open by H. E. the President of the Council, the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari.

An Outpatients Clinic is conducted at the Hospital twice weekly and another bi-weekly Clinic is conducted at Secunderabad under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. At the Clinic a local Medical Practitioner gives his services free and weekly visits to the Clinic are paid by Members of Dichpalli Medical Staff.

In addition to the grant of Rs. 42,197-12-10 provided by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government a handsome donation of Rs. 6,000 was made by the Rani of Wanparti as a gift for Women's Ward.

Karwan Leprosy Clinic.—Dr. Doraiswamy remained in charge of the Karwan Dispensary. This Outpatient Clinic continued to render Medical Relief to patients of the locality in addition to treating cases of Leprosy. There has been a steady progress. The number of new cases rose from 341 to 401 and the treatment days numbered 15,087 against 12,055 recorded last year. The increase in the attendance made it necessary to appoint an additional Medical Officer.

The Leper Clinic, Narayanpet.—The Jubilee Leper Clinic at Narayanpet in Mahboobnagar was constructed during the year by public subscription. The Clinic is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and is rendering satisfactory service. The work is increasing enormously especially so after the construction of the Clinic. The staff as well as the funds are inadequate to meet the demand; a woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon and some more menial staff are needed. The want of funds is a serious handicap. The lepers are disowned by their relations and it is very difficult to arrange for their food when they are in the Clinic. Two gentlemen Mr. Ramchander Naik Bhagoji and Mr. Narayan Rao have taken the responsibility of feeding 2 patients a year. Donations were collected for completing the Clinic amounting to Rs. 507.

Other Leprosy Clinics.—A special Leprosy Clinic is conducted by the Department in the Hyderabad and the District Hospitals and Dispensaries too afford treatment to lepers. The Sultan Bazar Leprosy Clinic and the Secunderabad Clinic render relief under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and several Mission Hospitals too provide treatment for leprosy.

Work for lepers has expanded and is still growing. The field is enormous but without neglecting other crying needs it is difficult to move as rapidly as the department desires.

PART II.
PUBLIC HEALTH.

INTRODUCTION.

1. *Area and Population.*—The area of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, excluding Berar, is 82,698 square miles. The population given in the 1931 census is 14,436,148 showing an increase of 15.8 per cent. over the census of 1921. The registration of births and deaths is defective and figures for immigration and emigration are not maintained. All rates in this report are calculated on the 1931 population.

2. *Meteorological Conditions.*—The average rainfall for the Dominions was 33.24" as against a normal of 30.28". The shortage of rainfall in the South-West monsoon in the months of Amerdad and Mehir (June and July) was compensated to some extent by heavier rainfall during the months of Shahrewar (July) and Aban (September). The North-East monsoon gave a heavier amount of rainfall throughout the Dominions but was more marked in the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Osmanabad, Raichur and Bidar. The average rainfall during this North-East monsoon was 5.03" as against a normal of 2.64". Telingana districts received more rainfall than the Marathwada districts. The following table gives the figures of actual rainfall, compared with the normal during different parts of the year.

TABLE I-(a).

Rainfall in inches during the year 1346 F. in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Area	N.E. MONSOON AZUR TO BAHMAN		INTERMEDIATE PERIOD		S.E. MONSOON AMERDAD TO ABAN	
	Average	Normal	Average	Normal	Average	Normal
Whole Dominions ..	5.03	2.64	6.08	2.68	22.13	24.96

The following table shows the actual rainfall for each district during the year, compared with the normal (average of 40 years).

TABLE I-(b).

District	TOTAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR		Excess or in defect of Normal
	Average	Normal	
	Inches	Inches	Inches
Warangal	38.94	35.88	3.56
Karimnagar	42.11	38.09	9.02
Adilabad	49.44	39.25	10.19
Medak	38.98	38.05	0.88
Nizamabad	42.42	36.17	6.25
Baghat	32.89	29.30	3.59
Mahboobnagar	25.87	26.24	— 0.37
Nalgonda	35.49	26.50	8.99
Aurangabad	38.82	26.87	6.95
Bir.. .. .	24.11	26.91	— 2.80
Nanded	36.88	32.63	4.75
Parbhani	29.41	32.20	— 2.79
Gulbarga	21.21	26.96	— 5.75
Osmanabad	28.89	28.20	0.69
Raichur	22.72	22.21	0.51
Bidar	34.26	29.58	4.68
Total for the State ..	33.24	30.28	2.96

The distribution was fairly satisfactory except in Gulbarga, Parbhani and Bir districts.

3. *Economic Conditions.*—It is generally accepted that the health of the population varies directly with economic conditions. It is doubtful if such epidemics as cholera, small-pox and plague can be reduced merely by improved economic conditions. Each of these diseases requires specific action by the Government combined with co-operation from the people. On the other hand diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy are very directly encouraged by a meagre diet and poor living conditions. No preventive campaign against these diseases is likely to achieve full success unless simultaneous attempt is made to raise the economic status and the standard of living of the general population. The comparison of prevailing prices of foodstuffs with average income is one of the methods (though not a completely satisfactory one) of judging the general economic conditions.

The following table gives the retail prices of the staple food grains prevailing in the State during the year under report as compared to that of the preceding two years.

TABLE II.

Articles	1844 FASLI		1845 FASLI		1846 FASLI	
	Seers	Chat-taks	Seers	Chat-taks	Seers	Chat-taks
Coarse rice ..	7	10	7	11	7	5
Paddy 1st quality ..	15	5	15	11	14	9
Paddy 2nd quality ..	16	14	16	14	15	13
Wheat ..	9	5	9	10	6	15
Jawar ..	13	1	14	2	13	4
Bajra ..	12	3	12	1	12	4
Ragi ..	14	4	15	2	15	3
Maize ..	12	10	12	15	13	5
Gram (Chana) ..	10	11	11	1	8	5
Tuvar ..	11	10	12	4	10	10

The general economic condition as judged from these prices of the staple food grains appears to be far from satisfactory. Prices are higher in Telingana than in Marathwada districts. Much depends upon the purchasing power of the ryot. This does not appear to be very different from that of the immediately preceding years.

The dietetic habits of the people as well as the economic condition is closely wedded to the subject of nutrition. It is well known that malnutrition lowers the resistance to infection and renders people susceptible to malaria and intestinal diseases. Evidence of malnutrition rapidly appears during times of scarcity or famine. No regular general health surveys or diet surveys have so far been made in the Dominions, but there is little doubt that investigation when carried out in these connections will show diverse conditions of malnutritions in the population due to grave defects both in quantity and in quality of the daily diets. It is proposed to depute an officer of this department for training in the Nutrition Institute at Conoor and on his return nutrition surveys will be undertaken.

4. *Vital Statistics.*—Registration of births and deaths in the rural areas is undertaken by the village officials and is not reliable. Inspections are regularly made to check these figures. An Act for the deaths and births registration has been submitted to Government. When this Act is passed and its provisions enforced, a great improvement is expected. In the City of Hyderabad, the Municipal Corporation is responsible for the

collection of vital statistics. The results obtained show that the organisation and supervision of this work by the Municipal Department has not progressed. Unless several Sub-Registrars are appointed in different Wards of the City and the Sections concerned of the Hyderabad Municipal Act in this connection are strictly enforced, the results are not likely to be satisfactory. Under the circumstances it is not advisable to base conclusions on the Municipal figures.

Prompt attention has however been paid to the reporting of epidemic diseases. The Revenue and Police Departments usually co-operate with the Health authorities and the epidemic figures reported may be taken as nearly accurate, though sometimes delayed owing to the remote situations. In Paigahs and Jagirdars areas the reporting of epidemic disease is unsatisfactory.

In the City of Hyderabad the Birth-rate per mille was returned as 15.8 and the Death-rate as 17.3 compared with 18.9 and 15.4 respectively last year. The Birth-rate for Hyderabad City is too low when compared with the accepted average Birth-rate of 35 in British India. The Public Health Department have no control over the Municipal Registration Department.

The figures of Births and Deaths as now reported are given in the usual form in Statements Nos. P.H. 7, 8 and 9 and are of no statistical value.

5. *General Sanitary Condition of the State.*—Executive authority regarding public health, in the district towns and villages, is in the hands of District Boards. The Officers of the Public Health Department are represented on each Board. Inspecting Officers of the Department have the privilege of addressing the District Boards on sanitary matters, but the Health Department's functions are purely advisory.

In the larger towns there is considerable sanitary progress. Many of the district towns have been provided with a pure water-supply and efficient surface drainage under the orders of the Water Board. All such schemes are only considered by the Board with the written opinion of the Director of Public Health.

The provision of model markets, slaughter houses and improvement in conservancy in all the larger towns has produced definite benefits.

Apart from the staff of the Public Health Department each District Board employs a qualified Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer, and there is excellent co-operation between the Revenue and Public Health Departments.

In the villages, improved conditions are not so marked, but in a considerable number of villages modern ideas of sanitation have been introduced and the co-operation of the people secured. Each such village becomes a stimulus and an example to other villages and there are signs that health consciousness is gradually awakening.

There is a "Village Improvement Association" which has produced good results in the villages of the Medak district. The Association works in co-operation with the Government Development Centre, and with the Public Health Department.

All candidates for the Hyderabad Civil Service are during their training given a course of lectures on sanitation and on the causes and control of epidemic diseases. This has resulted in a steady stream of capable young officers joining the executive whose sympathies have been aroused and who realise the best methods in which help can be given in improving sanitation and checking epidemics. The result of this policy is already evident in the towns and many of the villages.

The schemes of water-supply and surface drainage under the Water Board are nearing completion in Nanded and Warangal. Schemes for every important town have been prepared and are being taken up in the order of urgency.

All new buildings constructed in towns are carefully scrutinized by the Revenue Department in accordance with the Building Regulations which were sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Health Department.

All town planning schemes are now sent to the Public Health Department for technical opinion and advice before adoption. Several town improvement schemes and labour colonies are being taken up by the Revenue Department.

The reorganization and enlargement of the Public Health Service which came into force 3 years ago gives a larger personnel for the management of each district. Any area threatened by a serious outbreak of epidemic disease can be assisted by drafting personnel from other districts, but a larger staff is still absolutely necessary.

Two special departments one for Plague and one for Malaria have been working with marked success in Hyderabad City under the Public Health Department.

Full use is made of all ordinary forms of propaganda. The Cinema Car travels throughout the Dominions showing films on plague, cholera, malaria and leprosy. A Loud Speaker is provided and each film is explained by a lecture in the local language. Active propaganda has definitely stimulated public interest in the prevention of diseases and created a demand for assistance which strains the resources of the Public Health Department.

In Hyderabad City general sanitation and conservancy remained under the control of the Municipal Corporation. There is evidence that expert advice is required in these matters.

The City Improvement Board have done wonderful work in improving the City up to the limits of the funds available. Unfortunately fresh slum areas grow up as rapidly as old areas are cleared. Suggestions to overcome these difficulties have been made. Strong action to induce landlords to recognize their responsibilities seems to be indicated.

6. *City Improvement Board.*—There is a very strong committee known as the “City Improvement Board” with Walashan Major-General, Sahebzada Nawab Moazam Jah Bahadur as President. On this Board are represented the Finance Department, the Revenue Department, the Medical and Public Health Department and others. The Board includes non-officials and has special relationship with Government which facilitates the disposal of business.

Progress with the hygienic and æsthetic improvement of the City is going on. The City Improvement Board is active, clearing congested and unhealthy areas, building model dwellings, making roads, and providing other civic amenities. This laudable work has definitely improved the health of the Hyderabad City.

By a recent decision of the Board every model dwelling built is to be provided with a water connection and a flush system of sanitation connected to the town sewers.

But a large part of the City still remains to be attended to. It is therefore of vital importance that the rehousing campaign should be accelerated to the greatest possible extent and the question of slum clearance and slum prevention should be taken in hand. A definite policy based on scientific principles should be adopted, and enforced rigidly. If every model house built by the City Improvement Board were sold outright and the proceeds used to build another, active and continuous progress could be made. The present system of dependence on sporadic Government grants and on income from a hire purchase system is too slow to meet the urgent demand for improvement in housing conditions.

7. *Sanitary Control of the Air Traffic.*—An aerodrome has been established in Hyderabad with direct communications with Madras and Bombay. Other aerodromes are proposed to be established in the Mofussil and the traffic by air is increasing. So far no Public Health Staff has been appointed for the aerodrome, no aeroplanes coming from the continents of Africa or America call at this aerodrome at present and the risk of yellow fever being introduced into this state by means of air traffic is not great. The appointment of a Medical Officer of Health with special knowledge of anti-malarial and anti-mosquito work with sufficient staff is urgently needed. This has been brought to the attention of Government.

8. *Railways.*—The major part of the line is worked by the Nizam’s State Railway. The Medical and Public Health administration being under the management of a Chief Medical Officer.

9. *Water-Supply in Hyderabad City.*—The undermentioned Major works were receiving the attention of the Hyderabad Water Works Department during the year :—

- (1) Improving distribution system in the Chanchelguda High-level zone.
- (2) Providing pumping station and elevated tank for the above.
- (3) Changing media in Mir Alam Filter Beds.
- (4) Connecting public standposts with Drainage Sewers.

- (5) Special Survey work of remodelling the City area.
- (6) Constructing Road boxes on cement roads.
- (7) Land was acquired for the proposed New Red Hills Reservoir.
- (8) Remodelling Water-supply scheme at a cost of 15.5 lakhs.

The additional filters of the Candys' type at Asafnagar have been completed and are functioning satisfactorily.

10. *District Water-Supply and Drainage*.—The District Water Works Department continue to manage the following completed systems of protected water-supplies :—

1. Jalna Water Works.
2. Aurangabad Water Works.
3. Latur Water Works.
4. Raichur Water Works.
5. Gulbarga Water Works.
6. Nanded Water Works.

All the above Water-supply schemes were running in perfect order except Gulbarga. The source of water-supply for this town is Bhosga tank which dried up owing to failure of the South-West monsoon. As a temporary measure water had to be pumped to the Distribution System from some of the wells in the town. A comprehensive scheme of taking water from the River Bheema has been sanctioned.

The Manvi Water Works completed last year is under the management of the District Board, Raichur.

The following works were under construction during the year.

(a) *Warangal Water Works*.—Water is to be supplied to the town by gravity from Dharmasagar tank situated about 7 miles from the town. The water from the tank is led through a pressure conduit in the purification plant. After filtration and sterilization by means of Mechanical Filters and chlorination, water is led to the two Service Reservoirs in Hanamkonda and Mutwada and then distributed to the town through Cast Iron Pipes.

The work is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) *Warangal Surface Drainage Scheme*.—The construction of drains in Hanamkonda locality is complete and Mutwada will be taken up shortly. Side by side with the construction of the drains, the surfacing of roads and gullies is being improved.

(c) *Sedam Water Works*.—The scheme aims at utilising the water of the river Kamalavaty (a tributary of Kanga) which runs close to the town, by sinking an Infiltration Gallery in the river-bed. The water from the gallery after chlorination is pumped into a balancing tank and distributed in Cast-iron Pipes.

The scheme is mainly a standpost system. But 150 private connections are to be given.

This is the second scheme of this type constructed for a minor town by the District Water Works Department, the first being at Manvi in the Raichur district.

11. *Public Health and Sanitation*.—In 1913 a scheme for the establishment of the Public Health Department as a separate service was sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

Before the inauguration of the Public Health Service the sanitary condition of the districts was anything but satisfactory.

In 1934 the Public Health Service was completely reorganized with the main object of improving the general sanitary conditions not only of the towns, but of the rural areas, and special attention was devoted to the prevention and control of epidemic disease. The reorganization and increase of staff has rendered the Health Service readily available in areas threatened by outbreaks of epidemic disease. Valuable results have been achieved. It is reasonable to hope that Government will make this scheme permanent and extend it. At present the sanction is only for a temporary scheme.

12. *Health and Medical Services*.—The Public Health organization is in the hands of the Director, Medical and Public Department, who is also the Plague Commissioner for the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad and adviser to the Government in all major schemes connected with sanitation and rural uplift. He is also adviser to the District Water Board, Ex-Officio Member of the City Improvement Board, Inspecting Officer regarding Urban and Rural sanitation, and General Secretary, Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board. He is assisted by the Deputy Director of Public Health in the Public Health Section, and by a Deputy Director of Medical Services on the Medical side.

In the 15 districts he is assisted by 15 Civil Surgeons who are also the District Health Officers. Each District Health Officer is assisted on the Public Health side by an Assistant Health Officer of the rank of Assistant Surgeon, generally with a qualification in Public Health and by a staff entirely devoted to Public Health as distinct from curative medicine.

The activities of the health organization include :—

1. Prevention and control of epidemic diseases, surveys and control of Malaria, Leprosy, Yaws, Guinea-Worm and Filariasis.
2. Constant observation of the health of the population and reports of prevalence of sickness.
3. Inspection and advice regarding sanitary conditions in Urban and Rural areas.
4. The preparation of Codes and Rules adopted to the special sanitary requirements.
5. The enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations.
6. The submission to Government of schemes for carrying on and improving the sanitary administration.
7. Technical advice regarding Town Planning, Buildings, Drainage and Water-supplies.
8. Infant Welfare Work.

9. Medical Inspection of School Children.
10. Activities under the Children Protection Act.
11. Propaganda.

The Health Department's duty is general supervision and control of the sanitary services throughout the Dominions. The administration is left in the hands of the Revenue Officials (Taluqdars and Tahsildars). These officers are assisted by District and Taluq Boards which consist of nominated members by the public with the District Health Officer (Civil Surgeon), the Executive Engineer, and the Superintendent of Police as official members. Each District Board employs a qualified Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer.

13. *Personnel*.—In the Public Health Department under the Director the staff consists of a Deputy Director of Public Health, 15 District Health Officers, 16 Assistant Health Officers, 17 Health Inspectors, 58 Health Sub-Inspectors, 15 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 131 Vaccinators, one Special Plague Officer with 3 Assistant Surgeons and 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 8 Health Inspectors and 15 Sub-Inspectors and Health Camp Staff consisting 1 Overseer and 2 Sub-Overseers; one Chief Malaria Officer with one Assistant Surgeon, 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 10 Health Sub-Inspectors. The 15 District Health Officers are also District Civil Surgeons; all the remainder are employed in Public Health Duties only. 4 Infant Welfare Centres are at work and 3 more are sanctioned, each is under a fully trained Health Visitor. One or more Government Dai is employed in every Taluq.

The staff is small in proportion to the population. Gradual expansion is in progress. At present the available grants do not permit expansion. With careful distribution and supervision excellent results are being obtained. The strain on the existing personnel is heavy and should be relieved.

14. *Health, Curative and Preventive Activities*.—Steps are taken to penetrate all areas on medical, surgical and prophylactic work. In the district there is a District Central Hospital with a chain of dependent dispensaries in rural areas. In the Public Health Service, the District Health Officer is in charge of the whole district; his Assistant Health Officer is a qualified man, holding a diploma of D.P.H., or D.T.M., who tours constantly and checks the work of the subordinate staff. The whole is supervised by the District Health Officer, who is ordered to tour regularly throughout his district controlling and inspecting the work of the health staff, making proposals for the improvement of water-supply, drainage and sanitation. He is responsible for the control of epidemic diseases and measures of prevention including vaccination.

The whole work of the Dominions is checked and inspected by the Deputy Director of Public Health. He tours freely and regularly throughout the Dominions with a view to co-ordinate activities and keep in personal touch with officials of other departments. He gives advice on sanitary schemes, inspecting the work actually in progress and generally giving practical

effect to knowledge and experience acquired in different districts. He submits his reports to the Director, Medical and Public Health Department and works under his guidance and orders.

15. *Frontier Village Public Health Committee*.—A "Frontier Village Public Health Committee" has been inaugurated to administer health matters in the areas around Hyderabad City, to improve the sanitary administration and prevent epidemics, and specially to protect Hyderabad and Secunderabad from infection. For want of funds regular work could not be started. But preventive work against epidemic diseases has been undertaken with good results.

16. *Guinea-Worm*.—The number of cases treated in the different districts by various hospitals and dispensaries is as follows :—

Hyderabad City and Suburbs	..	..	42
Gulbarga	..	..	583
Osmanabad	..	..	470
Parbhani	..	..	301
Bir	..	..	274
Aurangabad	..	..	158
Nanded	..	..	214
Bidar	..	..	130
Raichur	..	..	92
Mahboobnagar	..	..	89
Nalgonda	..	..	48
Nizamabad	..	..	61
Medak	..	..	10
Warangal	..	..	4
Karimnagar	..	..	4
Asifabad	..	..	4
Total			2,484

The number of cases treated in a hospital does neither give the extent of the prevalence of the disease nor its severity as compared between districts. The disease may be prevalent where there is no dispensary, also the habit of resorting for treatment of guinea-worm to the village barber is hard to eradicate.

Guinea-worm surveys of Osmanabad, Bir and Gulbarga districts were carried out by the department. All the three surveys showed that these districts are heavily infected, the case rate ranging in some place as high as 155 per mille. The changing of the existing step-wells into draw-wells and the sinking of new draw-wells has reduced the incidence of the guinea-worm disease in the district of Raichur and in a few taluqs of the district of Gulbarga. The work has been started in the district of Osmanabad. The amount of suffering and disability entailed by this crippling disease fully justifies considerable expenditure in adopting preventive measures.

The work of replacement of all step-wells and other unsatisfactory sources of drinking water by standard design draw-wells can only be effective gradually. These permanent measures are essential if the disease is to be completely eradicated. In the meanwhile temporary measures are being adopted by this department to eradicate cyclops from all wells in the infected area by regular monthly disinfection with lime (60 grs. per gallon). Such a proceeding produces immediate effects and can be continued until good draw-wells have been supplied.

The Guinea-worm survey reports of the three districts mentioned have been forwarded to the Revenue Department for consideration when deciding the programme of the Well Sinking Department.

17. *Filariasis*.—This infection is chiefly present in the districts of Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Asifabad. With the exception of the town of Narayanpet, Dubak and Yellareddi and its neighbourhood, no regular surveys have been indicated. Anti-mosquito work in the town of Narayanpet and Dubak is being continued with great advantage. In the district of Nizamabad, Kamareddi and Armoor Taluqs are infected. Culex mosquitoes, the intermediate hosts of this disease, appear to have a short range of flight, as the infection persists in certain villages, while the neighbouring villages remain free.

18. *Chief Causes of Mortality*.—Deaths from all diseases recorded during the year were 126,089. Strange to say, this number is exactly the same as that of the last year. The death-rate works out as 8.9 per mille. This indicates that not more than one death in every three is recorded by the village officials. Defective as they are the recorded mortality figures may in a limited field be used for arriving at certain conclusions. Assuming that the percentage of error is fairly constant for a number of years, the figures can be compared and show an epidemiological picture of important diseases such as plague, cholera and small-pox without much distortion.

The following table shows that the year has been a comparatively quiescent period with regard to two of the three principal diseases, plague and small-pox. Cholera, however, is still taking a heavy toll, the cause may safely be attributed to increasing water scarcity in many districts.

Table showing mortality from plague, cholera and small-pox in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the last 5 years (1842 F. to 1846 F.).

Year	Deaths from *plague	Deaths from *cholera	Deaths from small-pox	Total
1842 F. ..	8,749	4,291	1,041	14,081
1843 F. ..	14,671	4,260	8,712	27,643
1844 F. ..	4,160	8,622	8,825	21,607
1845 F. ..	2,897	11,095	1,166	14,658
1846 F. ..	2,145	9,548	245	11,988
Total ..	82,122	87,816	19,989	89,927

*These figures have been submitted after careful scrutiny by the District Health Officers and can be taken as fairly accurate.

(a) *Plague*.—1346 F. opened with plague epidemics in the district of Osmanabad, Bidar, Atraf-e-balda and Medak. A few cases were also occurring in the City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs. All these were in continuation of the previous year's epidemic.

The deaths registered from this cause during the year were 2,145 against 2,397 in the previous year.

The attached table gives the deaths recorded as due to plague in each district compared with the previous ten-year average.

Intensive anti-plague propaganda has been beneficial. Plague in villages usually commences in the monsoon when evacuation into huts is particularly difficult and uncomfortable. However evacuation of the infected houses is now more readily agreed to; sometimes the poverty of the people and insufficiency of hutting materials locally are real difficulties and assistance from the Revenue and Local Fund officials is necessary.

Anti-plague inoculation is definitely popular. 245,550 inoculations were performed against 201,425 during 1345 F. Table below shows the reduction of plague incidence throughout the Dominions within the last 10 years. There is still great difficulty in convincing the people of the real danger of entertaining their friends and relatives from infected areas. The main cause of the maintenance of plague is to the number of "jagir" and "paigah" villages, over which the Public Health Department has no control. There is little or no Public Health Staff appointed by the authorities in these villages and if employed the staff is unqualified, meagre, inefficient and not well supervised. Cases are not wanting where the Government Health Staff visiting these villages for prevention and control of epidemics, meet active opposition from the local jagir officials. Until this is remedied and the Public Health Administration of all areas is placed directly under the Public Health Department, it will remain impossible to prevent epidemics occurring and spreading from these uncontrolled villages neighbouring Diwani areas.

Details about the plague epidemic in the City of Hyderabad and the anti-plague measures carried out are given elsewhere in this report.

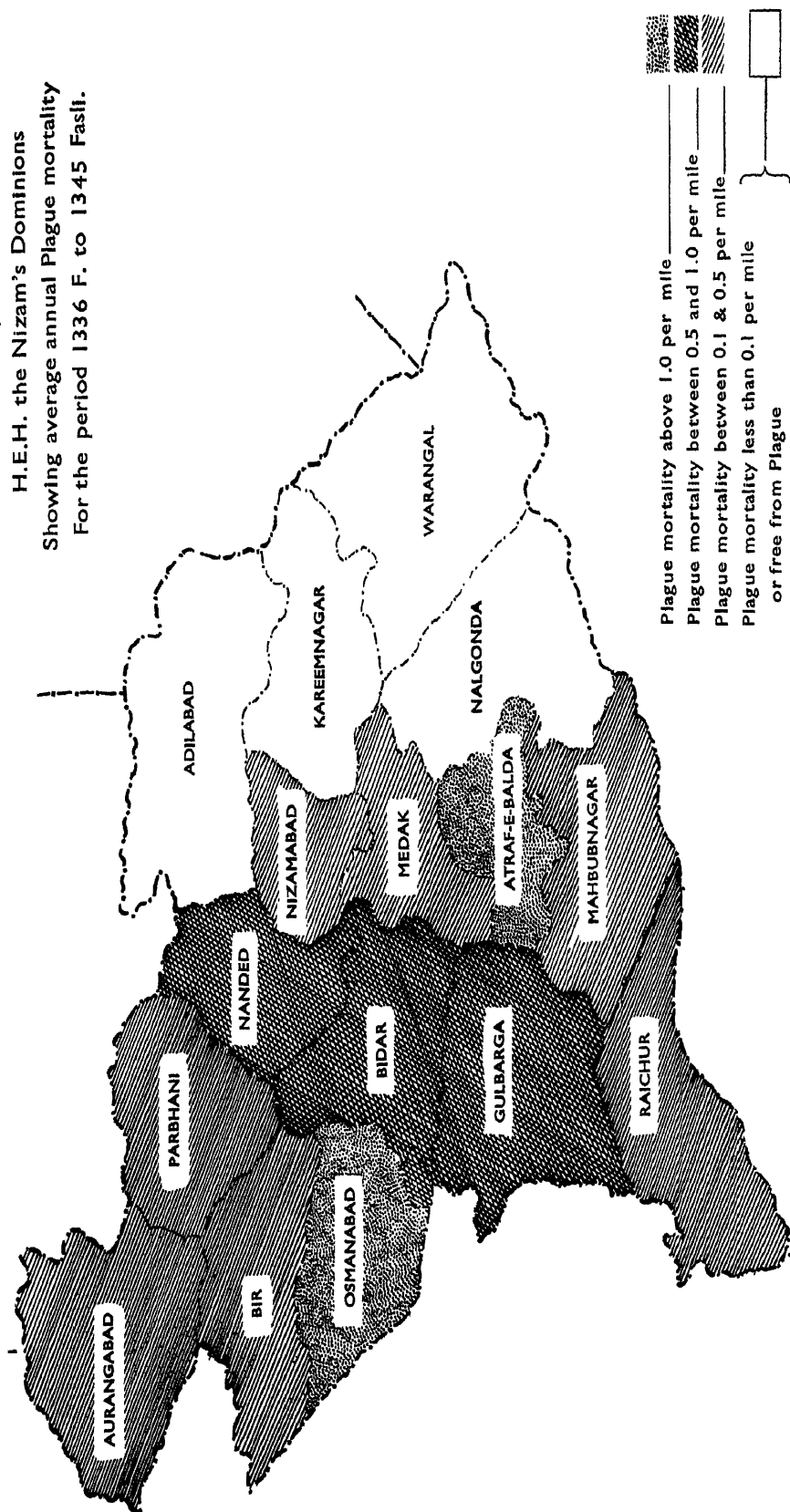
Special anti-plague campaigns have been undertaken in the following endemic areas :—

1. Kallam in Osmanabad district.
2. Osmanabad District Headquarters.
3. Latur.
4. Sadasivpet.
5. Pargi.
6. Bidar.

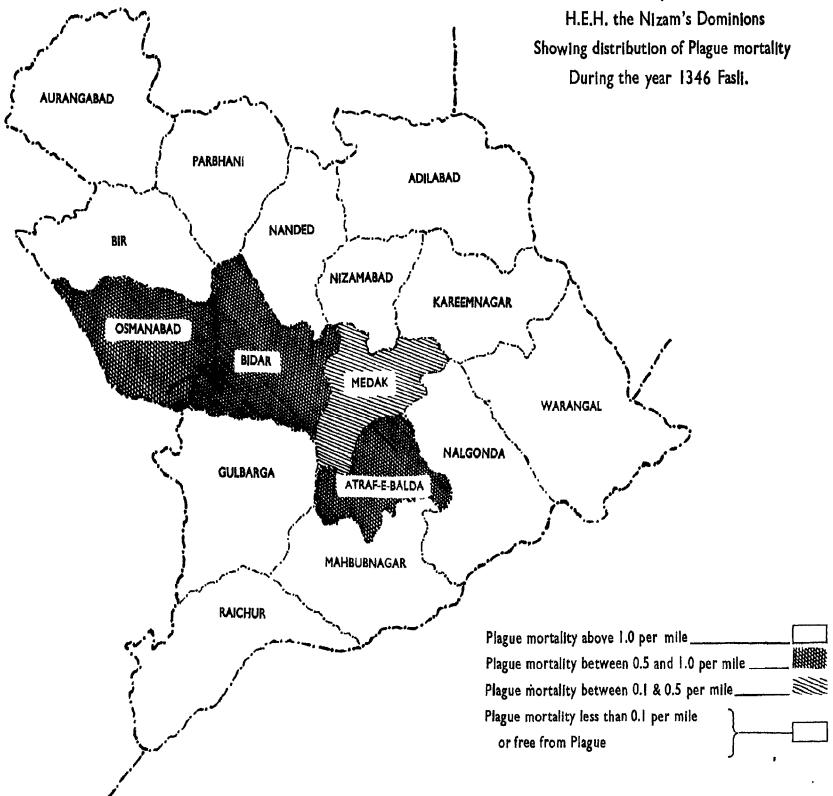
Table showing plague mortality during 1346 Fasli as compared with the plague mortality for the last ten years (1336 Fasli to 1345 Fasli).

Serial No.	District	Population (1931)	TEN YEARS AVERAGE FROM 1336 F. TO 1345 F.			1346 FASLI	
			No. of plague deaths	Annual average	Ratio per mille	No. of plague deaths	Ratio per mille
1	Hyderabad City and Suburbs including Atrafe-Balda ..	966,565	14,846	1,485	1.5	609	0.63
2	Warangal ..	1,117,693	283	28	0.0	..	0.0
3	Karimnagar ..	1,241,405	38	3	0.0	..	0.0
4	Adilabad ..	762,030	491	49	0.1	..	0.0
5	Medak ..	657,597	2,763	276	0.4	289	0.4
6	Nizamabad ..	623,225	1,085	108	0.2	..	0.0
7	Mahboobnagar ..	971,616	1,537	154	0.2	28	0.0
8	Nalgonda ..	1,133,409	343	35	0.0	1	0.0
9	Aurangabad ..	944,798	1,207	121	0.1	..	0.0
10	Bir ..	633,690	1,363	136	0.2	..	0.0
11	Nanded ..	722,081	3,619	362	0.5	9	0.0
12	Parbhani ..	853,760	1,039	104	0.1	..	0.0
13	Gulbarga ..	1,225,008	10,338	1,034	0.8	1	0.0
15	Osmanabad ..	691,063	11,320	1,132	1.6	480	0.7
15	Raichur ..	937,535	2,533	253	0.3	43	0.1
16	Bidar ..	873,615	5,203	520	0.6	685	0.8
	Total ..	14,436,148	58,063	5,806	0.4	2,145	0.14

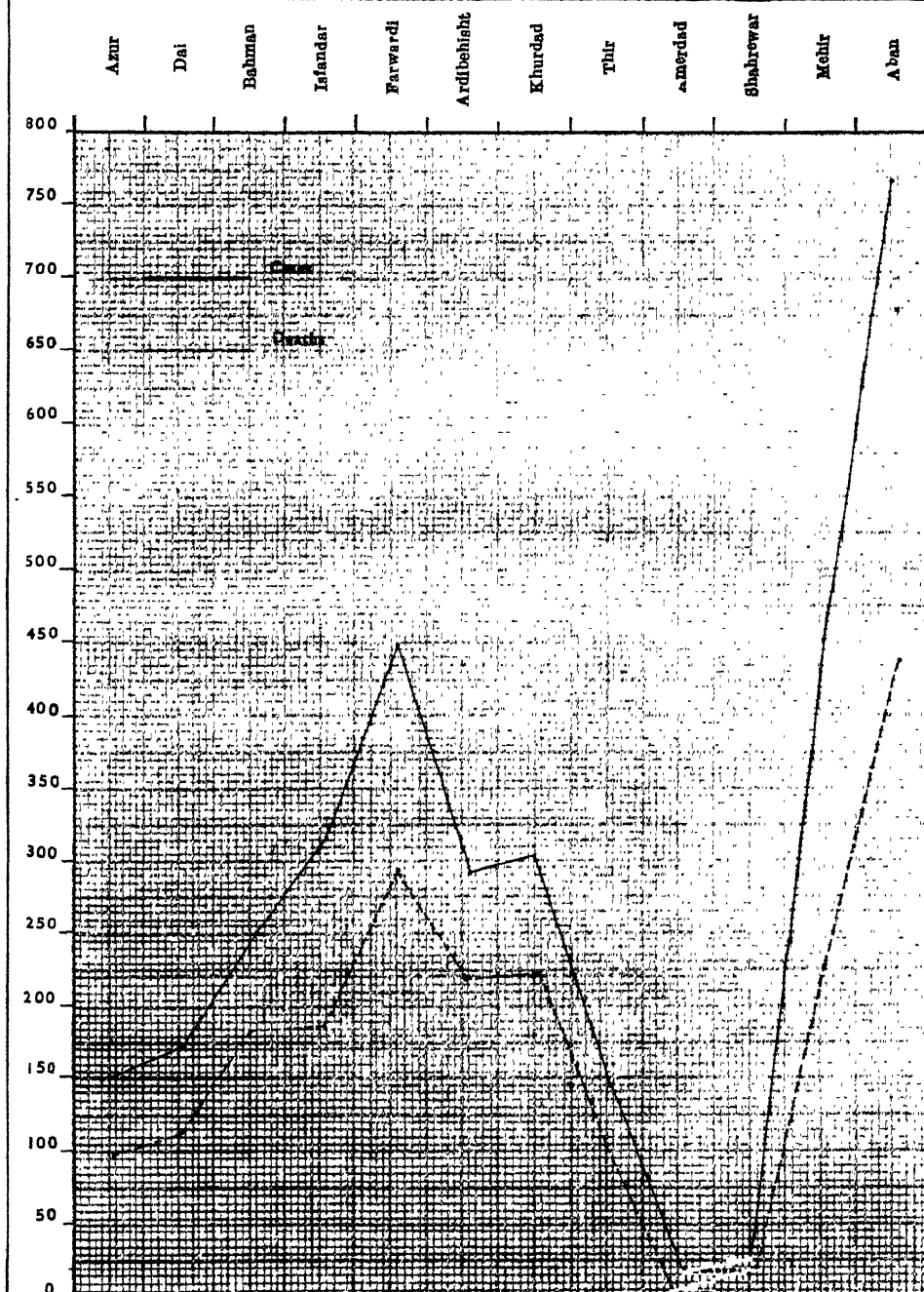
Map of
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
Showing average annual Plague mortality
For the period 1336 F. to 1345 Fasli.



Map of
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
Showing distribution of Plague mortality
During the year 1346 Fasli.



Monthly Plague Incidence and Mortality in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions in 1346 F.



(b) *Cholera*.—The cause of cholera is always a polluted water-supply. With a protected and ample supply of water, epidemics of cholera do not occur. Once an epidemic has broken out, the proportion of cases will increase by insufficient isolation of patients, contamination of foodstuff by flies and the most important of all by delay in the disinfection of the infected wells and rivers. Cholera has been well controlled, whenever reports have reached the District Health Officer promptly.

Cholera outbreaks of a severe nature occur periodically in relationship with periods of deficient rainfall. After the year 1339 F., when more than 15,000 deaths from cholera were recorded, 1345 F. and 1346 F. were epidemic years. These two years have accounted for 11,095 and 9,548 deaths. The cholera mortality rate ranged from 1.2 per mille in Gulbarga district to 0.1 in Medak district. Hyderabad City and Suburbs as usual remained free from any indigenous infection.

As seen from the map and the statement below, no district has remained free from cholera, though the brunt of infection was borne by the Western districts. These are the districts through which the river Godavari and some of its important tributaries flow. Important religious fairs are held at Tuljapur, Patan and Malegaon in these districts. Some of the biggest Hindu pilgrimages (Palkies) to and from Pandharpur also pass through these districts. These factors along with the shortage of water-supply produce conditions favourable for the spread of cholera epidemics.

Table showing cholera mortality in 1346 Fasli in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

District.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Rate per mille.
Atraf-e-balda including		
Hyderabad City ..	230	0.2
Warangal ..	609	0.5
Karimnagar ..	365	0.3
Asifabad ..	189	0.2
Medak ..	68	0.1
Nizamabad ..	510	0.8
Mahboobnagar ..	840	0.9
Nalgonda ..	765	0.7
Aurangabad ..	727	0.8
Bir ..	414	0.6
Nanded ..	632	0.9
Parbhani ..	563	0.6
Gulbarga ..	1,481	1.2
Osmanabad ..	688	1.0
Raichur ..	886	0.9
Bidar ..	581	0.7
Total ..	9,548	0.7

Attendance of people from infected villages at religious festivals and migration from infected to non-infected places generally leads to pollution of wells, rivers and canals over a wide area. It is at places where jatras and uruses are held, without the knowledge or the sanction of this department, and consequently where no proper arrangements could be made, that outbreaks occurred and spread widely.

The disinfection of wells by potassium permanganate is appreciated and in many villages cholera is promptly arrested by this measure alone. The method of disinfecting rivers and canals against cholera infection by copper sulphate has been fully tried out and has proved efficient in the field.

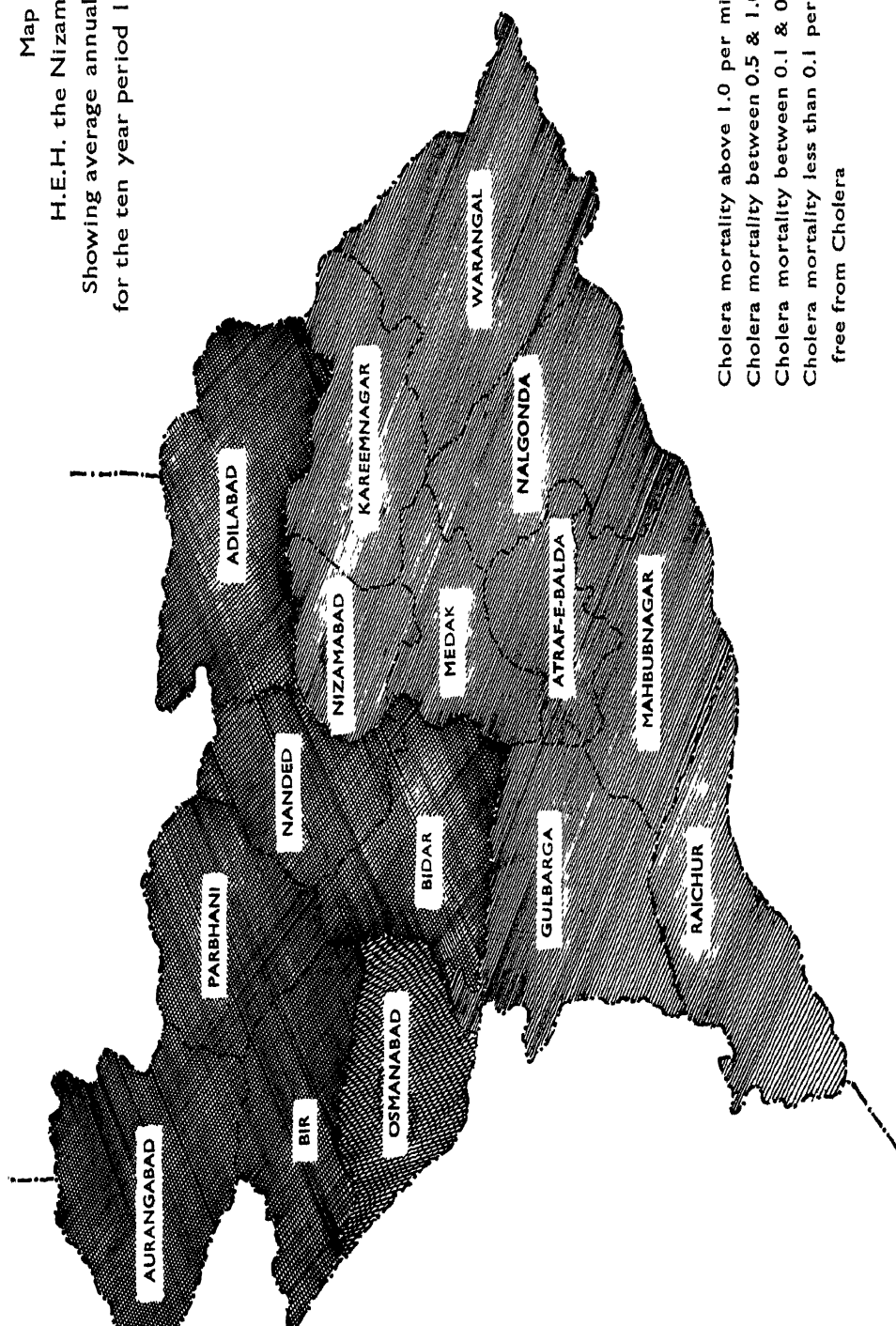
Prompt co-operation of the Revenue officials with the Public Health Department can readily arrest an epidemic of cholera. This has been well instanced this year in Warangal town. Here a sudden outbreak causing a hundred deaths in three days in the month of Amerdad 1346 Fasli, was immediately brought under control by the District Health Officer with the active help and co-operation of the First Taluqdar, Mr. Rahmatullah Shareef.

Inoculation against cholera is used for individual protection with good results. 153,977 anti-cholera inoculations were performed this year as against 86,654 during 1345 Fasli. This year the Bombay Public Health Department were unable to bear expenditure on inoculating intending pilgrims against cholera. Centres were established during the month of Shehrewar at Latur in Osmanabad, Parli in Bir and Koregaon in Parbhani districts, and all pilgrims passing these Centres were inoculated free of cost.

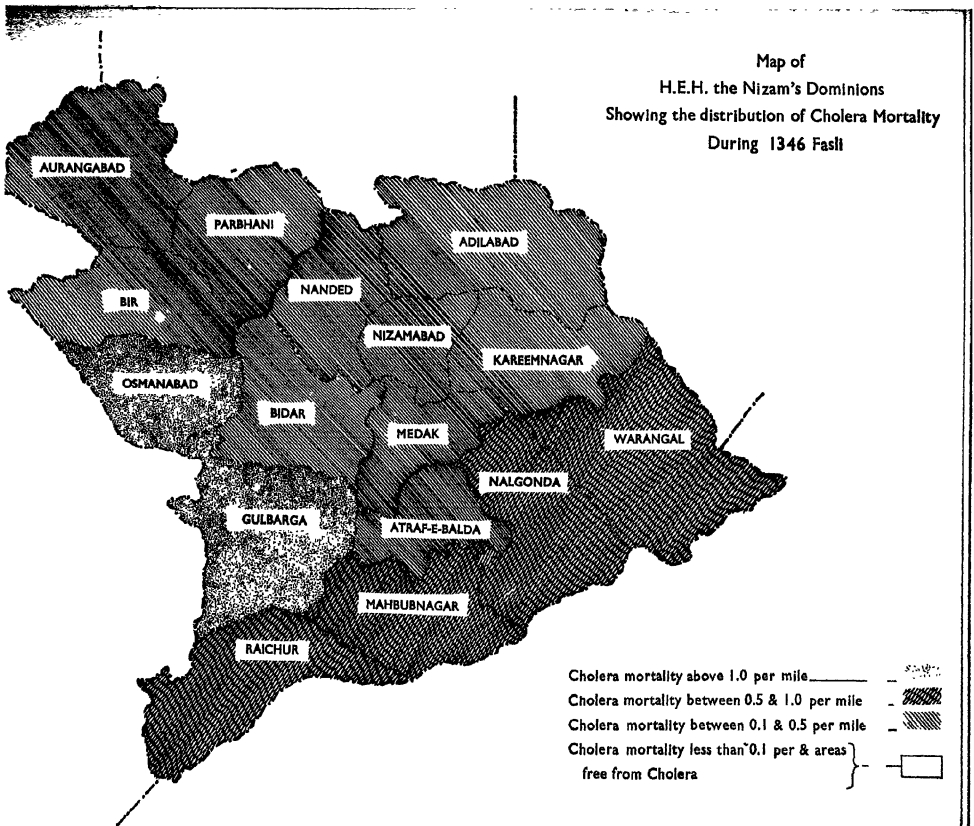
Map of

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

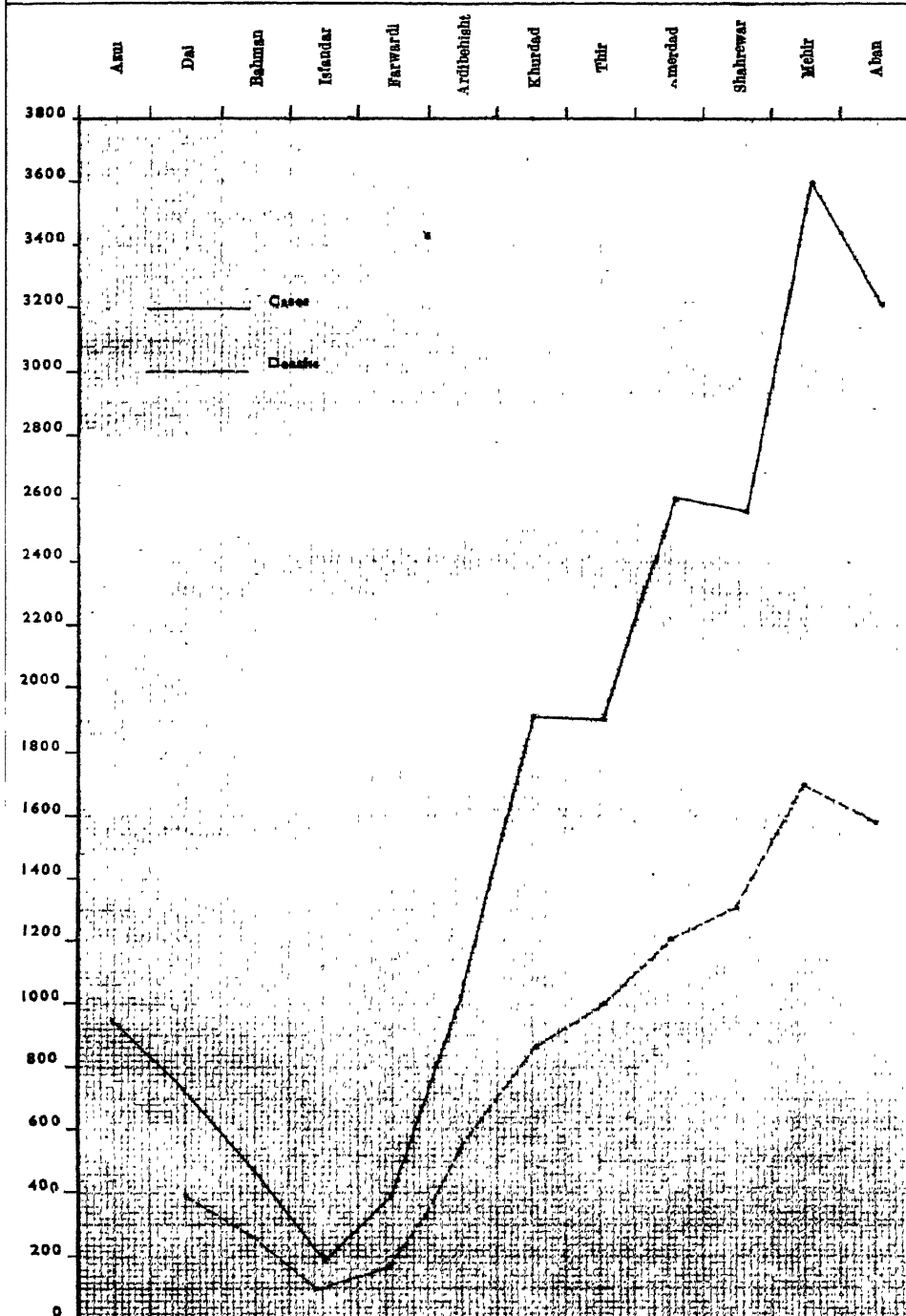
Showing average annual Cholera mortality
for the ten year period 1336 F. to 1345 Fashl.



Map of
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
Showing the distribution of Cholera Mortality
During 1346 Fasli



Monthly Cholera Incidence and Mortality in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions During 1346 F.



(c) *Small-pox*.—After the severe epidemics during 1343 F. and 1344 F. the last two have been years of comparative quiescence. In 1346 F. there were 245 deaths reported from small-pox against 1,166 in the preceding year. Osmanabad again leads in this respect with 344 attacks and 83 deaths. The largest number of attacks occurred during the months of Isfandar, Farwardi, Ardibehisht with a recrudescence in the month of Thir. (See tables and charts below). Most of the cases occurred among the unprotected persons. The number of vaccinations carried out this year was, 377,084 see part VI of this report. Vaccinators work is supervised by all the Public Health Staff, and Health Sub-Inspectors also vaccinate correcting any omissions by regular vaccinators. The Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination's work in general has not been very satisfactory. It is proposed to merge this class into that of Health Inspectors.

The arm to arm vaccination from small-pox cases is still reported to occur in jungle areas in Warangal district. It is very difficult to detect these inoculators and the existing rules and regulations regarding vaccination do not give powers to prevent this dangerous practice. A draft act giving powers to check this small-pox inoculation and to make vaccination compulsory up to 12 years of age has been submitted to Government.

Table showing small-pox mortality during 1346 F. as compared to the annual average small-pox mortality for the last ten years (1336 F. to 1345 F.).

Districts	1336 FASLI TO 1345 FASLI			1346 FASLI	
	Total number of small-pox deaths	Annual average	Ratio per mille	Total No. of small-pox deaths	Ratio per mille
Hyderabad City and Suburbs including Atraf-e-Balda ..	4,701	470	0.5	7	0.0
(Hyderabad City and Suburbs)			0.8		
Warangal ..	1,515	151	0.1	38	0.0
Karimnagar ..	2,046	205	0.2	10	0.0
Adilabad ..	1,384	138	0.2	20	0.0
Medak ..	2,403	240	0.4	..	..
Nizamabad ..	888	89	0.1	..	..
Mahboobnagar ..	1,791	179	0.2	6	0.0
Nalgonda ..	8,377	338	0.3	20	0.0
Aurangabad ..	1,172	117	0.1	13	0.0
Bhir ..	433	43	0.06	32	0.05
Nanded ..	562	56	0.07	..	..
Parbhani..	929	93	0.1	5	0.0
Gulbarga ..	1,066	107	0.08	11	0.0
Osmanabad ..	426	43	0.06	83	0.1
Raichur ..	1,252	125	0.1	..	..
Bidar ..	514	51	0.05	..	..
Total ..	24,459	2,446	0.2	245	0.0

(d) *Fevers*.—The number of deaths reported as being caused by fevers in 1346 F. was 83,896. As stated before the number is a gross underestimate. "Fevers" account for nearly 66 per cent. of the total deaths reported. The rate was high in the districts of Bir, Nizamabad, Asifabad, Atraf-e-balda, Medak, Aurangabad, Nanded and Gulbarga. It was lowest in Hyderabad City and Suburbs (3.8 per mille) and in Bidar district. In the term "Fevers" village police patels include such diseases as malaria, enteric fever, pneumonia, remittent fevers, influenza and even phthisis. Assuming that even $\frac{1}{3}$ of these deaths are due to malaria, the havoc caused by malaria may be roughly gauged in rural areas. It is interesting to note that where large irrigation projects have been undertaken, the Death-rate from "Fevers" is high. This indicates the high incidence of malaria in irrigated areas. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale have on the other hand been followed by the reporting of a very low figure of "Deaths from fevers" in the City of Hyderabad.

The following table shows the comparative statement of cases treated as "Malaria" in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries during the years 1345 and 1346 Fasli.

Districts.	Cases treated as "Malaria"	
	1345 F.	1346 F.
Warangal ..	17,388	16,892
Karimnagar ..	9,651	9,522
Asifabad ..	14,325	17,465
Medak ..	5,716	4,745
Nizamabad ..	8,403	6,502
Mahboobnagar ..	15,379	9,010
Nalgonda ..	7,969	7,342
Aurangabad ..	28,497	26,866
Bir ..	11,478	9,031
Nanded ..	12,908	11,207
Parbhani ..	13,767	11,293
Gulbarga ..	14,920	9,449
Osmanabad ..	9,763	7,327
Bidar ..	7,236	4,423
Raichur ..	19,972	8,402
Hyderabad City ..	32,909	21,567
(Other Aided institutions)	10,051	12,151
Total ..	240,322	193,194

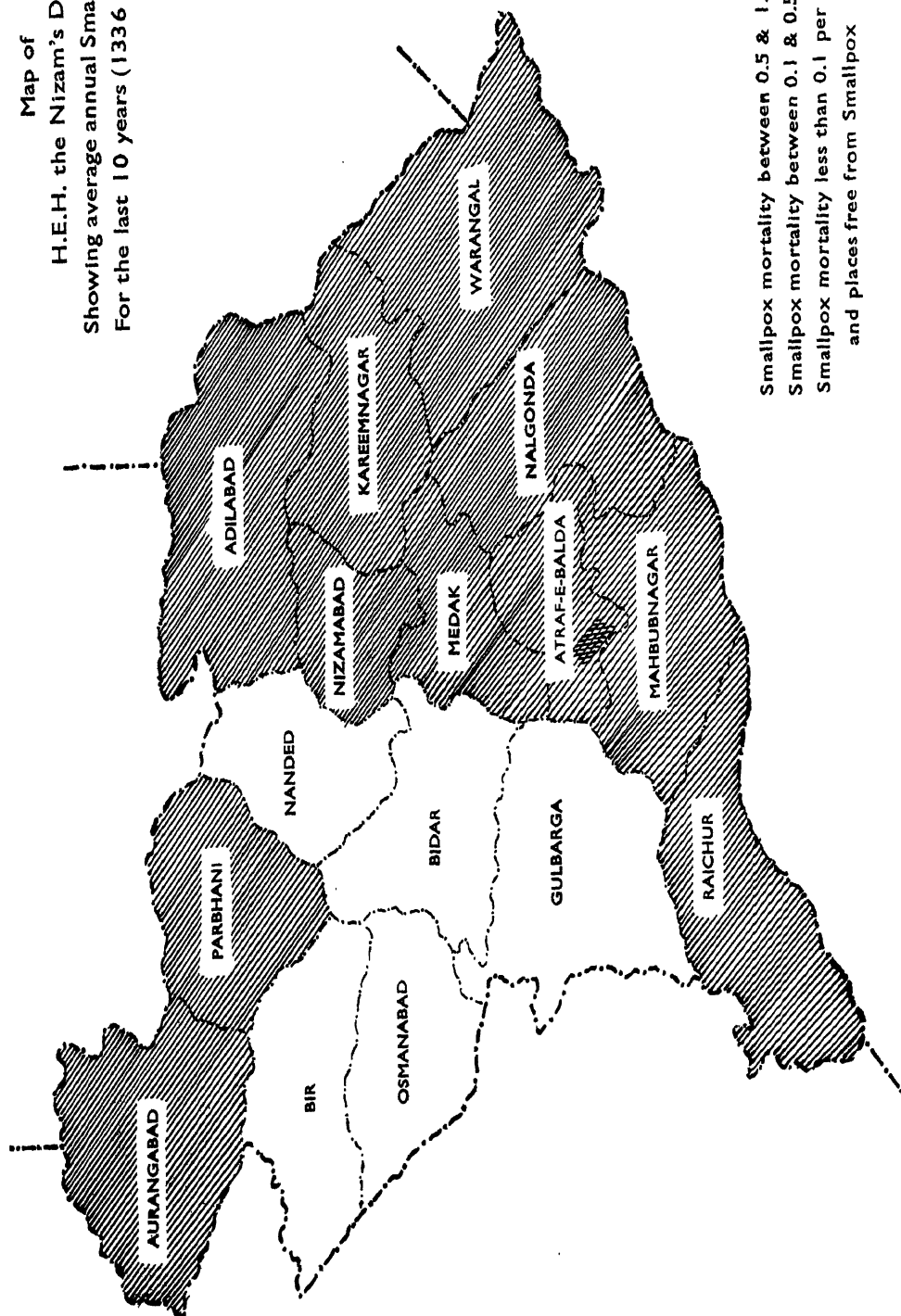
In spite of an increase in general attendance there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of cases treated as malaria in the various hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The only exception to this is the Asifabad district where there has been a rise in the "Fever" cases. The reduction is very appreciable in the Hyderabad City, and the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, and Mahboobnagar. It is not possible to compute the proportion of the "Fever" cases that are really due to "Malaria."

Anti-malarial work in Hyderabad City is described in a special section of this Report.

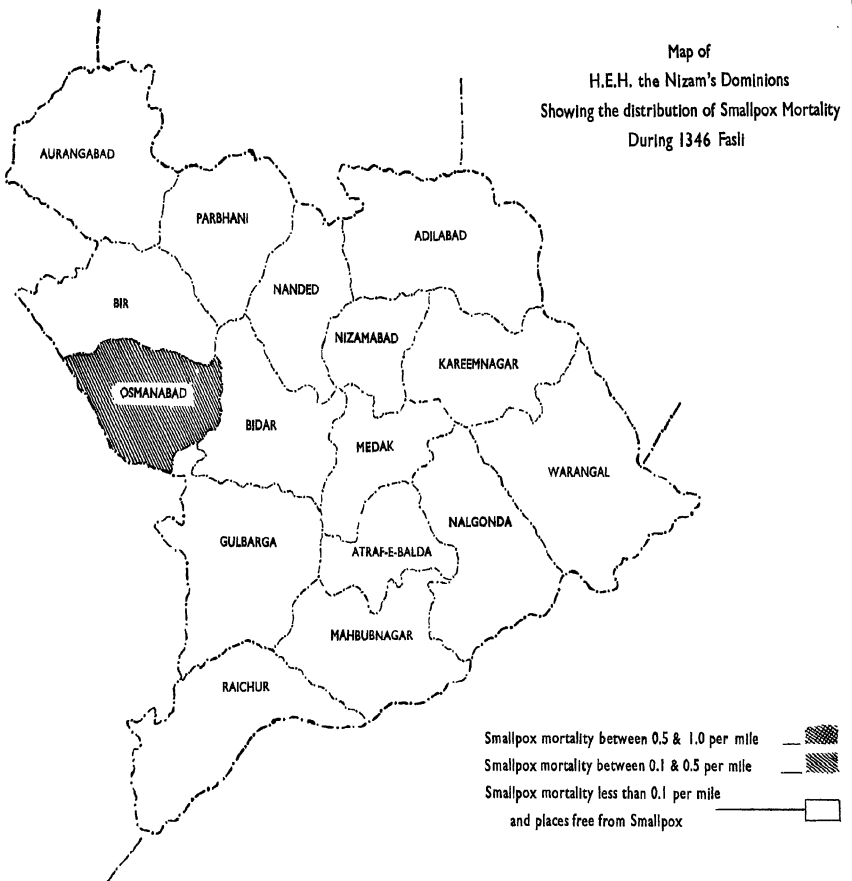
Map of

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

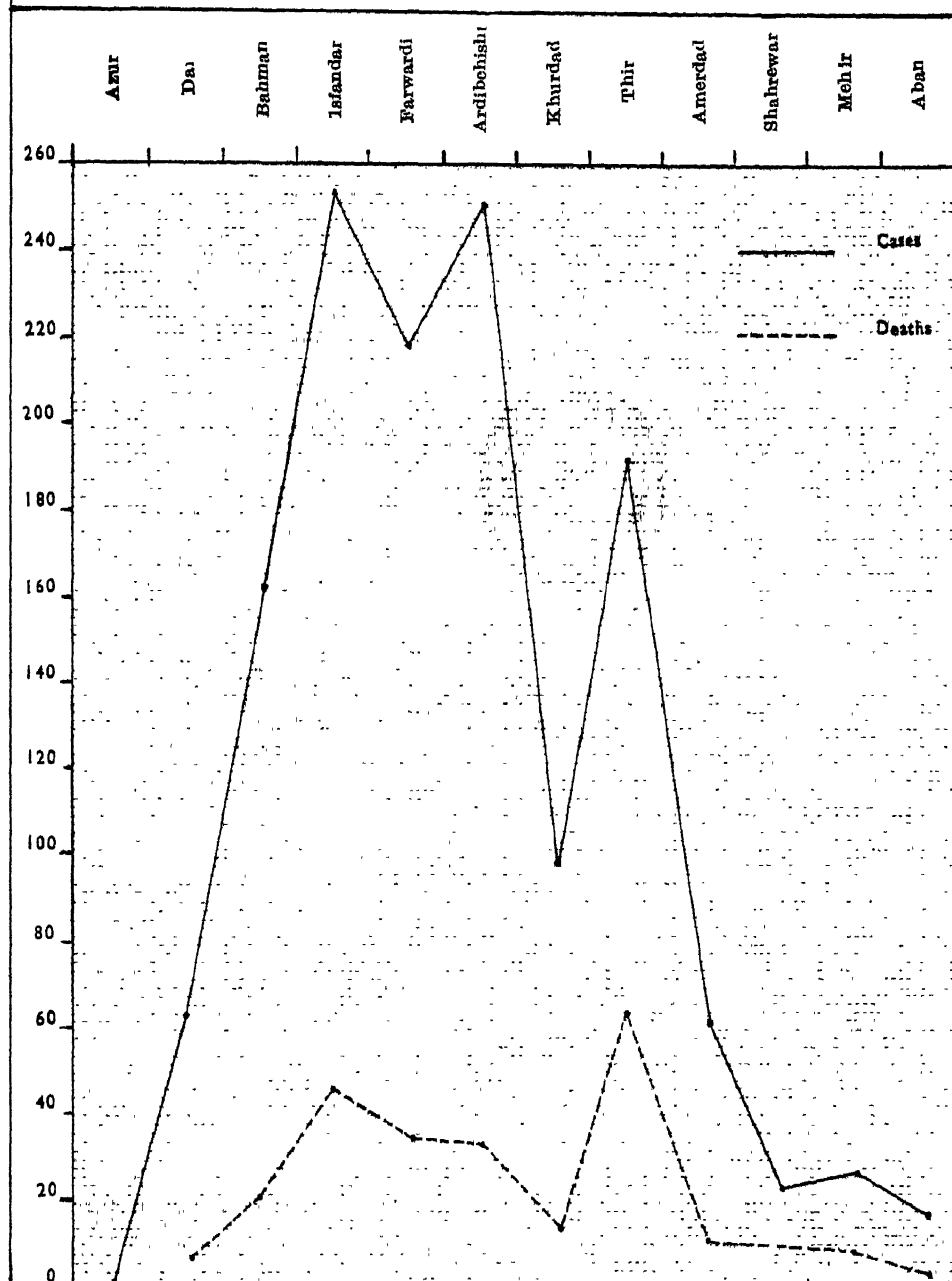
Showing average annual Smallpox mortality
For the last 10 years (1336 F. to 1345 Fasli)



Map of
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions
Showing the distribution of Smallpox Mortality
During 1346 Fasli



Monthly SmallPox Incidence and Mortality in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions During 1346 F.



MALARIA SURVEYS AND ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGNS.

1. *Nizamabad*.—A malaria survey was carried out along Nizamsagar canal and its distributaries. The survey lasted for nearly six months and brought out the fact that the main breeding places are the irrigation canals, tanks, wells and rice fields. Sugar-cane fields were found to be free from mosquito breeding. Important carrier species found were *A. culicifacies*, *A. stephensi* and *A. minimus*. Splenic index varied from 1.4 to 39.4 in different villages. The presence of dangerous species of carriers in the district and the high splenic index make it probable that unless suitable action is taken immediately, malaria of a serious nature might spread throughout the district. A permanent scheme of anti-malarial operations is before the Government for sanction.

2. *Mahboobnagar*.—The anti-malaria campaign started previously in Lingal and Narayanpet has been continued this year. As a result the incidence of malaria has been reduced to one-half in Narayanpet. The local dispensary treated 2,027 as against 5,048 in the preceding year. The campaign started in Lingal towards the close of 1345 F. continued with full vigour with the co-operation of the Settlement officials and was combined with free distribution of quinine to school children. The splenic index has been reduced from 43.6 to 12.3. In the sub-settlements where this distribution of quinine could not be arranged the improvement was not satisfactory.

3. *Warangal*.—An anti-malarial campaign was carried out in the village of Salvoy with the help of the villagers, under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

4. *Bidar*.—The work is still under observation in Khanapur. The results of permanent drainage has been very satisfactory.

5. *Medak*.—Anti-mosquito work started last year in Dubak, where both malaria and filariasis are common, is still continuing. Suitable drains have been constructed in Dubak village and all cess pits have been closed. The surrounding villages also are being drained. This scheme sanctioned for only one year was extended for another year. It will be necessary to continue regular work for at least another five years if the whole area is to be brought under control both with regard to malaria and filariasis.

6. *Raichur District*.—(a) In Raichur town an anti-malaria campaign was started from 29th Farwardi 1346 F., with a small staff of five Local Fund kamaties under the supervision of the Raichur vaccinator, who was specially trained by the District Health Officer for this work. A small sum of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for purchase of larvacides. A small increase in staff and money has been sanctioned for next year from the epidemic grant, the Local Fund Department continuing their contribution. The result of this work is a marked reduction of malaria in Raichur town.

(b) A small scheme costing Rs. 804 per annum has been sanctioned for Anagundi Samasthan. The Compounder of the

Samasthan was trained in anti-malaria field work and the work is to commence from Azur 1347 F.

7. *Asifabad District*.—During the year anti-malaria campaigns were started in the taluqs of Rajura, Manickgarh and Utnoor. In both these places schemes are working fairly satisfactorily. With regard to Utnoor and the surrounding hamlets it is advisable that the following steps should be taken.

1. The inhabitants of seven hamlets be made to construct a new village to the East of the village of Utnoor on the highland on the road to Bapsaipet.
2. That at least half a mile of the forest area around the village of Utnoor should be cleared.
3. The tanks, Gopayya, Narsayya and Saraswati should be breached.

(e) *Respiratory Diseases*.—According to the registered reports 1,215 deaths were caused from these diseases as against 203 in the previous year.

(f) *Dysentery and Diarrhoea*.—2,692 deaths are reported against 2,438 during the previous year.

(g) *Injuries*.—2,685 deaths were reported from injuries during the year against 3,564 in the year 1345 Fasli.

(h) *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—There were only six cases of cerebro-spinal fever with five deaths reported during the year. All these were from Hyderabad City.

Causes other than those mentioned above accounted for 20,598 deaths as against 18,944 in the preceding year.

19. *Yaws*.—This disease, commonly known to be present in the hill tracts of Burma and Assam and also in parts of Ceylon, was first suspected to be present in the Warangal district six years ago by the then Assistant Health Officer of that district. However his opinion could not be confirmed till the Deputy Director of Public Health visited these areas during the early part of this year and succeeded in finding *Sp. pertenue* in smears taken from the non-suppurating cases. Further investigations revealed the fact that this disease not only exists but is fairly widespread in the Eastern parts of Warangal district. Special surveys carried out by the Assistant Health Officers of Karimnagar and Asifabad districts under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director of Public Health, revealed that the disease was also widely prevalent in all taluqs of Asifabad district, and the Manthani taluq in Karimnagar district. The disease was chiefly prevalent among aboriginal tribes such as Koyas, Gonds and Mannepoors. The disease, accordingly, is known locally as Koya rogum, Gondi rogum, or Manne rogum. On account of the wide prevalence of this disease together with Malaria, the Revenue Department has been advised to postpone the colonization scheme of Utnoor for some time. Many cases were treated with advantage by the Assistant Health Officers of the districts and some by the Medical Officer in charge of the Taluq Dispensaries. A scheme has been submitted to the Government for carrying on an intensive treatment campaign in the affected areas and as soon as the sanction is obtained the campaign will commence. It

is hoped that when the existing cases are cured, the spread of infection will be stopped. Investigations have shown that this disease is spread by direct contagion. Some authorities have supposed that infection may be carried by eye-flies. The local people accuse red-ants. Laboratory and field investigations leave us convinced that infection is only by direct contagion.

The results of surveys and investigation originally carried out by the Deputy Director and two Assistant Health Officers showing the various clinical and the epidemiological features of Yaws observed in the Dominions have been published in the Indian Medical Gazette Vol. LXXI, No. 6th June 1936, page 322.

The life history of a local species of eye-fly has been worked out and recorded by the Chief Malaria Officer. His paper on the subject has been published in the Indian Medical Gazette. This is a valuable piece of original work.

20. MEASURES FOR COMBATING CERTAIN DISEASES IN RURAL AREAS.

(i) *Malaria*.—The work done in Hyderabad City is dealt with separately. The aim is to break the cycle of infection in two ways by the destruction of mosquito larvae and by attacks on the parasites in man. Both methods are used extensively, the former being preferred as giving more certain results. The conditions and causes underlying the prevalence of malaria vary in different parts of the Dominions and no one anti-malarial measure is suitable for all.

In anti-larvel operations, it may be almost impossible to abolish all breeding grounds. A marked improvement in health follows when the more important breeding grounds of malaria carrying mosquitoes are controlled.

Careful surveys are of the utmost importance and reveal important factors, on which anti-larvae operations are organized. House to house distribution of Plasmoquin was tried in an attempt to sterilize the carriers the results were disappointing. The incidence of malaria showed no great reduction and the curative effect was negligible. Better results are to be expected in dealing with the inmates of an institution under discipline but the method is unsatisfactory among the general population. Efforts are made to educate the public in the use of quinine, and the sale of quinine by Post Offices and Thanas in districts is encouraged. Free quinine is given at the dispensaries and hospitals and also by touring officers and during anti-malaria campaigns.

Permanent clearing of waterways is important; activities in this direction include training and straightening of banks, clearing of hyacinth and water weeds and stocking with larvacidal fish.

(ii) *Plague*.—Hyderabad City and many of the districts have been subject to recurring epidemics of plague. Each epidemic lasts about 9 months disappearing with the onset of the hot dry season. A Special Plague Department was inaugurated some six years ago to combat the epidemic in the City of Hyderabad. The work done in Hyderabad City is dealt with separately. Surveys have been made in the districts and it was found that

several "Endemic Centres" existed where plague persisted throughout the year. It was from these centres that recrudescence occurred in the rains and rapidly spread over wide areas. Well directed efforts in rat destruction in the endemic areas have effected a marked reduction of plague.

The methods of rat destruction in use are as follows, and these procedures should be continuous throughout the year.

- (a) the systematic use of poison baits.
- (b) fumigation of all rat-holes with calcid and closing the rat-holes.
- (c) trapping.
- (d) examination of rats for evidence of plague.

During epidemics in addition to these measures evacuation, inoculation and disinfection are carried out, and human migration to non-infected areas is as far as possible controlled.

The conclusions of many years experience are (1) that plague is almost invariably carried from place to place by human agency, that is to say, by infected fleas carried in the personal effects of migrants; and (2) that inoculation is the most important measure of personal protection.

(iii) *Tuberculosis*.—Tuberculosis is very prevalent in Hyderabad City and the larger towns in the Dominions. A very large proportion are cases of Tuberculosis of the lung. The mortality is considerable though no accurate figures are yet available. A survey of tubercular disease in the Dominions is essential.

The main cause of the disease is bad housing that is to say, want of light and ventilation in congested areas. For poor people who adopt the purdah system it is particularly difficult to avoid these fundamental causes of disease. A house once infected becomes a danger to the whole family.

Indian cattle are not commonly infected with tuberculosis and very few Indians drink milk unboiled.

At present the organization to combat tuberculosis is only gradually developing. So far two special outpatient clinics, separate accommodation at the Osmania Hospital and a special section of the Isolation Hospital are used for tuberculosis cases—all supported by Government. The Medical Department has submitted a scheme against Tuberculosis which is being brought into effect. The proposals include an up-to-date sanatorium, a modern Clinic which is a centre for domiciliary visiting and propaganda, and a special Tuberculosis Hospital.

There is no separate Tuberculosis service in the Medical and Public Health Administration of Hyderabad State. Doctors have been trained in Great Britain, at Madanpalli Sanatorium in South India, and at the All-India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

(iv) *Yaws (Koya disease)* is essentially a tropical disease common in nomadic and aboriginal tribes in many countries. It is found in the jungles of Assam and Ceylon, but was

practically unknown in India. This disease has been found by the Public Health Department to be prevalent in Warangal and part of Mahboobnagar districts, and there is evidence that it has been present for 200 years, though neither recognized nor reported. Investigations are continuing in the Karimnagar and Asifabad districts. Regular treatment is given to patients by the department with most excellent results.

(v) *Guinea-Worm Disease* is widely prevalent in several districts of the Dominions. Experiments were carried out in the laboratory and in the field in the hope of finding some simple measure by which cyclops could be eradicated from wells and "Bowlies." As a result of experiments the use of quicklime which presents many difficulties, has been given up in favour of slaked lime. This has been found to be efficacious in temporarily controlling cyclops in wells, but must be repeated monthly. Medical Officers are instructed to treat systematically infected wells with ordinary bazar lime. Directly cyclops reappear disinfection is repeated and a detailed record is maintained. It is necessary to treat each infected bowli (step-well) once a month until the well can be converted into a draw-well and the people prevented from entering the water. The improvements in some areas has been marked. The Well Sinking Department and in many cases the District Boards are steadily at work transforming dangerous step-wells into draw-wells.

(vi) *Leprosy*.—There is a Mission Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli where only applicants amenable to treatment are admitted. The daily average of in-patients is now over 700. There is a small attendance of outpatients. Dichpalli affords an excellent field for the study of early leprosy. A small Grant-in-aid is paid by District Boards and very generous grants are given by the Government.

Courses of instructions in leprosy and its treatment are given at Dichpalli to students and Doctors. Most of the Doctors of the Medical Department have received this special training and in all districts outpatient Leper Clinics are now at work.

21. VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION, DORNAKAL.

A grant of 500 rupees a year has been given towards this experimental work.

Cholera Relief Work was undertaken in Mahbubabad, Khammameth and Yellandu Taluqs. Twenty-three Medicine Distributors trained by the Association worked in these areas. Wells were disinfected, village streets and houses were cleaned and the public were instructed in the protection of drinking water. The District Health Officer, Warangal supplied a Medical Officer, Health Inspectors and the vaccine needed and 4,522 people were inoculated. In co-operation these health workers with the local Patels and Medicine Distributors of the Association have done preventive and propaganda work during the epidemic. The Association also printed and circulated a song on "Cholera" on coloured papers which has become very popular with the village children.

Health days were celebrated in a Lambadi Thanda and in Mulukalapalli in Singareni Areas.

Twice during the year a doctor has camped in the forest villages of the Yellandu taluq treating patients suffering from Yaws. 73 received treatment by injection.

A set of 11 men were trained during the year as Medicine Distributors. Altogether there are 42 workers trained by the Association selling medicine and doing Health propaganda and Preventive work in the villages. During the year these workers sold simple medicines worth Rs. 105-10-6.

Under the auspices of the Association, a Welfare Centre for women and children was started in Pullur two miles from Dornakal.

22. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(a) *District*.—117 schools were visited in 1346 Fasli by the Civil Surgeons and Taluq Medical Officers, inspecting 41,286 boys and 1,114 girls. The figures include subsequent examinations also.

The abnormalities noticed during Medical Inspections include enlarged tonsils and adenoids, pyorrhœa, scabies, ring-worm, heart-disease, rickets, jaundice and secondary anæmia. Parents of pupils suffering from ordinary ailments received written advice to seek treatment from private practitioners or Government Hospitals. Parents are now realizing the real value of Medical Inspection of schools and are bringing their children to the hospitals for treatment.

The physical condition of the boys is reported to be generally poor and underweight children are noticed in many schools. Sufficient attention must be paid to physical culture.

Many pupils show no enthusiasm for physical exercise. It is hoped that steps will be taken by the Educational Department to encourage well-regulated physical exercises and to organize games. This is vitally important for development, and in order to keep scholars mentally alert and physically fit.

School buildings in most places are still reported to be unsatisfactory being either small or overcrowded. Many schools are still housed in rented and unsuitable buildings.

Nutrition is an important matter which needs the special attention of the authorities concerned.

(b) *City Schools*.—The staff for Medical Inspection of schools remained the same as in the previous year. Two new schools, the Model Primary School for boys and girls and the Normal Training School for women, Kachiguda, were added to the list of schools. Thus bringing 27 institutions under inspection.

19,038 boys and girls were examined during the year as detailed below :—

	First examination	Subsequent examination	RECOMMENDED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT	
			No.	Percentage

The number of boys and girls recommended for correction of eyesight was 552 of whom 52 poor pupils were supplied with spectacles free of cost at the Osmania Hospital.

Three new cases of early leprosy were detected during the year of report among the boys examined and all the three are now under treatment. It is gratifying to note that the student of the Chanchalguda High School who was re-admitted as non-infective last year has improved considerably. He is still continuing treatment at the Karwan Clinic.

One girl and three boys have showed signs of tuberculosis of the lungs and have been advised to consult the T. B. Specialist.

Quite a good number of pupils had undergone operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and have improved in health.

The following percentage of important diseases noticed amongst the boys and girls is of interest:—

Name of diseases.	Percentage	
	Boys.	Girls.
Malnutrition	8.2	3.1
Undernourished	18.2	9.8
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .	19.3	12.3
Defective Vision	10.00	8.8
Other Eye Troubles	3.2	1.3
Nasal Trouble	3.42	2.8
Ear Trouble	5.00	3.2
Teeth and Gums	25.8	3.9
Pyorrhœa	2.00	.2
Spinal and Orthopædics	1.5	Nil.
Skin	13.00	2.5
Valvular Diseases	0.5	0.02
Spleen	0.59	0.03
General Diseases	4.00	2.00

During the routine Medical Inspections, the Medical Inspector collected statistics of pupils who go without any midday meal and found this number to be 15 per cent. Of these, a few who come from distant places find it inconvenient to bring their own food and find no suitable hotel close by. The majority are actually too poor to afford a midday meal. The Education Authorities should consider ways and means for rectifying this defect.

Of the boys and girls 3 per cent. were found to be unprotected against small-pox and 15 to 20 per cent. were not inoculated against plague.

It is gratifying that pupils are impressed by the advice of the Medical Inspectors; many of them, in accordance with instruction had attended to their clothing, teeth and nails when they returned for Medical Inspection.

A boy pupil at the Kachiguda High School was found to be a Dextracardiac.

The question of malnutrition is engaging the attention of the Department. Real cases of malnutrition were few compared with undernourishment.

Many thin skinny pupils who came up for examination with poor physique were the products of an "Ill-balanced" dietary. Excess of starchy food and want of animal proteins and other protective food factors in their daily meal are the chief defects. Even pupils belonging to the well-to-do class are not free from this condition. The Medical Inspector gave impressive talks to such pupils and recommended a suitable dietary. In this connection, it is pleasing to note that at the Educational Officers' Conference, the Medical Inspector spoke about malnourishment and suggested that some satisfactory provision should be made to give a free milk issue to undernourished pupils. On the recommendation of the Public Health Department, the Director of Public Instruction, asked Government to sanction a suitable grant for supplying milk in two of the City schools, as an experimental measure. In the meantime, an experiment was made at the Urdu Shariff Middle School by supplying skimmed milk powder for a batch of 32 undernourished boys by the Public Health Department. The result is satisfactory in that a gain of weight has been recorded which is in excess of that observed in a similar number of boys as control. The experiment is continuing and definite results will be reported after longer experience.

Improvements have been made in the Darushafa Government High School during the year and a block of new building has been provided for the High School classes. The rest of the Middle Schools and High Schools remain in the same private buildings with poor light and ventilation as pointed out in the last year's Report.

Playgrounds for younger boys is an important matter that needs the special consideration of the Educational Department. Excepting a few, all the High Schools and Middle Schools, are provided with playgrounds situated far away from the respective schools. This arrangement is defective in that such distant playgrounds are not accessible to the younger boys. It is hoped that this will receive the attention of the authorities concerned.

23. TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

(*Statement No. P.H. 10*).

There were sixteen Itinerant Dispensaries, in-charge of Assistant Health Officers, one in each district. The number of villages visited aggregated 2,157 compared with 2,121 in the previous year. They were out on tour for 3,384 days. The number of patients treated was 36,436 compared with 39,609 in 1345 Fasli. The number of operations performed was 1,137 of which 159 were Major against 438 operations including 9 Major operations last year. The numbers inoculated were 33,379 against plague, 43,418 against cholera and 685 were vaccinated, compared with 20,564; 33,835 and 994 respectively in the previous year. They disinfected 19,818 wells with potassium permanganate and gave 1,552 health lectures. The total cost of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 81,281-3-10 compared with Rs. 80,174-6-0 in 1345 Fasli.

The details of expenditure were as follows :—

	1346 Fasli.			1345 Fasli.		
Pay of Medical Officers and Staff	61,400	12	7	58,821	15	10
Contingencies	2,432	9	10	2,243	6	11
Supplies and Services ..	4,755	7	7	3,840	7	4
Travelling Allowance and Bhatta	12,692	5	10	15,268	7	11
Total ..	81,281	3	10	80,174	6	0

The Assistant Health Officers with their Travelling Dispensaries were on special cholera duty for long periods owing to a virulent and widespread epidemic of cholera during 1346 Fasli. They attended 68 Uruses and Jatras and made effective sanitary arrangements. They have done good work during the cholera season in spite of the great inconvenience caused by inclement weather. They had to be away from headquarters for long periods.

The Assistant Health Officers at Warangal, Asifabad, Karimnagar and Mahboobnagar continued the work of investigation of “Yaws” and treatment of patients in forest areas.

During their tours, Assistant Health Officers inspected the work of the vaccinators in villages and accompanied “Palkies” proceeding to Pandharpur, and did everything possible to safeguard the health of the pilgrims.

24. FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

(a) *General*.—Necessary sanitary arrangements were made for the comfort and safety of the pilgrims in all Uruses and Jatras by Health Officers in their respective districts. The Revenue and Police Officials co-operated wholeheartedly with the Public Health Department and rendered every possible assistance. Special attention was paid to providing an ample and protected water-supply, to conservancy and the prevention of epidemic diseases. Temporary Sanitary menial staff was appointed for the quick disposal of refuse and the cleaning of the Jatra area regularly twice a day. Separate temporary latrines were provided for males and females. Lighting arrangements were made at important centres. Food in shops, hotels and sweetmeat stalls were examined and articles of diet adulterated or found unfit for human consumption, were either destroyed or prohibited from being sold. Distribution of medicines and treatment was provided for the sick. Lectures and magic lantern shows and talks on Health matters were given by the Assistant Health Officers and Health Inspectors in important fairs and festivals. Isolation sheds were erected outside the Major fair areas for emergency purposes. Cholera outbreak was reported in Deshagiri Sahib Urus and Mailapur Jatra in the Gulbarga district, during the year in spite of all precautions taken by the Public Health Department. But owing to prompt and efficient action taken by the District Health Officer the epidemic was controlled.

(b) *Pattan Jatra*.—One of the most important Jatras in the Dominion is held at Pattan in Aurangabad district where nearly a lakh of people collect from all Central India. Elaborate arrangements were made and purified water was supplied by fixing Centrifugal pumps in the bed of the Godavary river which forms the main source of water-supply. In spite of these arrangements, cholera broke out during the Pattan Jatra and spread over a large portion of the Aurangabad district but prompt and continuous action minimised the outbreak. The reasons attributed by the Health Officer for this outbreak were the untimely rains on the day of the Jatra, too late flooding of the Godavary river and imported infection. The other defects in the general management experienced by the Health Officer during the year were

1. Difficulty of preventing the public from living in and polluting the bed of the river due to want of sufficient police force.
2. Insufficient Revenue Staff.
3. Insufficient grant for essential arrangements.
4. The constant arrival and departure of pilgrims for short periods puts an extra strain on the staff which must be increased in future.

(c) *Bhadrachalam Jatra*.—For the comfort and safety of pilgrims, as usual, five Health Camps were organized by the District Health Officer, between the Railway Station and the river Godavary, at Kothagudam, Paloncha, Kinnarsani, Banjar and Gummoor. A well-protected water-supply was provided and the conservancy arrangements were satisfactory. Two Assistant Health Officers, assisted by two Health Inspectors and five Health Sub-Inspectors and other Health Staff, were made responsible for all sanitary arrangements. Public Health lectures were given daily to pilgrims with the help of cinema films. No epidemic was reported during the Jatra.

(d) *Palkies*.—Six palkies pass through the State to Pandharpur in the Bombay Presidency. They return by different routes. These peripatetic palkies are accompanied by thousands of pilgrims. A special Assistant Health Officer was deputed to accompany each palky. He was assisted by the Health Staff of each district through which the palkies pass. A Tahsil peon and police constable from the district followed each palky to assist the Health Staff in carrying out their onerous duties. The Local Revenue and Police Officials assisted the Public Health Staff in controlling the pilgrims. A Health Sub-Inspector was sent ahead to disinfect wells with potassium permanganate along the route of each palky. All persons following palkies were persuaded to get themselves inoculated against cholera. Inoculation Centres were established at the following places :—

1. Kannargaon and Parli in the Parbhani district.
2. Vagrole, Bamboorni and Galla Borgaon in the Aurangabad district.
3. Latur in the Osmanabad district.

The pilgrims were encouraged, wherever possible, to stay outside villages and their feeding arrangements were also effectively supervised. The palkies passed without any epidemic during the year of report.

25. *Health Inspectors*.—There are 17 Health Inspectors, one of each district. There are also three Health Sub-Inspectors for each district, with a leave reserve of 5 at headquarters.

The Health Inspectors visited 1,670 villages and were on tour for 188 days each, on an average during the year. They performed 26,443 inoculations against plague, 23,376 inoculations against cholera and disinfected 16,374 wells. They also gave 1,130 lectures on health subjects and attended 44 fairs and festivals. Other details are given in statement No. P.H. 11.

26. *Health Propaganda*.—No effort is spared to educate the public in health matters.

The Cinema car toured in the districts throughout the Dominions for a period of 123 days and in all 79 shows were given. Besides these, 34 shows were given in Hyderabad City and the frontier villages when the car could not proceed to the districts during the monsoon. The car also could not be sent out during the months from Isfandar to Amerdad 1346 Fasli and after five years work the engine was worn out; a new and powerful chassis has now been purchased and the old body repaired and refitted. The car is now able to tour throughout the year.

The number of persons who attended these lectures is more than three lakhs. Apart from the annual tours, special cinema shows were arranged at Conferences, Health Weeks, Uruses, Jatras, and Fairs. Shows were also given at the Educational Conference at Karimnagar, Rural Mission Conference at Laxetipet, Health Week at Aurangabad, Rural Health Week at Pattan-cheroo and Andhra Peoples Conference at Shadnagar.

A new film on leprosy has been added to the already existing films on malaria, plague, cholera and small-pox.

The great interest taken by the rural public in attending these shows has compelled the department to purchase two loud-speakers which add much to the value of the lectures.

Besides these cinema shows, now many of the districts are provided with magic lanterns and slides on common diseases such as plague, cholera, small-pox, tuberculosis, etc. District Health Officers and Assistant Health Officers while on tour invariably give lectures accompanied with magic lantern slides.

Health Weeks were held during the course of the year in Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Medak and Warangal. Co-operation of the officials of the other departments as well as the general public made these periodical exhibitions and Health Weeks a great success.

A set of charts and models prepared specially to be used during these shows is available for issue from the Special Plague Office, Hyderabad.

Posters and propaganda materials are prepared, from time to time, by the department and issued to the districts either for free distribution or for use during Health Weeks.

The following table gives the number of lectures, Health Weeks, etc., held in different districts during the course of the year.

With the increase of staff, trained in Public Health work, in the districts, this work is likely to increase in volume in the near future requiring the establishment of a separate Health Propaganda Section.

Table showing the number of Health lectures given, cinema shows and Health Weeks held in different districts during the year 1346 Fasli.

District	Number of health lectures given	Cinema shows	Health weeks and Baby shows held
Aurangabad	107	6	1
Bir.. ..	330	..	..
Parbhani	370	..	..
Nanded	185	..	..
Gulbarga	149	5	..
Raichur	308	..	..
Osmanabad	104	1	..
Bidar	317	..	..
Warangal	37	14	1
Karimnagar	135	7	..
Asifabad	51	16	..
Medak	146	8	2
Mahboobnagar	252	19	..
Nalgonda	172	5	..
Nizamabad	272	4	1
Baghat	66	..	..
Atraf-e-Balda	36	2	..
Hyderabad City and Suburbs ..	78	37	..
Total ..	3,065	124	5

27. *British Military Manœuvres.*—The Military authorities arranged the usual annual manœuvres and practice camps at various centres in the Dominions during the year of report. The Public Health Staff, in consultation with the Military Medical Officers, concentrated on the manœuvre areas and took all precautions from the Public Health point of view for the safe conduct of Military operations. The protection of the troops against epidemic diseases was very satisfactory, and the concentration in the Military camping area proved a very useful training ground for the Public Health Officials of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

28. *Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board.*—During the year 28 "First Aid" classes were held representing 833 candidates, 486 of whom were successful at the examination, 353 certificates were issued by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board. 123 candidates were trained in "Minor Sanitation" and all obtained certificates of proficiency.

Classes were held for College and High School Students, Police Constables, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Ward Boys, Compounders and Vaccinators. There is now a Branch Centre working at the Headquarters of each district under the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board. Compared with last year progress has been more satisfactory during the year under report, further progress is expected.

29. The following are the names of Educational Institutions where First Aid lectures were given during the year under report :—

1. Police Training School, Hyderabad.
2. Teachers Training School, Hanamkonda.
3. College of Physical Education, Hyderabad.
4. Government High Schools at Bhair, Parbhani, Nander, Bidar, Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar.
5. Osmania Intermediate College, Aurangabad.
6. Government Middle Schools at Nizamabad and Hanamkonda.
7. University College for Women, Nampalli, Hyderabad.
8. Mahbubia Girls High School, Hyderabad.

Rs. 1,473-2-2 were spent by the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board.

Certificates were issued to all the successful candidates, free of cost, by the Central Ambulance Board and in accordance with the recent orders issued by the Board, "First Aid" books are distributed free to all successful candidates.

30. *Infant Welfare Centres.*—In Hyderabad City, three Infant Welfare Centres were at work, one in Sultan Bazaar, one in Begum Bazaar, and one in Darulshafa. A small subsidiary Centre is working in Bogalkunta. A fifth Centre in Kazipura is recently sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation. Experience has proved the work to be of great value. Sixty-five indigenous Dais are employed under the Centres and receive continuous and careful tuition; they conduct labour cases in the Patients' homes and their work is regularly supervised by the Health Visitors.

Mothers are encouraged to bring their children to the Centres and learn mother-craft including many details in the rearing of healthy and happy children.

Expectant attend the Centre for advice by a qualified Woman Doctor. Anything which might militate against safe delivery is dealt with and they can, if they wish, be introduced to one of the trained Dais or secure admission to one of the special hospitals for maternity.

Sickly children are given simple home remedies where this is likely to be efficient and the parents of those showing serious illness are encouraged to take them to a hospital for treatment.

Magic Lantern lectures are given on domestic duties of women as well as maternity and child welfare.

Milk and nourishing food is given to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers who are under-nourished.

Three similar Infant Welfare Centres will be opened next year in the district towns of Raichur, Gulbarga and Nizamabad. Building is in rapid progress from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Funds.

Sixty-five Dais were on the rolls of the Infant Welfare Centres undergoing tuition. They conducted during the year 1859 labour cases in the patients' houses and their work was regularly supervised by qualified Health Visitors. Of these only three maternal and twenty-three infantile deaths took place. Twenty-five were reported as still-born. Every Dai on the Centre list is provided free with a fresh sterilized midwifery outfit for each case attended. The soiled outfit is returned to the Centre for refilling and sterilization before re-issue.

Creche.—The creche attached to the Sultan Bazaars Centre is a great convenience to mothers who are out at work during the day. Free milk is issued to such of the under-nourished children and the very poor are also assisted with clothing. The daily average of infants in the creche was 17 during 1346 Fasli.

The following details of work at the four Centres during 1346 Fasli are of interest :—

1. *Number of clinics held :—*

(a) Ante-natal	..	..	..	103
(b) Post-natal	..	..	..	40
(c) Children	..	..	..	109

2. Ante-natal cases 1,883

3. Post-natal cases 948

4. *Number of children :—*

(a) Attended	..	..	..	79,077
(b) Weighed	..	..	..	39,467
(c) Bathed	..	..	..	62,026
(d) Given milk	..	..	..	49,021
(e) Given home treatment	..	..	..	17,099
(f) Referred to Hospitals	..	..	..	6,958

5. Number of house visits made	15,348
6. (a) Number of births conducted under Centre arrangements	1,859
(b) Number of infantile deaths	23
(c) Number of Maternal deaths within ten days	3
(d) Still Births	25
7. Number of classes conducted for training of Dais	177
8. Number of Dais trained	65
9. Number of lectures given	153
10. Number of visits paid by the Ladies Committee, jointly and severally	214
The figures for the previous year were as follows :—	
1. Attendance of children	65,177
2. House visits	12,147
3. Ante-natal cases	2,023
4. Births conducted under Centre arrangements	1,701
5. Dais trained	58

A recommendation to increase the annual grants of the Centres from Rs. 12,250 to Rs. 14,100 was under the consideration of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation when the year ended. The work of these Centres is very valuable; this year's record fully justifies the increased grant.

The members of the Ladies Committee paid 214 visits jointly and severally during the year of report. The special thanks of Government are due to these Ladies, for their devoted zeal, personal attention and absorbing interest which contributed so much to the success of the three Centres.

The recurring expenses for the Infant Welfare Centre for the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,893-13-9 against Rs. 12,087-6-3 last year.

There is a Nursery class attached to the Bogulkunta Centre. This was started at the close of the year. The attendance at the class was reported to be satisfactory.

Her Highness Princess Niloufer graced the three Centres with her august presence and presented toys for the children which they and the public very much appreciated. The children were also treated to sumptuous sweets on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of H.E.H. the Nizam.

Other notable visitors to the Centres during 1346 Fasli were Dr. W. P. Jacocks of the Rockefeller Foundation of the U.S.A., and Dr. Orkney, W.M.S., Secretary of the Red Cross Society, New Delhi. Both these experts gave valuable information with regard to the recent development of Child Welfare work.

31. *Sanitary Inspections.*—During the year the Deputy Director of Public Health toured in nearly every district; he inspected the work of the departmental officers, organized efforts against epidemic diseases including campaigns against cholera; and against plague, particularly in endemic Centres, yaws and malaria. He paid special attention to the work of the Vaccination Staff.

He advised District Boards regarding Town and Village planning, Sanitation and Conservancy and Sanitary buildings. His control over Military manœuvre area was thorough and practical.

He also inspected the Town planning schemes in Rajura, Parli, Bodhan, Rudroor, Adilabad, Ashti, Mulug and Lakna-waram.

District Health Officers controlled the Public Health and Vaccination work in their respective districts. They were responsible for all epidemic arrangements, Medical and Sanitary arrangements made for Uruses and Jatras, Medical inspection of schools, mills and factories and also police and Jail lock-ups. The District Health Officer is the adviser to the President of the District Board on questions of Public Health.

32. *Rural Hygiene Conference of the League of Nations at Java.*—Dr. C. F. Chenoy, Deputy Director of Public Health, attended this conference, which was held at *Bandeong*, Java from 3rd to 13th August 1937. Besides the delegates from the Government of India, the States of Mysore, Baroda, Travancore sent delegates to the conference. The conference discussed Public Health problems facing the Governments in the East. The subjects included Health and Medical services, Rural reconstruction and collaboration of the population, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering, Nutrition, measures for combating certain diseases such as plague, malaria, ankylostomiasis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, yaws, leprosy and mental disease. The resolutions passed by this conference together with Dr. C. F. Chenoy's note and the departmental recommendations are before the Government for consideration. The resolutions contain much useful information, perhaps the most important have reference to malaria in connection with large irrigation projects.

33. *Isolation Hospital.*—(i) This institution is intended for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases. Construction of a separate Tuberculosis Hospital has been commenced. For several years tuberculosis cases have been treated in a part of the hospital and are included in the hospital returns. This unsatisfactory arrangement is to be discontinued.

(ii) *(In-patients).*—44 in-patients remained under treatment at the close of 1345 Fasli. The number of new admissions during the year of report was 1,865 against 1,393 last year. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 92.42. The results of treatment were as follows :—

Cured	..	..	..	461
Relieved	..	..	..	222
Discharged otherwise	..	..	..	769
Died	..	..	..	389
Remaining under treatment	..	..	..	68

(iii) *Plague.*—The number of plague cases treated during the year was 366 with 176 deaths against 233 with 137 deaths in the previous year. The percentage of mortality was 48 compared with 58.8 in 1345 Fasli. As usual many of the cases were admitted in a moribund condition.

Experimental Work.—This year Convalescent Human Serum was tried in 48 cases. The results obtained in these cases were very favourable. The following statement shows the results among the treated and control cases.

Sex	TREATED WITH CONVALESCENT SERUM			CONTROL CASES UNDER ROUTINE HOSPITAL TREATMENT		
	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent.
Male	26	3	11.5	26	14	53.8
Female	22	5	22.5	22	9	40.9
Total	48	8	16.7	48	23	47.9

(b) *Small-pox.*—Only one case of small-pox was admitted to the hospital and was discharged cured.

(c) *Cerebro-Spinal Fever.*—6 cases were admitted of whom all unfortunately died. There were 15 cases with 11 deaths in the previous year. Patients were as usual strictly isolated, intrathecal and intravenous medication was carried out energetically, and contacts were safeguarded as far as possible.

(d) *Diphtheria.*—Two sporadic cases were admitted; they were successfully treated and discharged cured.

(e) *Tuberculosis.*—439 tubercular patients were admitted this year, of these 101 died. The percentage of mortality was 23.35 were discharged as much improved, 189 as improved and 77 were discharged otherwise. Tubercular patients are reluctant to remain in an Infectious Diseases Hospital admitting acute plague cases. The Tuberculosis patients treated during the year by sex and racial groups are given below :—

				Male.	Female
Muslims	..	..	..	131	114
Hindus	..	..	..	128	40
Christians	..	..	..	14	12
Total				273	166

(f) *Cholera.*—31 cases were admitted; of these 14 died.

(iv) *Outpatients.*—The number of outpatients treated was 12,415 against 11,112 last year. The daily average attendance was 34.5 compared with 30.4 in 1345 Fasli.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Mohammad Abdur Rahman, was absent for six months during the year while under training at the Madanapalli Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

(v) *Finance.*—A sum of Rs. 197-9-0 from the sale of un-serviceable articles was realized and was credited to Government.

The allotment for this hospital is Rs. 22,820 with an expenditure of Rs. 24,913-10-11 exclusive of the cost of drugs. The excess was met by the Department from other allotments and is entirely due to the admission of tuberculosis patients.

34. *Industrial Hygiene*.—All mills and factories were inspected by the District Health Officers or the Local Medical Officers. Sanitary condition of the smaller mills and factories (oil and flour mills, etc.), is generally unsatisfactory. In the larger mills and factories the conditions are better, though improvements in several directions are still needed. In Raichur many of the mills and factories have no latrines provided for the labour and surrounding tanks and fields are invariably contaminated. Leather factories in the vicinity of Hyderabad City, in the districts of Baghat and Atraf-e-Balda are in a deplorable condition. In the district of Bir, Flour and ground-nut mills are reported to be insanitary. The existing Factory Act and the rules and regulations made under this Act require amendments and alterations to enforce improved conditions in the mills and factories, particularly of the smaller type; in controlling the hours of work in these factories; to provide proper Medical aid and facilities to the employees; to provide suitable houses, clean water, good and nutritious food for the labourer with a reasonable distance. Industrial diseases must be made notifiable. At present there is no authority for the officials of the Public Health Department to enter and inspect mines. Sanitary Boards have not been appointed for any of the mines, though this is permissible under the existing Act.

35. *Famine Relief*.—The threatened famine conditions in Gangapur and Vajjapur Taluqs in Aurangabad District were to a great extent relieved by belated rain, but a condition of scarcity prevailed through the major part of the year in these areas. Work on feeder roads, sinking of new wells and remodelling of old wells was started as a relief measure. Conditions in Shorapur Taluq in Gulbarga District were bordering on famine. On an average 500 labourers were employed on road construction as a relief measure throughout the year. Medical help was given whenever necessary and twice cholera preventive measures had to be adopted in the labour camp. There was a failure of monsoon in Bir District during the year 1345 Fasli as a result famine conditions existed throughout the year 1346 Fasli in the taluqs of Ashti and Patoda and a few villages in Gevrai taluqa. As a relief measure the Roti Project in Ashti Taluqa has been started. Many are also employed on the construction of a road connecting the Bir Taluq with Mominabad. The new Famine Code recently prepared by the Revenue Authorities in consultation with this department, is likely to be of help in the early detection of scarcity and famine conditions, in the provision of quick relief, and in controlling the labour population on relief works.

36. *Nutrition Surveys*.—No regular Nutrition surveys have been carried out in the State during the year, but from general observation it can be stated that malnutrition is found particularly amongst children of low paid labourers, and that this is commoner in towns than in rural areas. Here the question is generally bound up with economic conditions but the factor of

an ill-balanced diet is of at least equal importance. It is probable that the majority of families have sufficient food but the diet is not well selected. The economic survey of certain parts of the State has been carried out by the Commerce and Industries Department and much is being done by the Co-operative Department, Rural Reconstruction Board and other organizations to improve the general, social and economic conditions of the people. Instruction regarding selection of articles of diet, and the gradual correction of hereditary customs by Health propaganda, are necessary along with improvement of economic conditions.

No nutrition committee or similar organization has been arranged by the State as yet. The work carried out and the results obtained in the Central Nutrition Laboratories established at Coonnoor and Calcutta are being made use of for suggesting diet tables and for recommending and carrying out practical work in connection with nutrition.

Dr. C. R. Naidu, (District Health Officer, Karimnagar) has been deputed to undergo a course of training in the Central Nutrition Institute at Coonnoor, and on his return, his services will be made use of in carrying out nutrition surveys and field investigations in the State. Action will be taken on his findings but correction of dietetic habits in India will always be difficult. These habits are often bound up with the rigid rules of caste.

Close co-operation exists between the Public Health, the Agriculture, the Revenue and the Co-operative Departments. The collaboration of these departments will be found not only to the mutual advantage of the departments concerned but also to the public at large.

The staple diet of more than half of the State is rice, most of which is produced locally. The majority of the people in the rural areas only use hand-pounded rice. Rice mills are however slowly increasing in number and the people are using more and more polished rice. This replacement of hand-pounded by polished rice raises a problem which is receiving the attention of the department. Propaganda in this connection is being taken up gradually and is likely to prove useful in the long run. The present interest on the part of the Government and the public in re-establishing cottage industries, may lead to a return to the more wholesome hand-pounded rice.

37. *Housing Schemes.*—While many schemes for Town improvement and extensions are being carried out or are under consideration there is no special scheme limited to Industrial Housing. Some mills and other Industrial Firms provide reasonable houses for the staff.

There is a Housing Society in the City of Hyderabad, assisted by Government, but so far only 3 houses have been built and 28 are contemplated.

In Hyderabad City, the housing condition of the middle and poor classes has vastly improved owing to the activities of the City Improvement Board. "Model dwellings" are built by the City Improvement Board in 4 classes, A, B, C and D.

The model dwellings are gradually relieving the labour and middle class housing problems. Congested areas are selected and cleared for construction of standard houses.

It is interesting to report that in spite of recurring epidemics of plague in the city, no rat-fall or human case has occurred in any of the model houses.

In the districts, on the recommendation of the Public Health Department, the Revenue Department have issued official circulars regards Town and Village planning and improvement. Building Regulations are now being enforced in all towns with a population of over 5,000 inhabitants. These buildings are inspected and reported on by the District Health Officer and the Deputy Director of Public Health on their tours.

Planning and Improvement of any village or town is first prepared by the Architect of the Local Fund Department and the area is inspected and the plans approved by the Public Health Department. No plan is accepted until it has been noted on by the Public Health Department.

There are labour colonies under consideration and plans have been approved by the Public Health Department. In other areas Industrial Firms are providing quarters for their staff. The Public Health Department only gives advice whenever called upon to do so. No powers exist in the "Factory Act" except that Civil Surgeons and District Health Officers as Certifying Surgeons have powers of entering and examining the premises. They report on sanitation, ventilation, lighting, latrines and water-supply. Government is being approached to give the Public Health Officers special powers to attend to industrial housing, to health, hygiene and industrial diseases, as suggested in the "Whitely Report." On receipt of authority recommendations regarding industrial areas will be made in accordance with Report of the "Royal Commission," and the "Mining Act."

In one important Colliery, the supervision of sanitation is under the control of the Director, Medical and Public Health Department. The condition of the housing here is fairly satisfactory and general sanitation is receiving adequate attention.

32 schemes for rural reconstruction were examined and noted on by the Public Health Department. In every case the recommendations of the Public Health Department have been accepted. Details of actual progress made are awaited from the Revenue and Local Fund Departments.

38. *Food Adulteration.*—In Hyderabad City there are certain provisions for preventing the sale of adulterated food materials in the Hyderabad Municipal Act. However these are seldom enforced. In the districts there are no regulations to control the sale of food materials, though the newly passed Act (or regulation) provides that bye-laws may be made by the local bodies with the previous sanction of the Government.

A comprehensive Act has been prepared and submitted to the Government for promulgation. This will enable the department

to lay down standards of purity for various food stuffs and enable the Local bodies to form rules and bye-laws to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The purchasing power of the poorer citizen is very low and the temptation to sell, and to purchase, adulterated and consequently cheap articles of diet is difficult to combat. Milk is often diluted, and ghee is often grossly adulterated, to bring the price down to the level demanded by the purchasers.

The prejudice against vegetable ghee is unfortunate as this is often purer and more wholesome than the so-called milk ghee available in the bazaars.

39. REFORMS AND CHANGES EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR OF REPORT.

Medical.

1. Medical inspection of children under the "Children Protection Act" has now been commenced.

2. The plans for a Mental Hospital are now ready and building operations are to commence shortly.

3. The Medical College has been raised to a high standard and provides all the Medical Officers required for the service.

4. Post-Graduate instruction of Medical men, both Government and private practitioners has been undertaken.

5. Clinics for the outpatient treatment of leprosy have been opened in all centres of Medical activity throughout the Dominions.

Public Health.

6. A new T.B. Clinic and a new Tuberculosis Hospital in Hyderabad City are now in course of construction. A site has been secured for a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in a carefully selected area 50 miles from Hyderabad. Plans and preliminary arrangements regarding water supply are now in course of preparation and building will be commenced almost immediately.

7. The Public Health service is hardly able to cope efficiently with all general questions of Hygiene but has a better control of epidemic diseases. The staff is distributed as a net work covering as far as possible all areas in the Dominions, but must be enlarged to secure efficiency.

8. Courses of instruction are given to those employed in the Health service.

9. There is excellent co-operation with the Civil and Police Authorities in all districts.

10. Special surveys for plague have been made in Kallam and Kohir. These have been followed up by preventive measures which have had a very beneficial effect upon plague previously wide-spread.

11. Detailed surveys regarding Malaria have been made in Nizamsagar, Doulatabad and other infected centres. Anti-malarial campaigns are in progress with excellent results in nine different areas.

12. A scheme for opening a fifth Infant Welfare Centre in Kazipura locality of Hyderabad City has been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 22,000 has been provided for the building. In the districts one has been completed at Nizamabad and others at Gulbarga and Raichur are in course of preparation from Silver Jubilee Funds.

13. Almost all District Boards have now provided magic lanterns and lectures are given by the Health staff over wide areas.

The under-mentioned schemes submitted to Government for sanction were under consideration when the year ended :—

1. A scheme for correct registration of Births and Deaths in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

2. A scheme for registration of Medical Practitioners.

3. Creation of a post of Woman Doctor of Civil Surgeon rank for two Subas.

4. Creation of wholetime appointment of a Pathologist for the Osmania Hospital.

5. A scheme for bringing all Local Fund employees in the Medical Department on the scales of pay sanctioned for Government employees.

6. A scheme for constructing a Children's Hospital.

40. FINANCIAL (PUBLIC HEALTH).

(a) *Income*.—The income from various sources to Government as given below during 1346 Fasli amounted to Rs. 6,546-12-3 against Rs. 4,436-1-2.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Sale of Vaccine lymph and calves, etc., . .	4,707	6	9
2. Sale of grass at the Isolation Hospital . .	197	9	0
3. Sale of Anti-plague Vaccine to Paigahs, rent of Malgies, sale of grass and miscellaneous	1,641	12	6
	<hr/>		
	6,546	12	3
	<hr/>		

(b) *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the Public Health Department was Rs. 6,21,520-12-2 during the year compared with Rs. 6,01,434-4-4 in the year before. The increase was due to extra expenditure under "Epidemics" and annual increments. The main heads of expenditure for the year of report are tabulated in the following statement :—

STATEMENT.—Showing the Income and Expenditure of H.E.H. the Nizam

Serial No.	Particulars	Income	Pay of Gazetted Staff	Pay of Non-Gazetted Staff	Pay of Menial Staff
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>C. Public Health and Vaccination.</i>				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	District Sanitation	111 3 0	..	53,377 2 9	4,474 14 11
2	Isolation Hospital	197 9 0	2,778 0 0	5,967 1 8	4,427 11 5
3	Plague Commissioner's Office	1,530 9 6	6,451 10 10	13,214 8 1	12,207 5 6
4	Office of the Special Officer including Frontier Villages .. .. .	..	15,325 11 2	17,042 3 11	33,201 14 7
5	Mobile Dispensary and Cinema Car .. .. .	..	360 0 0	1,560 0 0	..
6	Anti-Malaria Campaign .. .. .	..	7,800 0 0	8,280 0 0	12,564 14 7
7	District Itinerating Dispensaries including Bagath	..	41,424 15 3	3,748 6 4	5,111 5 6
	<i>Plague Relief.</i>				
	(a) Hyderabad City .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(b) Districts .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	<i>Reserve.</i>				
	Grants-in-Aid .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Pensions .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	<i>Vaccinations.</i>				
	(a) District Vaccination and Outfit .. .. .	..	..	35,373 7 7	16,318 15 6
	(b) Vaccine Depot	4,707 6 9	..	5,810 3 1	1,666 11 10
	Grand Total ..	6,546 12 3	74,140 5 3	144,373 1 5	89,973 13 10

Year 1346 Fasli—Part II (Public Health and Vaccination).

Diet of Patients	House Rent	Miscellaneous	Total of Columns No. 4 to 12
10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	380 4 6	78,375 12 4
5,671 13 8	..	3,187 1 4	24,921 0 3
..	..	8,048 1 4	43,835 11 8
..	1,200 0 0	1,4675 3 6	95,788 6 5
..	..	9,55 4 9	5,599 5 10
..	388 8 0	10,398 3 11	45,496 1 6
..	4,635 8 1	119 14 11	81,281 3 10
..	..	87,129 7 0	87,129 7 0
..	..	42,084 0 9	42,084 0 9
..	..	10,200 0 0	10,200 0 0
..	..	19,543 0 0	19,543 0 0
..	..	910 15 6	68,573 7 9
..	..	7,826 6 9	18,693 2 10
5,671 13 8	6,624 0 8	2,05,458 0 3	6,21,520 12 2

The cost of vaccination paid by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation during 1346 Fasli including staff totalled Rs. 5,298-10-6. The Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak Department met also an expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,565-7-6 for the vaccination staff under the control of the Public Health Department.

14. *Public Health.*—In the early days of the development of modern medicine, preventive medicine received little attention except as regards vaccination against small-pox. Money and efforts were concentrated on the provision of medical treatment and on the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries. Prevention of disease is now universally recognised as the chief aim of medical work.

Prior to 1338 F. there was no separate public health staff in the State; recently the Public Health Department has been reorganised and is able to deal with public health matters more efficiently. Reporting of the outbreaks of epidemics, though not yet completely satisfactory, is improved and a considerable measure of control has been secured. In the Director's Office, the Public Health Section has been separated and a Deputy Director manages the section under the general supervision of the Director. District Civil Surgeons remain the District Health Officers, assisted in their public health work by Assistant Health Officers. Out of 16 Assistant Health Officers, one possesses an English Diploma in Public Health and five others Public Health Diplomas granted by Indian Universities or other Examining Boards. Arrangements have been made for two officers yearly to obtain Diplomas from the Calcutta University. In a few years' time the whole of the Public Health Staff will be specially qualified for their work.

The cadre of the vaccinators and Health Sub-Inspectors has been increased and now each district possesses a Health Inspector, three Sub-Health Inspectors, a number of vaccinators and a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

Perhaps the most important matter of public health is the steadily increasing interest of all departments in improving water-supplies. The Water Board is rapidly providing all District Headquarter Towns with excellent water works. The Board is devoting thought to village water-supplies, and with the help of other departments ample and protected water-supplies are being provided. The amount of work to be done in this direction is enormous and its value incalculable.

Two organized campaigns, one against plague and the other against malaria, for Hyderabad City have been working with remarkable success. The incidence of malaria has been lessened considerably and it is no exaggeration to say that plague has ceased to exist in an epidemic form.

The table below will show the incidence of malaria and plague in the City of Hyderabad at present compared with the conditions a decade ago.

Cases of fever treated in the City hospitals and dispensaries in 1338 F.	..	..	..	126,825
Cases of fever treated in the City hospitals and dispensaries in 1346 F.	..	..	..	21,567

Average annual incidence of plague in the City of Hyderabad for the period 1334 to 1338 Fasli . .	3,346
Average annual incidence of plague in the City of Hyderabad for the period 1342 to 1346 Fasli. .	403

The vaccine depot has been completely reorganized. The old and obsolete methods of preparation of vaccine lymph have given place to new and up-to-date scientific methods. The depot is now in a position to meet any demand that may be made on it.

The Chemical Examiner's Laboratory has been thoroughly overhauled and the equipment improved. The laboratory is now in a position to conduct all investigations including serological tests, that may be required by the Government departments.

Very little was known of the actual extent of diseases such as plague, malaria, guinea-worm, filariasis and Yaws in the various districts and in particular about the nature of the endemic foci which are permanent reservoirs of infection. Systematic and scientific surveys have been carried out in connection with plague, and anti-rat and other anti-plague campaigns were regularly carried out in the endemic areas brought to light by these surveys. Not a little of the reduction in the incidence of plague in the Dominions is due to these measures.

Detailed surveys regarding malaria have been made in 23 dangerously infected centres; of these seven have been selected and anti-malarial campaigns are now in progress with good results. Many Medical Officers have been trained in the Malaria Department and are now in a position to carry out independently, survey work, and also to adopt anti-malarial measures where necessary and where funds are available.

A survey undertaken for the purpose has revealed the widespread presence of Yaws among the aborigines in the forest areas of Warangal, Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar and Asifabad districts. Field investigations were carried out to study the epidemiological features of this disease and a scheme for carrying out an intensive treatment campaign has been brought into force recently.

A systematic survey for guinea-worm disease has been made in the districts of Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Bir. The reports have been submitted to the Government for the guidance of the Well Sinking Department.

Ante-natal and Infant Welfare work has been started and is making rapid progress.

The department is now responsible for the guidance and the administration of five Infant Welfare Centres. Three more Centres are proposed to be opened in the districts in the near future.

The systematic Medical Inspection of school children has been inaugurated for both the City of Hyderabad and the districts.

With the idea of improving the sanitary condition of the mofussil towns and villages, standard designs for vegetable and meat markets, slaughter-houses, wells and latrines have been prepared. These have been introduced by several District and

Taluq Boards. A new type of latrine known as "aqua privy" has been devised; over a hundred of these have been constructed and have proved efficient.

A great impetus has been given to town planning schemes and more than 50 town planning schemes have been scrutinized and are being worked out by the District and Taluq Boards.

All candidates for the Hyderabad Civil Service are, during their training, given a course of lectures on sanitation and epidemics. These officers understand the causes of various epidemic diseases and are able intelligently to co-operate with the Health Officials both in controlling epidemic diseases and in improving the sanitary condition of the towns and villages administered by them. District Health Officers are instructing the Patels and Patwaries during "Jamabandi" time in the simple work of disinfecting wells during cholera epidemics and in the prompt and correct registration of Births and Deaths.

As the pay of the Health staff (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Vaccinators) has been improved, better qualified men are applying for the posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and consequently the efficiency of the department has improved.

The duties, functions and responsibilities of different officials in the Public Health Department have been clearly defined and the work standardized throughout the Dominions.

A Public Health Manual as well as the Medical Manual have been prepared for use of Members of the Health Department and others associated with it. This has been submitted to Government and sanction is awaited.

Formerly with the exception of circulars, regulations and rules passed by the Government from time to time (of which many had already become obsolete on account of advance in the knowledge of disease and the methods of prevention) no separate Acts existed for the control and regulation of Public Health activities in the Dominions. The following Acts have been framed and are under the consideration of the Government.

Medical Registration Act.

Epidemic Diseases Act.

Vaccination Act.

Food Adulteration Act.

Births and Deaths Registration Act.

On the recommendation of the Public Health Department a District Municipalities' Sanitary Powers Act has been framed by the Revenue Department.

A scheme has been submitted to Government for the proper administration of health matters in the areas around Hyderabad City, which is at present under the administrative control of different authorities, such as, Sarf-i-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, Diwani and British administered areas. A representative Frontier Village Public Health Committee has been nominated and their deliberations are at the disposal of Government.

Health Propaganda.—A booklet in English and the local vernaculars on “Common Infectious Diseases” has been published and is being used by Government Officials and schools. The Plague and Malaria Departments have been responsible for the issue of a large number of posters and pamphlets on their respective subjects for free distribution. Health Weeks and Health Exhibitions have been organized periodically in several districts and Health stalls are always arranged in Exhibitions organized by the departments of Agriculture and Commerce and Industries.

A travelling Cinema Car with interesting cinema films on plague, cholera, small-pox, malaria, tuberculosis, filariasis and leprosy has been touring for the last six years throughout the Dominions. It has achieved remarkable success in educating the public with regard to the causes of these diseases and has done much to popularize the preventive measures adopted by this department. The car invariably attends important fairs and festivals held within the Dominions and is present at almost all Health Weeks and Health Exhibitions. The demand for the car is so great that provision of at least one more is being seriously considered.

Research Work.—As far as heavy routine duties allow, a certain amount of research work is carried out in the plague, malaria, Chemical Examiner's and Vaccine Laboratories. The work was directed chiefly towards problems met within Public Health Administration. Some of the subjects on which research was carried out are as follows :—

Comparative efficiency of various materials used for fumigation work such as Calcid, Sulphur, Cynogas, etc.

Disinfection of plague infected houses with various materials.

Identification of various species of flees found on local rodents and their susceptibility to plague infection.

Comparative efficiency of various poisonous baits used for killing rats.

Efficiency of various types of traps used for catching rats and improvising one that would give the best results locally.

Identification of various species of malaria carrying mosquitoes in the State.

Efficiency of various anti-larvel drugs used.

Comparative efficiency of various anti-malarial drugs, both preventive and curative.

Efficiency of various types of fishes with regard to their larvicidal habits.

Efficiency of various methods of disinfecting wells against cyclops.

Finding some suitable method of disinfecting running water in rivers, nalas, streams, etc., against cholera infection.

Study of the life history of the eye-fly.

Following is the list of the Scientific papers already published and also in the course of publication by the Members of the Medical and Public Health Department within the last few years.

1. Norman Walker, J., Chenoy, C. F., and Rao, S. R. (1931) Rat-flea Survey of the City of Hyderabad-Deccan. Indian Journal of Medical Research, Vol. XIX. No. 2. October 1931, pp. 657-673.
2. Abraham A. C. (1932), The Anopheline Mosquitoes of Hyderabad-Deccan and their Control. Records of the Malaria Survey of India, Vol. III. No. 2. December 1932, pp. 179-196.
3. Chenoy, C. F., Siddiqui, M. A., and Abraham, A. C. (1936) Investigation of Yaws (Koya Disease). Indian Medical Gazette, Vol. LXXI, No. 6, June 1936. page 322.
4. Norman Walker, J., (1937), Treatment of Plague Cases with Convalescent, Human Serum. Indian Medical Gazette, Vol. LXXII, No. 8. August 1937.
5. Malik, S. A. (1937). Spinal Anæsthesia. Indian Medical Gazette, Vol. LXXII, No. 10, 1937 page 609.
6. Syddiq, M. M. (1938)—Siphunculina funicola (Eye-fly) Indian Medical Gazette, Vol. LXXIII. No. 1. January 1938.

Under Publication.

1. Rao, S. R.—Results of investigation in a recent case of plague in Calcutta.
2. Rao, S. R. Rat-flea Survey of Calcutta City.
3. Rao, S. R. Some Epidemiological Observations regarding the Long Term Periodicity of Plague.
4. Rao, S. R., Siddiqui, K. H. and Rao, U. N. An Epidemiological Survey of Guinea-worm disease in the districts of Osmanabad, Gulbarga, and Bir.
5. Chenoy, C. F. and Rao, S. R.—Rat-flea Survey of Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Raichur, Osmanabad, etc.

There is little doubt that continuous propaganda has created an interest in Health matters not previously noticed among either officials or the public.

Hyderabad Dominions no longer stands alone as an area regarding which epidemiological facts were unknown and unrecorded. Co-operation with neighbouring provinces has developed. All records bearing on public health are freely and very promptly exchanged and any outbreak or even any threat of epidemic disease is immediately notified to neighbouring districts and neighbouring provinces with marked mutual benefit. Through the Information Bureau arranged by the Advisory Board of Health at Delhi information regarding the activities of all Provinces and States is available.

Within the State other departments are learning to seek the assistance and advice of the Public Health Department more freely when the health of an institution or the general public is involved.

Hyderabad is now represented by a member on the reconstituted Central Advisory Board of Health, Delhi. In June 1937 (Amerdad 1346 F.) this Board dealt with the question of the organization of Public Health Departments in the various States and Provinces, the sale, purchases and distribution of quinine, and with Nutrition surveys. The Hyderabad suggestion that the Board should be a clearing-house for Provinces and States in regard to type designs, bye-laws, etc., in use locally was accepted by the Board.

The Deputy Director, Public Health Department, attended the Rural Hygiene Conference held in Java in 1937 under the auspices of the League of Nations. The conference made several useful recommendations and wherever feasible, these recommendations are being given effect to by this department. The delegate from this State was able to place before the conference the results achieved by the anti-plague work here and was responsible for the passing of a resolution by the conference that control of the land traffic for the prevention of the spread of epidemics is as essential as the control of sea-borne traffic. Useful resolutions based on the Hyderabad delegate's proposals were framed on the vital question of improving village water-supplies. A note on the resolutions of the conference together with departmental recommendations is before the Government.

The Public Health Department still remains a 'temporary' department, the justification for better reorganization is overwhelming. The department could spend more generous grants to the benefit of the State. The time cannot be far off when there will be a demand for a separate Health Minister to give undivided attention to public health problems of the State and to co-ordinate and guide the activities of all local bodies responsible for the health of the people. Given the right type of men to direct the movement under the sympathetic control of one with an informed imagination, a great future can be confidently expected for the Public Health Department.

STATEMENT NO. P. H. I.--Showing the Number of Cholera Cases and Deaths

Serial No.	District	AZUR		DAI		BAHMAN		ISFANDAR		FARWARDI	
		From 6th October 1936		November		December		January		February	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
1	Aurangabad	42	23	84	47	178	98	..	..	1	1
2	Bhir	286	105	29	14	83	18	..	..	..	..
3	Parbhani	79	51	8	5	4	3	48	19	1	1
4	Nander	135	72	46	28	..	..	16	8	50	20
5	Gulbarga	82	47	19	9	61	33	51	26	173	83
6	Raichur	91	39	846	172	113	61	..	..	..	..
7	Osmanabad	126	55	78	52	7	5	26	24	..	..
8	Bidar	24	18	2	1	4	2	..	..	71	35
9	Medak	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Nizamabad	5	3	..	..	4	2	11	3	2	2
11	Mahboobnagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	2	1
12	Nalgonda .. ..	..	..	1	..	6	6	5	3	44	20
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	..	..	..	..	18	11	5	1	..	..
14	Secunderabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
15	Atrafi-i-Balda .. ..	..	..	21	12	43	18	..	2	24	10
16	Warangal	31	17	69	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Karimnagar	11	11	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Asifabad	43	18	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		961	462	729	395	471	257	176	94	369	174

in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1846 Fashi.

ARDIBEHISHT		KHURDAD		THIR		AMERDAD		SHEHREWAR		MEHIR		ABAN		Total	
March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept. & up to 5th Oct. 1937			
C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
..	..	259	114	165	108	59	35	28	11	292	115	339	175	1,447	727
..	..	82	40	116	75	54	33	24	14	69	32	158	83	851	414
22	16	57	23	180	98	215	105	50	23	278	116	223	108	1,165	568
260	125	109	58	73	36	99	47	41	18	252	108	195	117	1,276	682
276	128	319	143	315	165	371	176	293	187	757	405	157	74	2,874	1,481
48	24	166	66	305	136	188	91	260	112	105	46	273	139	1,900	886
..	..	4	2	194	100	143	62	181	85	200	100	462	203	1,421	688
62	49	123	74	61	25	108	53	267	131	156	73	223	120	1,101	581
27	15	24	13	16	2	13	8	24	9	13	9	5	3	136	63
51	16	333	123	66	35	396	153	240	120	9	6	105	47	1,222	510
125	80	171	73	211	104	392	183	212	108	353	166	292	112	1,772	840
118	51	221	89	108	54	260	123	167	73	423	189	323	147	1,686	765
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	3	8	1	8	2	48	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
33	13	54	20	45	27	58	35	23	13	40	23	37	33	383	211
..	..	..	..	..	..	113	62	433	220	275	125	225	143	1,151	609
..	..	..	..	31	19	31	14	252	143	267	133	87	35	687	365
..	..	..	..	14	4	102	25	56	29	107	53	87	48	424	189
1,022	517	1,922	853	1,903	988	2,602	1,210	2,567	1,309	3,614	1,705	3,209	1,534	19,545	9,543

STATEMENT No. P. H. 2

Showing the number of Cholera Inoculations performed in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1346 F. excluding the British Administered Areas.

Srl. No.	District			Men	Women	Children	Total
1	Aurangabad ..	..	..	7,369	3,929	5,837	17,135
2	Bhir ..	..	..	3,577	1,411	3,924	8,912
3	Parbhani ..	..	..	3,018	659	910	4,587
4	Nander ..	..	..	2,560	626	2,536	5,722
5	Gulbarga ..	..	..	8,603	2,632	6,182	17,417
6	Raichur ..	..	..	4,197	1,333	4,911	10,441
7	Osmanabad ..	..	..	7,890	3,111	3,674	14,675
8	Bidar ..	..	..	1,430	174	1,531	3,135
9	Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Nizamabad ..	..	..	3,523	1,315	1,897	6,735
11	Mahboobnagar ..	..	..	2,980	1,371	1,705	6,056
12	Nalgonda ..	..	..	1,644	436	1,012	3,092
13	Warangal ..	..	..	21,858	8,002	15,812	45,672
14	Karimnagar ..	..	..	2,558	549	1,572	4,679
15	Asifabad ..	..	..	1,010	295	1,305	3,110
16	Atraf-i-Balda (Sarf-e-Khas)	..	..	333	136	244	713
17	Bagath ..	..	..	10	9	11	30
18	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	..	..	669	513	684	1,866
	Total ..			78,229	26,501	54,247	158,977

STATEMENT NO. P. H. 3.—*Showing the number of Small-pox Cases and Deaths*

Serial No.	District	AZUR		DAI		BAHMAN		ISFANDAR		FARWARDI	
		From 6th October 1936		November		December		January		February	
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
1	Aurangabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	1	16	6	2	..
2	Bhir .. ..	..	..	..	..	58	14	12	..	44	8
8	Parbhani .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	8	1
4	Nander .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Gulbarga .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	35	4
6	Raichur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Osmanabad .. ..	..	8	1	1	8	1	151	28	35	7
8	Bidar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Medak .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
10	Nizamabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mahboobnagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
12	Nalgonda .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
18	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Secunderabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	*8	..
15	Atraf-i-Balda .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	8	..
16	Warangal .. ..	..	..	..	..	64	8	8	1	79	12
17	Karimnagar .. ..	..	..	..	6	..	20	8	..	..	8
18	Asifabad .. ..	..	..	..	59	3	3	32	10	2	..
	Total ..	8	1	67	4	163	22	252	46	217	85

in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1846 Fasil.

ARDIBEHISHT		KHURDAD		THIR		AMERDAD		SHEHREWAR		MEHR		ABAN		Total	
March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept. & up to 5th October 1937			
C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
3	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	16	4	8	..	57	18
52	8	..	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	171	32
26	2	28	2	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	5
..
16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	11
..
52	14	19	5	77	30	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	344	38
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
..
18	..	8	..	..	..	25	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	6
28	2	8	1	20	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	20
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	..	..	..	* 1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	17	..
4	..	7	2	15	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	44	7
16	2	18	1	53	14	..	..	8	4	4	1	..	..	250	38
82	2	12	1	7	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	10
8	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	4	1	7	8	117	20
250	85	86	12	194	62	60	11	21	8	26	6	16	8	1,855	245

STATEMENT NO. P. H. 4.—Showing the number of Plague Cases and Deaths

Serial No.	District	AZUR		DAI		BAHMAN		ISFANDAR		FARWARDI		
		From 6th October 1936		November		December		January		February		
		C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	
1	Aurangabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhir .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Parbhani .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Nander .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
5	Gulbarga .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Raichur .. ..	..	..	5	2	19	9	24	14	15	12
7	Osmanabad	58	52	97	67	118	108	109	85	29	23
8	Bidar	56	25	82	24	87	32	41	26	91	68
9	Medak	3	3	1	1	* 1	..	20	12
10	Nizamabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mahboobnagar	6	3	* 1	..	* 4	* 3	20	12
12	Nalgonda .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	24	11	23	11	81	43	119	49	130	64
14	Secunderabad	* 1	..	* 1	* 1	* 2	* 1
15	Atraf-i-Balda	10	7	10	7	20	14	185	101
16	Warangal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Karimnagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Asifabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		151	98	173	114	253	188	319	192	450	297	

* Imported.

in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1846 Fasli.

ARDIBEHISHT		KHURDAD		THIR		AMERDAD		SHEEREWAR		MENIR		ABAN		Total	
March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept. & upto 5th October 1937			
C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
..
..
..
5	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	48
88	69	29	25	6	9	..	..	..	..	74	46	1	1	604	480
15	15	35	25	28	21	18	11	4	1	254	180	528	307	1,184	685
88	15	187	108	50	32	..	..	9	7	104	89	148	72	506	289
..
* 8	* 8	2	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	44	28
* 8	* 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
72	42	46	28	5	8	..	..	* 1	* 1	6	2	18	9	520	258
* 1	* 1	* 1	* 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
70	66	48	86	51	89	..	..	15	11	18	18	75	58	452	847
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 1	..	1	..
..
292	216	806	225	145	109	18	11	29	20	456	280	769	448	8,356	2,145

STATEMENT No. P. H. 5.

Showing the number of plague inoculations performed in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1346 F., excluding the British administered areas.

Srl. No.	District			Men	Women	Children	Total
1	Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhir ..	..	..	12	8	14	34
3	Parbhani ..	..	..	6	2	2	10
4	Nander ..	..	..	808	279	635	1,722
5	Gulbarga ..	..	..	84	27	25	136
6	Raichur ..	..	..	1,499	648	2,539	4,686
7	Osmanabad ..	..	..	3,388	785	2,640	6,813
8	Bidar ..	..	..	11,328	8,726	9,439	24,493
9	Medak ..	..	..	15,184	8,200	10,369	33,753
10	Nizamabad ..	..	..	129	98	243	470
11	Mahboobnagar ..	..	..	2,818	1,110	2,184	6,112
12	Nalgonda ..	..	..	67	7	92	166
13	Warangal ..	..	..	382	264	339	985
14	Karimnagar ..	..	..	2	3	..	5
15	Asifabad ..	..	..	18	..	2	20
16	Atraf-i-Balda (Sarfi-Khas)	..	..	3,884	1,835	2,322	8,041
17	Bagath ..	..	..	566	191	520	1,277
18	Hyderabad City and Suburbs ..	..	..	60,950	40,683	55,194	156,827
	Total ..			101,125	57,866	86,559	245,550

STATEMENT No. P. H. 7.

Showing Births registered in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions excluding British Administered Areas during the year 1946 Fasli

Serial No.	Districts	Population	No. of BIRTHS REGISTERED			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION			Number of males born to every 100 females born	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
1	Aurangabad ..	937,211	6,297	5,430	11,727	6.7	5.7	12.4	115.9	2.3	..
2	Bhir ..	633,690	6,120	5,115	11,235	9.7	8.1	17.8	119.6	4.0	..
3	Parbhani ..	853,760	5,639	5,354	10,993	6.6	6.2	12.8	105.3	2.7	..
4	Nander ..	722,081	4,910	4,521	9,431	6.8	6.3	13.1	109.0	2.3	..
5	Gulbarga ..	1,225,008	6,808	6,302	13,110	5.6	5.1	10.7	108.0	1.6	..
6	Raichur ..	937,535	5,025	4,583	9,608	5.4	4.9	10.3	109.6	3.7	..
7	Osmanabad ..	691,068	4,122	3,717	7,839	6.0	5.4	11.4	110.8	2.1	..
8	Bidar ..	878,615	3,617	3,277	6,894	4.1	3.8	7.9	110.3	1.5	..
9	Medak ..	738,665	4,469	4,369	8,838	6.1	5.9	12.0	102.2	3.5	..
10	Nizamabad ..	623,225	4,439	4,050	8,489	7.1	6.5	13.6	109.6	3.0	..
11	Mahboobnagar ..	971,616	4,290	4,187	8,477	4.4	4.3	8.7	102.4	2.8	..
12	Nalgonda ..	1,133,409	6,851	6,765	13,616	6.1	6.0	12.1	101.2	2.6	..
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs ..	346,093	2,732	2,726	5,458	7.9	7.9	15.8	100.2	..	1.4
14	Atraf-i-Balda ..	499,661	3,272	3,009	6,281	6.1	6.0	12.1	108.7	3.3	..
15	Warangal ..	1,117,693	5,352	4,690	10,042	4.8	4.2	9.0	114.1	1.6	..
16	Karimnagar ..	1,241,405	6,508	6,042	12,550	5.2	4.9	10.1	107.7	3.3	..
17	Asifabad ..	762,030	4,545	4,093	8,638	6.0	5.4	11.4	111.0	2.3	..
	Total ..	14307,765	84,996	78,230	163,226	5.9	5.4	11.3	103.7	2.6	..

STATEMENT No. P. H. 8.—*Showing Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of H.E.H.*

Serial No.	District	Average of population per square mile	Total population	BIRTHS		DEATHS		
				Total number	Birth rate per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total
1	Aurangabad ..	152	937,211	11,727	12.4	5,610	3,956	9,566
2	Bhir ..	153	633,690	11,235	17.8	5,111	3,452	8,563
3	Parbhani ..	167	853,760	10,993	12.8	5,029	3,597	8,626
4	Nander ..	192	722,081	9,431	13.1	4,769	3,020	7,789
5	Gulbarga ..	176	1,225,008	13,110	10.7	6,244	4,856	11,100
6	Raichur ..	144	937,535	9,008	10.3	3,428	2,741	6,169
7	Osmanabad ..	196	691,068	7,839	11.4	3,276	2,711	6,387
8	Bidar ..	181	873,615	6,894	7.9	3,173	2,345	5,518
9	Medak ..	231	738,665	8,838	12.0	3,503	2,743	6,246
10	Nizamabad ..	191	623,225	8,489	13.6	3,746	2,857	6,603
11	Mahboobnagar ..	182	971,616	8,477	8.7	3,297	2,449	5,746
12	Nalgonda ..	187	1,133,409	13,616	12.1	5,996	4,663	10,659
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs ..	10,009	346,093	5,458	15.8	3,109	2,863	5,972
14	Atraf-i-Balda ..	189	499,661	6,281	12.1	2,666	1,981	4,647
15	Warangal ..	141	1,117,693	10,042	9.0	4,571	3,615	8,186
16	Karimnagar ..	217	1,241,405	12,550	10.1	4,567	3,264	7,831
17	Asifabad ..	104	762,030	8,638	11.4	3,783	2,698	6,481
	Total ..	173	14,307,765	163,226	11.8	72,273	53,311	126,089

the Nizam's Dominions excluding British Administered Areas during the year 1346 Fasli.

Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION								DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM ALL CLASSES		
	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other diseases	Male	Female	Total
141.8	0.7	0.2	..	6.5	0.4	..	0.1	2.2	5.9	4.2	10.1
148.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.5	..	0.2	3.8	8.1	5.4	13.5
139.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.8	5.9	4.2	10.1
157.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	6.6	4.2	10.8
128.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.1	4.0	9.1
125.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	..	0.0	0.4	3.7	2.9	6.6
135.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	5.3	3.9	9.2
135.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.6	2.6	6.2
127.7	0.2	..	0.3	6.4	0.1	..	0.4	1.0	4.7	3.7	8.4
131.1	0.8	0.0	..	8.0	0.3	..	0.1	1.4	6.1	4.6	10.7
134.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.0	2.5	5.5
128.6	1.9	0.0	..	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	5.3	4.1	9.4
108.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	11.1	9.0	8.3	17.3
134.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	5.3	4.0	9.3
126.4	0.5	0.0	..	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	4.1	3.2	7.3
139.9	0.4	0.0	..	5.2	0.0	..	0.1	0.6	3.7	2.6	6.3
140.2	0.2	0.2	..	7.3	0.1	..	0.2	0.4	5.0	3.5	8.5
134.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	5.0	3.7	8.7

STATEMENT No. P. H. 9.—*Showing Number of Deaths registered from different causes in His Exalted Highness*

Serial No.	District	Population	BIRTHS			Birth rate per 1,000 of population		
			Male	Female	Total		Cholera	Small-pox
1	Aurangabad	987,211	6,297	5,480	11,727	12.4	642	178
2	Bhir	633,690	6,120	5,115	11,235	17.8	608	301
3	Parbhani	853,760	5,639	5,354	10,993	12.8	653	48
4	Nander	722,081	4,910	4,521	9,431	13.1	1,001	97
5	Gulbarga	1,225,008	6,808	6,302	13,110	10.7	2,148	129
6	Raichur	937,535	5,025	4,538	9,603	10.3	972	27
7	Osmanabad	691,068	4,122	3,717	7,839	11.4	703	168
8	Bidar	873,615	3,617	3,277	6,894	7.9	538	58
9	Medak	738,665	4,469	4,369	8,838	12.0	173	64
10	Nizamabad	623,225	4,439	4,050	8,489	13.6	488	..
11	Mahboobnagar	971,616	4,290	4,187	8,477	8.7	655	29
12	Nalgonda	1,133,409	6,851	6,765	13,616	12.1	2,142	86
13	Hyderabad City & Suburbs	346,093	2,732	2,726	5,458	15.8	15	15
14	Atrafi-i-Balda	499,661	3,272	3,009	6,281	12.1	151	11
15	Warangal	1,117,698	5,352	4,690	10,042	9.0	545	53
16	Karimnagar	1,241,405	6,508	6,042	12,550	10.1	453	36
17	Asifabad	762,030	4,545	4,098	8,643	11.4	185	119
	Total	1,43,07,765	84,996	78,230	163,226	11.3	12,077	1,428

the Nizam's Dominions excluding British Administered Areas during the year 1846 Faslî.

DEATHS							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION							
Plague	Fevers	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other diseases	Total deaths from all causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other diseases
..	6,168	365	..	184	2,079	9,566	0.7	0.2	..	6.5	0.4	..	0.1	2.2
5	5,184	266	..	137	2,092	8,563	1.0	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.5	..	0.2	3.3
59	4,197	769	341	182	2,307	8,616	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.8
44	5,140	92	416	220	770	7,789	1.4	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.1
35	7,888	123	8	152	622	11,100	1.8	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
4	4,761	13	..	30	362	6,169	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	..	0.0	0.4
136	3,970	18	8	88	1,266	6,387	1.0	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8
526	3,442	187	24	137	656	5,538	0.6	0.1	0.6	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8
191	4,726	52	..	302	738	6,246	0.2	0.1	0.3	6.4	0.1	..	0.4	0.9
..	5,000	103	..	62	860	6,603	0.8	..	..	8.0	0.3	..	0.1	1.4
4	4,272	38	1	205	533	5,746	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
..	6,484	113	37	401	1,396	10,659	1.9	0.0	..	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
144	1,301	287	350	25	3,835	6,972	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.3	1.0	0.1	11.1
339	3,641	27	14	37	427	4,647	0.3	0.0	0.7	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
..	5,779	37	9	260	1,503	8,186	0.5	0.0	..	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3
..	6,409	17	..	152	759	7,831	0.4	0.0	..	5.2	0.0	..	0.1	0.6
..	5,589	95	7	162	324	6,481	0.2	0.2	..	7.3	0.1	..	0.2	0.4
1,487	83,696	2,692	1,215	2,686	20,593	126,089	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4

Note :— Deaths from epidemic diseases reported by Police Patels differ from the actual figures reported by Medical Officers after investigation.

STATEMENT No. P. H. 10. —Showing details of work done by the Assistant Health Officers in charge of Travelling Dispensaries in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1846 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Name of District	Number of villages visited	Number of days out on tour	Total number of patients treated	Daily average number of patients treated	OPERATIONS		Plague inoculations	Cholera inoculations	Vaccinations performed	Vaccinated cases inspected	Number found successful	Number of wells disinfected	Number of urses & Jattras attended	Number of Health lectures given	Number of Taluk Board meetings attended
						Major	Minor									
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Aurangabad	105	185	1,052	2.9	1	14	..	5,308	..	722	709	425	8	50	2
2	Bhir	215	171	519	1.4	..	5	34	1,985	125	253	243	2,451	2	146	3
3	Farbhani	189	182	2,166	5.9	..	86	..	1,294	..	816	735	998	6	164	..
4	Nander	112	186	1,003	2.7	..	11	196	1,835	..	1,987	1,866	654	8	94	..
5	Gulbarga	99	120	1,170	3.2	..	7	119	2,032	..	886	365	885	6	97	..
6	Raichur	..	157	658	1.8	..	5	628	4,851	..	1,098	1,080	1,419	4	188	1
7	Osmabad	147	195	1,119	3.1	..	1	868	8,283	..	587	559	438	5	64	..
8	Bidar	98	158	1,103	3.0	..	..	4,151	1,739	..	1,156	1,007	1,092	3	94	..
9	Medak	152	265	1,199	3.3	..	3	10,972	38	..	1,125	980	685	2	116	..
10	Nizamabad	190	190	1,273	3.5	1	17	470	2,904	1	1,694	1,606	2,252	4	212	1
11	Mahboobnagar	68	270	2,208	6.0	5	46	2,263	1,228	..	433	875	1,050	4	90	..
12	Nalgonda	78	156	1,897	5.2	..	10	166	2,099	..	1,216	1,094	807	3	68	..
13	Hyderabad City & Suburbs	270	414	1,507	4.1	..	18	11,658	1,866	500	242	234	4,498	3	15	..
14	Bagath	54	95	1,068	2.9	..	21	816	..	..	375	..	113	2	51	..
15	Atraf-i-balda	20	38	..	..	..	..	1,088	299	..	..	..	100	9	..	..
16	Warangal	85	219	5,985	16.3	151	8	..	11,710	..	736	673	1,073	2	22	1
17	Karimnagar	132	180	4,875	13.4	1	617	..	729	..	344	331	170	1	37	1
18	Asifabad	153	203	7,634	21.1	..	164	..	728	59	1,160	895	1,108	1	4	1
	Total	2,157	3,384	36,436	99.8	159	978	33,879	43,418	685	14,275	12,712	19,818	68	1,552	10

STATEMENT No. P. H. 11.—*Showing details of work done by the District Health Inspectors during the year 1346 Fash.*

Serial No.	Name of District	Number of villages visited	Number of days spent on tour	Plague inoculations performed	Cholera inoculations performed	Number of wells disinfected	Number of health lectures given	Number of Uruses and Jatras attended
1	Aurangabad ..	57	105	..	1,062	485	57	8
2	Bhir ..	144	182	..	2,808	2,124	144	3
3	Parbhani ..	98	165	382	599	790	206	3
4	Nander ..	48	189	..	860	157	41	3
5	Gulbarga ..	111	181	..	6,585	141	52	7
6	Raichur ..	112	218	3,908	1,917	787	120	1
7	Osmanabad ..	105	108	4,203	656	166	40	..
8	Bidar ..	70	119	5,155	210	680	223	1
9	Medak ..	88	291	5,219	36	147	80	3
10	Nizamabad ..	70	155	..	1,515	1,014	60	4
11	Mahboobnagar ..	167	260	2,481	640	888	162	..
12	Nalgonda ..	104	218	215	935	2,011	104	6
13	Warangal ..	129	232	985	4,852	5,128	15	..
14	Karimnagar ..	115	243	584	410	899	98	4
15	Asifabad ..	59	180	..	741	664	47	3
16	Atraf-i-Balda ..	170	204	3,152	..	401	86	3
17	Baghat ..	73	112	164	..	497	15	..
	Total ..	1,670	3,192	26,443	23,876	16,374	1,250	44

PART III.

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory	..	100

Dr. M. Farooq was in charge throughout the year assisted by Assistant Surgeon S. Bhoomannah and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. An Assistant Surgeon was put in charge of the Anti-Rabic Centre.

One Sub-Assistant Surgeon from Secunderabad attended the Laboratory for training.

Nature of Work conducted during 1346 Fasli.

During the year 3,230 cases were investigated against 1,980 cases in the previous year, an increase of 1,250 cases; the total number of articles examined was 5,146 against 4,065.

The following five comparative statements show details of the work.

Statement I showing Nature of Work Conducted during 1346 Fasli, as compared with that done in previous year

Name of work done under Section :—	DURING 1346 FASLI				PREVIOUS YEAR 1345 F.			
	Cases Investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive Detection	No. of articles examined	Cases Investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive Detection	No. of articles examined
I. Medico-Legal Section—								
i. Abortion ..	3	2	66.6	18	2	2	100	18
ii. Blood Stains for murder ..	179	171	95.5	1,085	169	163	94.45	1,276
iii. Human Poisoning ..	37	24	64.8	253	51	35	68.62	291
iv. Poisons in Chemicals and Drugs ..	21	17	80.9	41	16	8	50.0	19
v. „ Food and beverages ..	13	7	53.8	27	24	18	75.0	75
vi. „ Vomitted matters ..	166	117	70.7	193	178	116	67.05	224
vii. Cattle Poisoning ..	12	10	83.3	38	18	8	44.44	88
viii. Rape ..	66	58	87.8	478	51	23	45.09	347
ix. Rape and murder combined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
x. Unnatural offences ..	10	7	70.0	80	10	4	40.0	67
xi. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Medico-Legal Sec.	507	413	81.4	2,213	514	377	73.34	2,400
II. Bacteriological & Pathological Section..	438	..	..	646	178	..	..	238
III. Histological ..	25	..	..	27	21	..	..	21
IV. Serological ..	1,274	..	..	1,274	633	..	..	712
V. Urological ..	218	..	..	218	109	..	..	109
VI. Water analysis ..	203	..	..	203	211	..	..	211
VII. Food analysis ..	549	..	..	549	282	..	..	282
VIII. General analysis ..	16	..	..	16	32	..	..	32
Grand Total ..	3,230	..	..	5,146	1,980	..	..	4,065

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY—HYDERABAD-DECCAN

Statement II showing total number of Articles examined during 1345 F. arranged according to sections and months.

Sections	Azur	Dai	Bahman	Isfandar	Farwardi	Ardebisht	Klurdad	Thir	Amardad	Sherehwar	Mehir	Aban	Total
I. Medico-Legal ..	132	190	145	200	169	161	225	239	200	259	121	152	2,218
II. Bacteriological & Pathological.	20	82	51	48	41	45	23	31	80	38	74	68	646
III. Histological ..	..	1	4	5	2	3	..	..	5	4	1	2	27
IV. Serological ..	69	77	74	108	78	87	136	116	142	114	119	154	1,274
V. Urological ..	15	38	7	10	7	21	26	16	24	23	17	19	218
VI. Water analysis ..	25	16	16	24	11	16	8	6	14	19	24	24	203
VII. Food analysis ..	38	38	31	48	40	40	60	43	43	57	54	57	549
VIII. General analysis ..	1	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	4	16
Total ..	320	438	329	447	348	374	479	451	509	506	410	475	5,146

Statement III showing number of Articles examined in Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Hyderabad-Deccan, since 1336 Fasli to end of year 1346 F.

Year	Medico-Legal Section	Bacteriological and Pathological Section	Histological Section	Serological Section	Urological Section	Water analyses	Food analyses	General analyses	Total number of articles examined
1336 ..	706	205	11	..	35	76	5	4	1,042
1337 ..	1,097	248	14	1	25	64	5	3	1,452
1338 ..	1,091	400	27	18	50	135	26	62	1,809
1339 ..	1,564	370	37	44	65	278	53	20	2,431
1340 ..	1,795	367	31	59	97	196	131	30	2,706
1341 ..	1,661	380	28	50	87	372	110	304	2,992
1342 ..	1,912	483	17	101	140	345	123	61	3,182
1343 ..	2,269	363	22	84	105	321	230	28	3,422
1344 ..	2,638	894	27	337	130	279	319	12	4,631
1345 ..	2,400	238	21	712	109	211	282	92	4,065
1346 ..	2,218	646	27	1,274	218	203	549	16	5,146

Statement IV showing Districts from whence Articles were received for Examination during 1846 Fasli, arranged according to sections concerned.

Serial Number	District	Medico-Legal	Bacteriological and Pathological	Histological	Serological	Urological	Water Analysis	Food Analysis	General Analysis	Total No. of Articles examined
1	Hyderabad	.. 466	427	25	1270	218	181	546	16	8,149
2	Secunderabad	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Lallaguda	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bolaram	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Atraf-i-Balda	.. 122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
9	Aurangabad	.. 180	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	184
7	Bir	.. 111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
8	Nander	.. 85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
9	Parbhni	.. 97	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	99
10	Gulbarga	.. 154	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	170
11	Bidar	.. 178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
12	Osmanabad	.. 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
13	Raichur	.. 104	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	118
14	Medak	.. 69	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
15	Nizamabad	.. 92	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	96
16	Mahboobnagar	.. 127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
17	Nalgonda	.. 118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
18	Warangal	.. 81	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
19	Karimnagar	.. 85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
20	Adilabad	.. 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
21	Jagirs	.. 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
22	Paigahs	.. 94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
23	Samasthans	.. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Grand Total ..		2,218	438	27	1274	218	208	549	16	5,146

Statement V showing cases of Abortion received for investigation during 1346 Fasli, arranged according to Cases proved positive, Number of articles examined under various exhibits and the Districts from whence received.

Serial Number	Districts	Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive detection	NUMBER OF ARTICLES EXAMINED 1346 F.								Total number of articles examined in previous year 1345 Fasli
					Viscera	Fœtus	Chord and Placenta	Mineral Products	Vegetable Products	Vomitted Matters	Fæcal Matters	Miscellaneous	
1	Hyderabad ..	1	1	100	5	5
2	Secunderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Lallaguda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bolarum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Atraf-eibalda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Aurangabad	18
7	Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nanded ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Raichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Mahboobnagar	8
17	Nalgonda ..	2	1	50	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Warangal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Karimnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Adilabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Jagirs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Paigahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Samasthans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		3	2	66.6	18	13

Blood Stains for Murder.—179 cases with 1,085 articles (as against 169 cases with 1,276 articles for 1345 Fasli) were examined for the detection of Human Blood Stains; of these, Human Blood was found in 171 cases showing a p.c. of 95.5 positive cases.

Details of Work conducted under various Sections.

1. *Medico-Legal Section.*—Under this main and important section, the nature of work conducted during the year is as follows :—

Sub-Sections	1346 Fasli.			1345 Fasli.		
	Cases	Percentage of Positive cases	Articles	Cases	Percentage of Positive cases	Articles
A. Abortion ..	3	66.6	18	2	100	13
B. Blood Stains ..	179	95.5	1,085	169	96.4	1,276
C. Human Poisoning.	237	69.6	514	264	67.0	609
D. Cattle „ ..	12	83.3	38	18	44.4	88
E. Seminal Stains ..	76	86.6	558	61	44.2	414
Total ..	507	81.4	2,218	514	37.5	2,400

The average number of articles received for examination per case investigated during the year was 4.36 (4.67 last year).

Statement No. VI shows the districts from which these 507 cases were received. The cases are arranged according to the crime, those proved positive and the number of articles examined, compared with those of last year.

Statement VII gives details of cases investigated for *Human Blood*.

Statement VIII gives details of cases of *Human Poisoning* examined.

The relative frequency of poisons used and detected in 237 cases of Human Poisoning during 1346 Fasli is shown in Statement No. XI arranged according to nature of poison detected and the district concerned.

From this statement, it will be seen that the most commonly used poisons were Opium, Datura, Arsenic, Copper Sulphate and Alcohol, which form 27.2, 18.7, 7.2, 4.8 and 3 p.c., respectively of the total positive cases, the remaining 39.1 per cent. include the less commonly used poisons.

From the Statistics of Medico-Legal investigations for Human Poisoning cases compiled in the manner suggested by the Director of Statistics, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, the following data have been tabulated.

—	1346 F.			1345 F.		
	Total number of articles received	Total No. of articles in which poisons found	P. C. of articles in which poisons detected	Total number of articles received	Total number of articles in which poisons found	P.C. of articles in which poisons detected
Hyderabad	238	173	74.2	261	171	65.5
Aurangabad Suba ..	38	12	31.5	48	40	83.3
Gulbarga Suba ..	118	80	67.7	173	97	70.8
Medak Suba ..	74	62	83.7	90	57	63.3
Warangal Suba ..	51	51	100	51	45	88.2
Total ..	514	378	73.5	587	410	69.8

STATEMENT VII.

Showing cases of Blood Stains for murder received for investigation during 1346 F. arranged according to Cases proved positive, Number of articles examined with results thereof and the Districts from whence received.

Serial number	Districts	Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive detection	NUMBER OF ARTICLES EXAMINED : 1346 FASLI					Total Number of articles examined in previous year 1345 Fasli.
					Human Blood	Disintegrated	No blood found	Blood Not human	Total Number of articles examined	
1	Hyderabad ..	17	16	9.41	40	21	28	..	89	133
2	Secunderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Lallaguda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bolarum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Atraf-i-Balda	6	6	100	45	2	7	..	54	78
6	Aurangabad ..	14	14	100	72	1	24	..	97	132
7	Bir ..	3	3	100	23	..	2	..	25	38
8	Nander ..	14	13	92.8	52	7	13	..	72	81
9	Parbhani ..	9	7	77.7	49	3	14	..	66	172
10	Gulbarga ..	8	8	100	48	12	14	..	74	84
11	Bidar ..	20	19	95	106	7	17	..	180	68
12	Osmanabad ..	5	5	100	24	2	5	..	31	78
13	Raichur ..	11	11	100	67	7	14	..	88	47
14	Medak ..	8	8	100	32	6	6	..	44	48
15	Nizamabad ..	7	6	85.7	21	..	9	..	30	54
16	Mahboobnagar	10	9	90	29	2	12	..	43	24
17	Nalgonda ..	9	9	100	15	10	5	..	30	82
18	Warangal ..	5	5	100	27	..	4	..	31	13
19	Karimnagar ..	6	6	100	14	1	6	..	21	16
20	Adilabad ..	1	1	100	6	1	1	..	8	33
21	Jagirs ..	10	10	100	63	3	6	..	72	..
22	Paigahs ..	14	13	92.8	58	2	16	..	78	110
23	Samasthans ..	2	2	100	4	1	2	..	7	..
	Grand total ..	179	171	95.5	795	88	205	..	1,085	1,276

STATEMENT VIII.—*Showing Results of Medico-legal analysis of cases of human poisoning received during the year 1846 Fasli, arranged according to cases investigated, percentage of detection, etc.*

Serial number	Nature of exhibits	DURING YEAR 1846 F. UNDER REPORT					AS COMPARED WITH 1845 FASLI				
		Total number of cases investigated	Number of cases in which poison was detected	Number of cases in which no poison was detected	Percentage of detection	Total Number of articles examined	Total Number of cases investigated	Number of cases in which poison was detected	Number of cases in which no poison was detected	Percentage of detection	Total number of articles examined.
1	Cases in which viscera and contents were tested for poison	37	24	13	64.9	253	51	35	16	68.6	291
2	Cases in which tissues (other than viscera) were tested for poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Miscellaneous articles received with cases under above entries for detection of poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Cases in which chemicals and drugs (used for poisoning) were received for examination and tested	21	17	4	80.9	41	16	8	8	50	19
5	Cases in which articles of food and beverages (used for poisoning) were received for examination and tested	13	7	6	53.8	27	24	18	6	75	75
6	Cases in which excreta, dejecta, vomit or stomach contents) received without viscera) were tested for poison	166	117	49	70.3	193	173	116	57	67	224
7	Cases in which bones, hairs and other miscellaneous articles alone were received for examination and tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	237	165	72	69.6	514	264	177	85	67	609

STATEMENT. IX.—Showing the relative frequency of poisons used and found in (165) positive cases of human poisoning during 1946 Fasli, arranged according to the nature of poison detected for each district.

Nature of poison detected	Total													
	Hyderabad	Secunderabad	Lallaguda	Bolarum	Atraf-i-Balda	Aurangabad	Bir	Nanded	Parbhani	Gulbarga	Bidar	Osmabad	Kalehnr	Medak
<i>Inorganic.</i>														
Arsenic	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Copper sulphate	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Iodine	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barium carbonate	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Powder Glass
Mercury and its salts..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potassium permanganate	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Dichromate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Inorganic	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1
<i>Organic.</i>														
Opium	..	41	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1
Datura	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Glucoside Unidentified	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Kerosene Oil	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcohol	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wild Caster Seeds	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croton Oil	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aconite	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cannabis Indica	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phenol	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morphine	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saponins	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocaine	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oleander	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unidentified Alkaloids
Napthaline	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resorcin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marking Nut	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turpeatine	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ptomaines	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total organic	..	102	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	3
Grand Total	..	121	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	9	3	2	1	4

Statements No. X and XI give details of the 12 cases of *Cattle Poisoning* examined during the year. Oleander remains the most commonly used cattle poison and was found in 7 cases out of 10 in which poison was detected.

Statement XII deals with cases examined for *Seminal Stains* during the year.

Statement X.—Showing results of Medico-Legal Analysis of cases of cattle poisoning received during the year 1346 Fasli, arranged according to cases investigated, percentage of detection, etc.

Serial Number	Nature of exhibits	DURING YEAR 1346 F. UNDER REPORT					AS COMPARED WITH 1345 FASLI				
		Total number of cases investigated	Number of cases in which poison was detected	Number of cases in which no poison was detected	Percentage of detection	Total number of articles examined	Total number of cases investigated	Number of cases in which poison was detected	Number of cases in which no poison was detected	Percentage of detection	Total number of articles examined
1	Cases in which viscera and contents were tested for poison ..	11	9	2	81.8	37	16	6	10	37.5	84
2	Cases in which tissues (other than viscera) were tested for poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Miscellaneous articles received with cases under above entries for detection of poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Cases in which chemicals and drugs (used for poisoning) were received for examination and tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	100	4
5	Cases in which articles of food and beverages (used for poisoning) were received for examination and tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Cases in which excreta, dejecta, vomit or stomach contents (received without viscera) were tested for poison	1	1	..	100	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	Cases in which bones, hairs and other miscellaneous articles alone were received for examination and tested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	12	10	2	83.3	38	18	8	10	44.4	88

Statement XI.—Showing the relative frequency of poisons used and found in (10) positive cases of cattle poisoning during 1346 Fasli, arranged according to the nature of poison detected for each district.

Nature of poison detected	Hyderabad	Secunderabad	Lalaguda	Bolarum	Atraf-i-Balda	Amangabad	Bir	Nanded	Parbhani	Gulbarga	Bidar	Osmanabad	Raidhur	Melak	Nizamabad	Mahboobnagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Karimnagar	Adilabad	Jagirs	Pulgaoh	Samaesthans	Total
Inorganic :—																								
Arsenic	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Inorganic	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Organic :—																								
1. Oleander	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
2. Madar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total Organic	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9
Total Positive Cases	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10

STATEMENT XII.

Showing Cases of Seminal Stains for Rape, Rape-Murder (combined) and Unnatural Offences received for investigation during 1346 Fasli arranged according to Cases proved Positive, Number of articles examined with results thereof and the Districts whence received.

Serial number	Districts.	NUMBER OF ARTICLES EXAMMINED : 1346 F.											Total number of articles examined in previous year 1345 Fasli
		Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive detection	Spermatozoa alone	Spermatozoa with Human Blood	Human Blood alone	No Spermatozoa	No Blood	Gonococci and Pus	No Gonococci	Total number of articles examined	
1	Hyderabad ..	22	17	77.2	8	2	15	39	29	12	36	141	112
2	Secunderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Lallaguda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bolarum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Atraf-i-Balda ..	7	5	71.4	2	..	14	20	8	4	18	66	..
6	Aurangabad ..	3	2	66.6	1	..	3	2	4	..	5	15	29
7	Bir ..	8	7	87.4	2	..	13	20	9	11	10	65	14
8	Nander ..	1	1	100	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	6	..
9	Parbhani ..	2	2	100	1	..	6	6	..	..	5	18	6
10	Gulbarga ..	2	2	100	1	..	1	3	3	..	4	12	21
11	Bidar ..	4	3	95.4	1	..	4	6	3	..	7	21	12
12	Osmanabad ..	1	1	100	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	6	18
13	Raichur ..	2	2	100	..	..	1	3	2	..	3	9	12
14	Medak ..	2	2	100	1	..	5	5	..	..	6	17	31
15	Nizamabad ..	4	4	100	..	..	10	11	2	1	11	35	18
16	Mahboobnagar ..	6	6	100	6	..	11	11	6	..	17	51	8
17	Nalgonda ..	6	6	100	3	..	8	10	5	2	11	39	34
18	Warangal ..	1	1	100	1	..	..	8	9	..	9	27	49
19	Karimnagar ..	2	1	50	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	6	23
20	Adilabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
21	Jagirs ..	1	1	100	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..
22	Paigahs ..	2	2	100	..	..	6	7	1	..	7	21	..
23	Samasthans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand total ..	76	65	86.6	28	2	102	157	83	32	154	558	414

General Analysis.—Under this heading 16 specimens were analysed and tested as against 32 examined last year. The details of analysis conducted are as follows :—

1. *Aluminium Sulphate.*—Three samples of alum were received from the Hyderabad Water Works. All the samples proved to be of fairly good quality.

2. *Bleaching Powder.*—One sample was sent for analysis by the Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Water Works and was found to contain 8.8 p.c. of available Chlorine.

3. *Phenyl.*—One sample was received from the Principal Medical Officer, Regular Forces; on examination it was found to be of fairly good quality giving a Rideal Walker No. 3.

4. '*Finol*'.—Two samples of 'Finol' were received. One from the Principal Medical Officer, Regular Forces and the other from the Proprietor, Hyderabad National Industries. The first gave a Rideal Walker No. 0.5 and the second sample Rideal Walker No. 1.

5. *Alcoholic Beverages.*—Three samples were received for analysis, one from the Magistrate, Mahboobabad and two from the Superintendent, Victoria Zenana Hospital, and were found to contain 37 per cent., 19.2 per cent. and 9.7 per cent. of alcohol by volume respectively.

6. *Quick-lime.*—Three samples of Quick-lime were received from the Special Plague Officer and found to contain 42.2 per cent., 28.2 per cent. and 17.19 per cent. of Calcium Oxide.

7. '*Kruchan Salt*'.—One sample was received for analysis for the presence of poisonous substances. On examination no poison was detected.

8. *Arsenical Solution.*—One sample was received from the Vaccine Depot Cattle Dip, on analysis was found to contain 1 in 2,500 of Arsenic.

9. *Currency Note.*—One ten-rupee currency note was received from the Assistant Accountant-General for the examination of stains on the note. No chemical was detected.

II. *Bacteriological and Pathological Section.*—Under this section there has been a great increase of work during the year; 438 cases with 646 specimens were examined against 178 cases with 238 specimens last year.

The following statement shows the details under this section as compared with the previous year.

	1846 FASLI		1845 FASLI	
	Cases	Specimens	Cases	Specimens
Animal (P. M. Organs)	1	4	1	1
Blood smears Human	52	111	27	54
" " Animal .. ..	..	..	2	6
Excretions	90	95	26	26
Secretions & Scrapings	69	144	58	86
Sputum.. ..	88	55	86	37
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	2	2	1	1
Auto-Vaccine prepared	10	10	6	6
Focuss and Vomits for Cholera Vibrios	39	39	..	..
Miscellaneous	137	186	21	21
Total	488	646	178	288

III. *Histological Section*.—27 specimens were examined under this section against 21 specimens last year. The specimens examined were as follows :—

	1846 Fasli.	1845 Fasli.
Dog's Brains for Negri Bodies	10	7
Tumour and Section-cutting	17	14
Total	27	21

Dog's Brains.—Out of the 10 specimens examined none showed the presence of Negri Bodies.

Specimens of Tumour and Section-cutting were as below :—

Fibromas	5
Normal Testicular Tissue	1
Adenoma	1
Granulation Tissue	2
Sarcoma	1
Normal Utrine Tissue	4
Carcinoma	1
Fibro-Sarcoma	1
Normal Breast Tissue	1
Total	17

IV. *Serological Section*.—The number of specimens examined under this section was 1,274 against 702 last year. The number includes :—

	1846 Fasli.	1845 Fasli.
Anti-Sera for Precipitin Test prepared	45	56
Widal's Test	98	109
Kahn's and Wasserman Test	1,131	553
Total	1,274	702

V. *Urological Section*.—Under this section 218 samples of urine were examined as against 109 last year.

		1346 Fasli.	1345 Fasli.
Chemical Examination	.. ..	190	94
Bacteriological Examination	.. ..	28	15
Total	.. ..	218	109

Water Analysis.—During the year under record 203 specimens of water samples were analysed as against 211 last year.

		1346 Fasli.	1345 Fasli.
Chemical Examination	.. ..	101	104
Bacteriological Examination	.. ..	102	107
Total	.. ..	203	211

43 Samples were found to be pure and wholesome.

62 do doubtful in nature.

98 do polluted and unfit for Human Consumption.

Statement XIII gives details.

Statement XIII showing Abstract of Water Analysis conducted during 1346 F., with details of the Source of Water and their Results.

Serial No.	Source of Water analysed	RESULT OF ANALYSIS							As compared with No. of Water Samples analysed in 1345 F.
		Total Number of Water Samples analysed	Good	Fairly good	Doubtful	Polluted	Sample not enough for complete Analysis	Total	
1	Rain Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rivers, Streams, Nalas ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
3	Springs (Hot and Cold) ..	4	1	..	2	..	..	4	2
4	Tanks and Ponds ..	13	..	2	6	5	..	13	6
5	Reservoirs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	Wells (Shallow, Deep & Step) ..	25	..	..	5	20	..	25	13
7	Wells (Boring-pipe Artesian) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
8	Cisterns (Storage, etc.) ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
9	Pipe and Tap Water ..	23	..	5	6	17	..	23	40
10	Local Fund Filters, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Swimming Baths ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
12	Sullage Water ..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6	8
13	Sewage Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Govt. Filter-beds :—								
	(i) Raw Water ..	36	..	2	9	25	..	36	26
	(ii) Subsidised and Co-agulated Water. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Water from Distributing Channel. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Filtered but unchlorinated Water from Inspection Boxes. ..	50	5	6	20	19	..	50	46
	(v) Water from Balancing Tank ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Filtered and chlorinated Water from Main-Pipe for Service. ..	36	10	10	11	5	..	36	58
15	Ice ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	203	17	26	62	98	..	203	211

The following summary is drawn up to show from which department samples of water were received for analysis during the year :—

From whom received				Total number
<i>Hyderabad.</i>				
1. P.W. Department, Hyderabad Water Works :—				
(a) Asaf Nagar Filter Beds	..	..	..	56
(b) Mir Alam Water-supply	..	..	..	74
Total P.W.D.				130
2. Divisional Engineer, C.I.B.	..	..	.	2
3. Military Department	..	..	..	10
4. Special Plague Officer	..	..	..	3
5. Superintendent, Central Jail	..	..	..	2
6. Municipality	..	..	..	22
7. Isolation Hospital	..	..	..	2
8. Osmania University	..	..	..	8
9. Mr. Askri Hussain	..	..	..	1
10. G. Allahuddin, (Sample of Ice)	..	..	..	1
Total for Hyderabad				51
<i>Districts.</i>				
1. Civil Surgeon Nizamabad	..	..	..	4
2. Do Gulbarga Sheriff	..	..	..	16
3. Medical Officer, Manvi	..	..	..	2
Total for districts				22
Grand Total of water samples analysed				203

Food Analysis.—Chemical analysis of 549 food samples was done during the year against 282 samples last year.

Milk.—Of the 47 samples of milk examined only two were found to be adulterated. In the absence of any recognised standard of purity, cow milk with 3.5 per cent. Fat and 8.5 per cent. Solids-non-fat; and buffalo milk with 6 per cent. Fat, and 9 per cent. Solids-non-Fat; is declared unadulterated.

Butter and Ghee.—Of the 308 samples examined (against 162 last year) 207 were found to be adulterated. Samples giving a Reichert—Meissle Value of 20 and a Butyro-refractive index of 40-43 at 40°C., are declared 100 per cent. genuine.

Statement XIV and XV give further details of the food samples examined during the year.

Statement XIV showing result of analysis of food samples tested during 1946 Fasli

Name of Department	MILK			CREAM			GHEE			RICE(FINE)			RICE(COARSE)			DHALL			WHEAT FLOUR			BREAD			SUGAR			COFFEE			MISCELLANEOUS			Total Samples
	Good quality	Fairly good quality	Adulterated	Good quality	Fairly good quality	Adulterated	Good quality	Fairly good quality	Adulterated	Vegetable products chiefly	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality	Good quality	Medium quality	Inferior quality			
General Hospital	18	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Zenana Hospital	7	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Officer, Municipality	..	..	..	3	2	52	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Department, Regular Forces	..	..	..	88	60	58	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Regiment, Hyderabad	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Regiments, Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Officers, Hyderabad	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colonial Dept., (Colleges, Hostels)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dept., Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Department ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Non-departmental Departments :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police Training School	..	..	..	7	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	10	123
Police-General, Touring Branch	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Police-Palace	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Police on cash payment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total samples	24	2	8	10	..	..	118	63	123	2	17	..	21	1	45	..	23	2	..	15	..	1	..	..	1	..	57	10	..	549	..	

Detailed Statement XV showing Percentage of Genuine Ghee found in 306 Samples analysed during 1346 Fasli.

Name of Department	PERCENTAGE OF GENUINE GHEE PRESENT											Pure Vegetable Products	Total Ghee Samples Analysed
	Good Quality	Fairly Good Quality		Inferior quality. Samples adulterated grossly									
	Pure 100 %	Under 100,,	90 "	80 "	70 "	60 "	50 "	40 "	30 "	20 "	10 "		
Osmania General Hospital ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Health Officer, Municipality..	3	..	1	1	2	..	5	9	16	15	5	..	57
Military Department, Regular Forces ..	77	11	10	50	19	19	11	6	1	1	1	..	206
Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Surgeons, Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Medical Officers, Hyderabad..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Officers, Districts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational Department, (Colleges, Hostels) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Judicial Department, Hydera- bad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Judicial Department, Dis- tricts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jail Department ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous Departments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal, Police Training School ..	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	11
Assistant Accountant-General, Touring Branch ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Bella Vista Palace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Private on Cash Payment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Ghee Samples ..	101	17	12	51	21	20	17	22	20	17	6	2	306

Nature of work conducted for private persons.

During the year 181 specimens were examined on payment as against 39 specimens last year; and a total sum of Rs. 783 was realized (against Rs. 150 in 1345 Fasli) and credited to Government.

The details of the nature of examinations conducted and fees realized during the year are tabulated below :—

Section	Nature of Examination conducted			Number of specimens examined	Amount realised and credited to Government Treasury		
II.	Bacteriological Section :—				Rs A. P.		
	(a)	Sputum	.. ..	3	6	0	0
	(b)	Secretions and Scrapings	.. ..	2	4	0	0
	(c)	Foecus	.. ..	13	49	0	0
	(d)	Blood smears for (M.P.)	.. ..	5	13	0	0
	(e)	Throat Swab	.. ..	2	7	0	0
	(f)	Blood Count	.. ..	1	2	8	0
	(g)	Auto-Vaccine prepared	.. ..	5	70	0	0
III.	Histological Section :—						
	(a)	Breast Tissue	.. ..	1	5	0	0
IV.	Blood and Serological Section :—						
	(a)	Wasserman Reaction	.. ..	95	442	8	0
	(b)	Widal's Test	.. ..	4	20	0	0
V.	Urological Section :—						
	Simple Examination		.. ..	42	84	0	0
	Complete „		.. ..	4	20	0	0
VI.	Water Analysis :—						
	Ice		.. ..	1	15	0	0
	Water		.. ..	1	15	0	0
VII.	General Analysis :—						
	(a)	“ Finol ”	.. ..	1	20	0	0
	(b)	“ Kruchen Salt ”	.. ..	1	10	0	0
	Total			181	788	0	0

PART IV.

Plague Department.

The year 1346 Fasli opened with cases of plague in the City. The eighteenth epidemic having commenced in the middle of Mehri 1345 Fasli (August 1936) 34 attacks had occurred with 22 deaths before the year came to a close.

The first infection was due to importation from Budihal village in Koppal Jagir in the Raichur district.

In spite of all precautions families continued to move from infected to non-infected areas and a small number of plague cases occurred. The City was declared to be infected with plague on the 9th of Bahman 1346 Fasli (12th December 1936) as ten indigenous cases had occurred in one week. A few cases continued to occur and the epidemic ceased with the last reported case on the 3rd of Thir 1346 Fasli (8th May 1937).

The City remained free from plague until the commencement of the nineteenth epidemic, when plague broke out in the districts, several villages of Atrai-i-Balda, Medak and Bidar being infected.

The first imported case was brought into the City of Hyderabad from Dhobipet in Atrai-i-Balda district on the 13th of Shehrewar 1346 Fasli (19th July 1937) and died on the 14th of Shehrewar 1346 Fasli (20th July 1937). This patient was under the treatment of a local qualified medical practitioner who visited the patient three times, but did not report the case to the Plague Department.

The first infected rat was found on the 26th of Shehrewar 1346 Fasli, the infection being traced to Siddipet in the Medak district, a school master from that infected town having come to stay with his relatives in Mir Alum Mundi. Subsequently more rat-falls occurred. Fortunately the measures adopted by the Plague Department prevented the occurrence of human cases in this locality.

A serious outbreak of rat-plague occurred in Shamshabad Frontier village which was not promptly reported until human cases of plague had occurred. As Shamshabad is close to Municipal limits, it was difficult to prevent infection being brought into the City. With energetic measures the disease was successfully localized, but during Aban owing to migration of people from previously infected localities rat-falls occurred in several localities. Again local precautions were successful and no single human case occurred in these localities, and in spite of widespread infection only 4 deaths occurred in Mehri and 7 in Aban.

The following table shows the incidence of human plague and deaths month by month during the year 1346 Fasli :—

Months					Total Attacks	Total Deaths
Azur	1346 F.	..	..	..	26	14
Dai	1346 F.	..	..	..	25	9
Bahman	1346 F.	..	..	..	75	43
Igfandar	1346 F.	..	..	..	126	53
Farwardi	1346 F.	..	..	..	148	73
Ardibehisht	1346 F.	..	..	..	68	35
Khurdad	1346 F.	..	..	..	31	19
Thir	1346 F.	..	..	..	2	2
Amerdad	1346 F.	..	..	..	..	..
Shehrewar	1346 F.	..	..	..	..	..
Mehir	1346 F.	..	..	..	8	4
Aban	1346 F.	..	..	..	11	7
Total ..					520	259

The following table shows the incidence of plague in different areas in the City and Frontier Villages during the year :—

Division					Total Attacks	Total Deaths
Municipal Limits						
(a) Chaderghat.	..	..	..	..	185	90
(b) City.	..	..	..	..	241	125
Frontier Villages.	..	..	..	..	58	30
Private huts.	..	..	..	..	12	8
Military Areas.	..	..	..	..	12	4
Imported	..	..	..	..	12	7
Total ..					520	259

The City for Plague Administration is divided into Chaderghat and the City Sections. In Chaderghat 26 areas were infected, the highest number of deaths in any one area was 8, and the average below 3.5. In the City Section 38 areas were infected, the highest number of deaths in any one area being 13, and the average deaths in each area were below 3.3; i.e., there was no single area out of the 64 infected areas where the disease was not kept under control.

The following table shows the incidence of plague per mille for the year among the different communities :—

Community				Population	Attacks	Incidence per mille
Hindus	..	..	..	1,07,349	300	1.7
Mohammadans	..	..	..	1,70,191	216	1.2
Christians	..	..	..	4,560	4	0.8

The following table shows the incidence of plague according to age groups. It is interesting to note that the highest incidence of plague year by year is in people between 11 and 30 years of age.

Incidence of Plague according to ages.

Years		1 to 5		6 to 10		11 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		61 and onwards	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1342 Fasli	..	100	55	205	131	497	317	486	283	232	142	145	98	62	42	24	18
1343 Fasli	..	16	10	49	26	95	51	70	45	35	24	24	19	2	2	2	2
1344 Fasli	..	40	24	71	49	192	108	119	103	119	65	43	29	29	22	8	5
1345 Fasli	..	28	20	43	21	108	63	100	53	85	24	18	14	5	3	4	4
1346 Fasli	..	30	14	82	36	147	69	137	78	65	26	37	21	11	8	11	7
Total	..	214	123	450	263	1039	603	912	562	486	281	267	181	109	77	49	31

It is always during the latter part of the month of Shehrewar and during the month of Mehir that plague recurs in endemic areas in the districts. It is particularly unfortunate that this should occur at a season when camping in huts outside villages is very uncomfortable owing to the rains. Naturally at this season there is a great tendency for people to forsake infected villages and to move into other villages or into Hyderabad City. Year by year plague in the City has started owing to this migration.

This year the first outbreak was due to importation of infection from Siddipet in the Medak district. Careful research during eight years has failed to show any evidence of indigenous infection in the City. It has also been demonstrated that once infection is admitted the spread of plague from one locality to another is by human agency. Carefully recorded experience proves the importance of human movement and the transport of infected fleas in the personal effects of migrants. No evidence is forthcoming in support of the old theory that movement of grain, cotton or other merchandise is responsible for outbreaks of plague, nor is there any evidence of rat migration.

The spread and maintenance of plague in an infected locality however is in proportion to the rat population. The very great and continuous destruction of rats in Hyderabad City has reduced the rat population to a low figure. This is the chief safeguard against the rapid spread of plague.

The Plague Department continues to do its utmost in combating plague by all known and recognized methods, details of which have been recorded in many recent reports. These measures include inoculation, evacuation, disinfection and fumigation and the continuous campaign against rats.

After eight years of vigorous and continuous work plague has been brought under control and in spite of the conditions in the City being highly favourable for widespread epidemics, it is now possible to prevent plague from assuming epidemic proportions, as it did repeatedly before the adoption of the present system.

This is all the Plague Department can ever achieve. The work of eradication of plague will remain incomplete until vigorous steps are taken to strike at the very root of the rat population by constructing rat-proof houses. The conditions under which people are housed and the manner in which they live encourage plague and constitute a menace to health. Overcrowding is widespread and there is much congestion of buildings. The sanitary condition of some localities is deplorable. Slums and huts without solid foundations abound everywhere in the City, and are still being constructed in spite of Municipal laws and bye-laws. Such living conditions encourage the breeding of rats and constantly recurring epidemics of plague.

The City Improvement Board has carried out a number of clearing and reconstruction schemes with excellent results, but a large portion of the City still remains to be attended to. It is of vital importance that the City Improvement Board should accelerate the rehousing campaign as far as possible and continue to build hygienic dwellings in which shops, godowns and stables should be separated from human habitation. Not only are old houses allowed to remain in a dilapidated condition, encouraging close contact between man and rat, but new buildings are constructed, almost one might say, with the object of providing ideal conditions for the nesting and breeding of rats.

The Municipal Corporation must rigidly apply the rule that all houses which are newly built or reconstructed must be made rat-proof. All that is necessary is to insist on solid foundations, masonry walls, concrete or stone floors on stone plinths and roofs of solid construction. Such buildings offer no facility for rat runs or nests.

Along with this building programme it is advisable to improve general sanitation with special reference to those conditions which lead to rat infestation. Close attention should be given to the proper disposal of refuse, protection of food supplies, and the supervising of godowns.

A very important point which has not yet received proper attention is the development of a complete system of surface drainage. Until housing, drainage and sanitation are taken up with a definite policy based on scientific principles rigidly enforced, the complete eradication of plague from Hyderabad is extremely improbable.

The Plague Department in its operations have to record with sincere appreciation the very great assistance given by the Police and the large proportion of the public who willingly co-operated in measures devised for their benefit.

There are of course a number of people who either frankly disbelieve in the efficacy of our measures, or resent the enforcement of any change in their established customs.

The department have to record with gratitude the assistance received from Government in the granting of powers to deal with active obstruction and are glad to report that it is only very rarely that the department have to take advantage of these powers. At the same time without these powers it would be impossible for any Health authority to keep control of constantly recurring centres of infection.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in preventing people from infected areas in the City from migrating into non-infected areas. The department has to constantly appeal to public opinion to prevent this migration and to individuals to refuse to entertain their friends and relations from infected areas.

On the whole doctors, hakims and vaidas have reported suspicious cases to the Plague Department promptly. Without this assistance it is very difficult to obtain information regarding fresh outbreaks or either human or rat mortality.

The efficacy of the measures which we have adopted is well proved by the fact that in 43 localities where rat-falls were reported during this year, the adoption of anti-plague measures prevented the occurrence of a single case amongst human beings.

In preventing the spread of plague the value of the control of migration is well illustrated by the success achieved by the Secunderabad Health Authorities. The Secunderabad authorities placed barriers and only people coming from non-infected localities were permitted entrance. The result has been that for two years in spite of the infection in the neighbouring City of Hyderabad there have been no cases of plague in Secunderabad.

Inoculation.—In face of a threatened epidemic of plague and during the epidemic inoculation has proved the most valuable method of prophylaxis. Inoculation by the vaccine issued by Government affords a very high degree of protection against plague. It is perfectly safe to be inoculated during an epidemic. There are now fortunately only a few fanatical and ignorant people who object to inoculation.

During the year under report, 156,827 persons were inoculated.

Inoculation is done free at all Government hospitals and dispensaries, at the Special Plague Office and in all infected

localities. A Woman Doctor is provided for purdah ladies. During the year she performed 17,151 inoculations.

The following table gives the number of inoculations performed by the various agencies during the year 1346 Fasli :—

Inoculating Agency.			Total inoculations.
Officers of the Plague Department	..	..	1,17,596
Military Department	..	..	18,202
Municipality	..	..	1,630
Osmania Hospital	..	..	4,734
City Dispensaries	..	..	11,043
Private Practitioners	..	..	3,622
Total			156,827

Evacuation.—Evacuation of the inhabitants of infected areas is obviously essential. Accommodation is always available in the Health Camps and on the whole people have learnt the value of this measure, but it is to be regretted that complete evacuation of an area can rarely be achieved before human cases have occurred.

Thirteen Health Camps were available with accommodation for 16,000 people. Of these 13 Health Camps were occupied as shown in the accompanying table.

Serial No.	Name of the camp	Sheds occupied	Temporary huts erected	Total persons accommodated	Duration of the camp opened
1	Mushirabad	98	..	371	125 days
2	Dilawargung	165	99	1,257	207 "
3	Bahadurpura	25	78	473	205 "
4	Hupuguda	99	75	942	137 "
5	Addimet	216	..	1,128	218 "
6	Saidabad	62	..	352	141 "
7	Gulab-e-ShaTekdi	18	..	91	112 "
8	Sha Shiblee	129	186	1,891	180 "
9	Deval Jhamsing	280	2	1,891	132 "
10	Panjagutta Jadid	113	..	382	185 "
11	Idgha	42	50	286	178 "
12	Punjagutta Finance	75	..	416	157 "
13	Punjaguttkhadim	60	..	235	83 "
Total		1,382	485	8,615	

Fumigation.—For fumigation of rat-holes calcid has now been substituted for sulphur and cyano gas, and has proved extremely efficient. Like the rat campaign by baits and traps, fumigation is carried on continuously throughout the year and is of great value in reducing the rat population and the flea index.

The following table gives the number of houses fumigated and rat-holes closed by Calcid each month during the year 1346 Fasli :—

	Month.	Number of houses fumigated.	Number of rat-holes closed.
Azoor	1346 Fasli	.. 7,533	113,14
Dai	"	.. 7,669	101,443
Bahman	"	.. 7,304	99,436
Isfandar	"	.. 8,039	104,181
Farwardi	"	.. 8,761	84,329
Ardibehiht	"	.. 7,419	100,640
Khurdad	"	.. 8,287	112,490
Thir	"	.. 4,620	47,729
Amardad	"	.. 5,350	58,151
Shehrewar	"	.. 7,616	97,494
Mehir	"	.. 5,902	167,317
Aban	"	.. 5,341	72,365
Total		.. 83,841	1,158,721

Disinfection.—As in previous years kerosene oil emulsion (1 in 10) has been found efficient for the disinfection of houses. The destruction of fleas in clothing and bedding and other infected articles is achieved by exposing these to the direct rays of the sun for three hours.

Tiled and thatched roofs of houses are opened up so that direct sunlight may have access to any rat nests in the tiles and also to kill fleas in the roof and in the rooms.

Treatment of Cases.—Experience has shown that there is great advantage in immediate admission of plague cases to the Special Hospital provided for the purpose. The open-air wards provided and the treatment given by the trained staff assisted by specially trained Nurses gives a proportion of recovery which is greater than that among the patients treated in their own homes. The treatment of plague or any other disease in dark and ill-ventilated rooms is extremely dangerous.

Secondly, by the admission of cases to the Special Hospital the danger of spread of infection is minimised.

The public have realised the value of the Isolation Hospital and out of 520 reported cases of plague during the year 366 were admitted to the hospital.

No specific drug has yet been discovered for the cure of plague, but the department have introduced a form of treatment which has so far given surprisingly good results. The details of this treatment have been published in the Indian Medical Gazette.

48 cases of plague were given this new treatment with a mortality of 16.7 per cent. 48 similar cases treated by routine hospital methods showed a mortality of 47.9 per cent. This is very encouraging and the treatment will be applied to further cases. The difficulty is to get sufficient patients to fully confirm the results so far achieved.

Anti-rat Campaign.—Rat destruction remains the most valuable permanent anti-plague measure. The reproductive powers of rats bewilder imagination, and the possibility of total extermination in a City is probably impossible. Fortunately experience shows that total elimination of rats is not necessary for the eradication of plague. As long as the population can be kept at a low figure plague does not occur.

A continuous and organized rat campaign is carried on throughout the year. The routine consists of baiting each house for three days, subsequently trapping the same house for two days and finally fumigation and closing of all rat-holes. To complete the circuit of the City takes six weeks, so every house in the City is thus treated eight times every year. Barium carbonate is the poison used for destroying rats which has the advantage of being practically harmless to domestic animals and human beings. Each bait consists of 1.9 grs. of barium carbonate with 8 grains of wheat flour.

The number of baits used during the year was 124 lakhs of which 31 lakhs were recovered, so that 93 lakhs of baits were consumed presumably by rats. Each bait contains a lethal dose for an adult rat. Even supposing that one rat is killed for every two baits consumed, it is possible to compute that 46 lakhs of rats were destroyed by this means.

The following gives the comparative results of baiting and trapping for the last seven years :—

Year	Houses baited	Baits set	Rats assumed to be dead	Rats trapped and killed	Rats destroyed
1840 F. . .	209,383	2,502,293	583,706	236,063	818,768
1841 F. . .	730,862	9,328,242	2,911,640	496,387	34,07,977
1842 F. . .	1,112,428	11,938,770	4,189,185	340,950	4,530,135
1843 F. . .	1,533,827	9,980,387	3,476,982	518,319	3,995,301
1844 F. . .	1,706,773	10,480,141	3,773,590	504,801	4,278,391
1845 F. . .	2,017,742	17,372,790	6,535,918	403,457	6,939,375
1846 F. . .	1,678,545	12,415,911	4,646,719	349,512	5,196,231

Laboratory.—The laboratory work as reported in previous years has been continued and all results are carefully tabulated and recorded. The work includes the examination of rats, their classification, dissection and examination for plague infection, the examination of fleas and the recording of the flea index. Meteorological findings are carefully recorded and their relationship to epidemics noted.

The following table shows the monthly number of rodents dissected, and those found infected during the year under report.

Classification and examination of rats during the year 1346 Fasli.

Month	Rattus rattus		Gunymous Varius		Mice		Bandicoots		Musk rat	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Azoor 1346 F. ..	40	24,384	..	4	1	21,257	..	57	..	..
Dai 1346 F. ..	119	23,533	.	..	2	21,330	..	48	..	..
Bahaman 1346 F. ..	329	22,295	..	..	15	21,048	..	48	..	..
Isfander 1346 F. ..	365	22,411	..	..	6	20,748	4	50	..	..
Farwardi 1346 F. ..	392	17,606	..	..	..	18,399	8	33	..	..
Ardibehisht 1346 F. ..	96	14,156	..	..	..	16,770	1	23	..	..
Khurdad 1346 F. ..	68	16,224	..	..	2	18,561	..	44	..	..
Thir 1346 F. ..	1	9,739	..	..	..	11,039	..	26	..	..
Amerdad 1346 F. ..	..	18,077	..	..	..	23,532	..	59	..	..
Shehrewar 1346 F. ..	6	19,744	..	..	..	25,363	..	44	..	..
Mehir 1346 F. ..	6	20,635	..	..	..	25,182	..	46	..	..
Aban 1346 F. ..	4	23,263	..	..	..	26,509	..	52	..	..
Total ..	1,426	232,017	..	4	2,6	250,233	8	530	..	..

The following table shows the relationship between the number of rodents found infected and incidence of plague in the City during the year:—

Month.		Rodents found infected.		Human plague cases.	
Azur	1346 Fasli	..	..	41	26
Dai	"	..	..	121	25
Bahman	"	..	..	344	75
Isfandar	"	..	..	375	126
Farwardi	"	..	..	395	148
Ardibehisht	"	..	..	97	68
Khurdad	"	..	..	70	31
Thir	"	..	..	1	2
Amerdad	"	..	..	..	..
Shehrewar	"	..	..	6	..
Mehir	"	..	..	6	8
Aban	"	..	..	4	11
Total ..		..	..	1,460	520

Propaganda.—Incessant educational propaganda is undertaken and has on the whole been successful in gaining the confidence of the public. 34 lectures were given with the Cinema Car and 36 public Magic Lantern lectures were given, special attention being paid to schools and institutions. Regular radio talks were given. Pamphlets, posters and circulars in different local languages were printed and distributed.

We have to thank the vernacular press for useful press notifications which were issued without cost.

The personal talks given by all members of the plague staff have done much to remove objections and superstitions.

Frontier Villages.—The usual anti-plague measures were carried out in the 216 Frontier Villages on the same lines as mentioned in the last annual report.

The routine baiting and trapping campaigns in these villages for the last eight years have resulted in enormous rat destruction and it has been possible to isolate and arrest all outbreaks in these villages.

During the year under report only 14 villages were infected and in all 58 cases and 30 deaths occurred as follows :—

Name of Village.		Total attacks.	Total deaths.
Mallepalli	.. ..	7	6
Lungar Houz	.. ..	7	4
Asafnagar	.. ..	9	5
Malkapur	.. ..	3	1
Hafizpet	.. ..	1	..
Mailar-Devpalli	.. ..	3	2
Ramdevguda	.. ..	1	..
Amberpet	.. ..	7	2
Premajipet	.. ..	1	..
Nadergul	.. ..	3	..
Nacharam	.. ..	1	1
Narsingi	.. ..	2	..
Saroonagar	.. ..	5	4
Shamshabad	.. ..	8	5
Total	.. ..	58	30

PART V.

Special Malaria Department.

The City Improvement Board have slowly been effecting improvements in the old-walled city but still there remains a definitely lower standard of sanitation here than in the recent extensions of the town.

The Special Malaria Department started its work eight years ago. At that time the preliminary survey indicated a serious state of affairs. Anopheline infestation was severe and the splenic index high. In one area 87 per cent. of the children were found to have enlarged spleens. At that time there were about 6,000 wells present in the old-walled city and all were breeding anopheline mosquitoes known to be dangerous carriers of malaria. Besides wells there was plentiful breeding in the bed of the River Musi, in the Musheerabad channel and in areas of wet cultivation. To a smaller extent breeding was also going on in casual and permanent collections of water. Unfortunately wet cultivation is still permitted within the City limits.

The mosquitoes responsible for malaria in Hyderabad City are:—*A. stephensi*, *A. culicifacies*, *A. fuliginosus*, *A. hyrcanus* and *A. barbirostris*.

The common sources of culex nuisance are the incomplete and broken down system of town surface drains, partially filled "bowlies," masonry cisterns outside private houses (these are now rapidly disappearing); to some extent the margins of large collections of water, rice fields and pits in the Musi River-bed, all these breeding grounds of culex mosquitoes receive as much attention as more urgent work against anopheles allows but much has been achieved. Culex also breed freely in broken toddy cups and bottles, in ant-excluders and in vessels containing water in private houses. These domestic sources of culex are out of our control. If people would accept our constant recommendation to empty all water vessels in their houses once a week the nuisance would rapidly disappear.

The Municipal Corporation are very gradually taking up different parts of the City section by section and providing new good surface drains. When completed this should help immensely in the reduction of culex mosquitoes. The Municipality is gradually filling up some of the bigger wells also.

The routine activities of the Malaria Department have been dealt with in some detail in the annual reports that have been issued year after year. Careful inspection and regular treatment of breeding grounds with special attention to wells and water-ways has produced very satisfactory results.

Practically no permanent works except filling in of pits were taken in hand this year on account of paucity of funds. Out of 6,000 wells 1,316 have been permanently closed but none this

year. It is earnestly hoped that funds will be soon available to extend the pipe line and to enable the Malaria Department to complete the work of well closing. In the meantime wells are regularly treated with larvicides except on premises to which the Malaria staff are forbidden admission. In the face of great reduction in malaria, it is surprising how many people through prejudice or ignorance refuse treatment of their wells. Unfortunately this resistance on the part of the public is only very gradually being overcome.

The Malaria Department concerns itself chiefly with controlling breeding grounds of anopheline mosquitoes, but a partial attack is made on the breeding places of the culex mosquitoes also.

The activities of the Malaria Department may be summarised as follows :—

(1) Systematic use of larvicides.

'Malariol' (a product of Messrs. Burmah Shell Company) and Paris Green in one and two per cent. strengths mixed with fine dust are the two larvicides in use. Details about their composition and method of use were given in the last year's report.

(2) Destruction of water hyacinth and other aquatic plants which shelter larvæ and interfere with efficient treatment. The River Musi, Musheerabad channel and other water-ways have been kept clear of hyacinth.

(3) Pools and collections of water are filled in where possible otherwise an attempt is made to connect them up and provide an ultimate outfall into one of the permanent water-courses.

(4) Use of larvicidal fish has been tried but has proved of little value in Hyderabad City.

(5) *Propaganda*.—Public lectures with the aid of magic lantern slides are given regularly in the city and are well attended.

A speech on "Malaria" was broadcast by the Chief Malaria Officer, Hyderabad.

The cause of malaria, its mode of spread and the methods of protection against it, are constantly explained to the public during routine work.

The public is invited to visit the Malaria Laboratory where demonstrations are given.

Posters and leaflets in Urdu, English, Telugu and Mahrathi entitled "How can you assist the Malaria Department in protecting yourself and your neighbours from Malaria" were distributed.

(6) *Laboratory Experience*.—Very large number of larvæ are collected, identified and bred out in the laboratory. Adults are caught with specially devised traps from houses and dissected for evidence of infection. Blood smears are examined.

8,108 larvæ were collected and identified. *A. subpictus* 7,117; *A. stephensi* 367; *A. hyrcanus* 239; *A. culicifacies* 184; *A. barbirostris* 173; *A. fuliginosus* 26 and *A. pallidus* 2.

A. stephensi and *A. culicifacies* are dangerous carriers.

356 adults were bred out in the laboratory. *A. subpictus* 252; *A. stephensi* 42; *A. hyrcanus* 34; *A. barbirostris* 18; *A. culicifacies* 5 and *A. fuliginosus* 5.

For various local reasons work on larvicidal fish has not been extensive. Larvicidal fish, however, were placed in several wells not regularly available to the Malaria Department. The results in such cases were satisfactory.

The life history of the Eye-fly (*Siphunculina funicola*) has been successfully worked out. Work on other flies in the same genus existing in Hyderabad City is in progress.

It was suggested that scorpion might be useful as treatment in guinea-worm infections. Experiments with scorpion poison on earthworms were tried. 1/10th of the poison available from one ordinary brown scorpion (*Buthus*) was enough to kill an earthworm in about half a minute. No experiments have yet been made on guinea-worms in human cases.

"Pyroicide 20" and "Pyretol 19:1" two insecticides (Extracts of *Pyrethrum* flowers) have been placed on the market. These were tried on mosquitoes, ordinary house-flies and bed bugs in a closed room. The experiments are encouraging.

Experiments with copper-sulphate to gauge its utility as a disinfectant in cholera affecting running and large collections of water were carried out in the Nizamabad district. A report was prepared and submitted.

On the request of the Agricultural Authorities a report was submitted on the effect of the Paris Green on paddy cultivation. Experiments by mixing Paris Green mixture (one and two per cent.) with the soil from which very young rice plants were growing were carried out. No untoward effects were observed.

Training of District Health Staff.—One Assistant Health Officer, two Assistant Surgeons, two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one Sanitary Sub-Inspector of Singareni Collieries and four Health Sub-Inspectors were given special training in anti-malarial work.

Surveys.—A detailed survey of the Nizamabad district with a view to gauge the extent of malaria present and any likelihood of its increase from extensive wet cultivation now possible with the Nizamsagar canal system was carried out. A report was prepared and submitted which was approved.

Anti-malarial measures were introduced in the Military area last year. The results of a year's work have been quite satisfactory.

The Chief Malaria Officer visits dispensaries in the Municipal area to check the numbers of patients diagnosed as malaria and to see that efficient treatment is given and accurate records maintained. The results of the campaign are measured by the records over many years of these dispensaries. These returns (see Statement III) show a steady reduction in cases treated as malaria.

Attendance for all diseases and for malaria at Osmania, Victoria Zenana Hospitals and Doodbowli, Kamatipura and Yacootpoora dispensaries.

—	Before Malaria Camp- aign	1339 F.	1340 F.	1341 F.	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
Total attendance for all diseases ..	170,385	178,809	180,454	238,465	256,755	304,829	296,975	327,007	382,942
Attendance for Malaria ..	82,663	48,442	31,024	37,707	33,232	22,236	15,878	12,677	5,760
Percentage of Malaria to total attendance .	47	24	17	16	13	7	5	4	2
Minimum & Maximum percentage of school children with enlarged spleens by Mohallas ..	..	40-87	23-49	19-45	11-39	18-39	2-25	2-23	0-23

The Splenic Index is taken yearly in the month of Mehir (August) and shows a steady decrease. (See Map).

The reduction in malaria this year has been marked. There is a corresponding improvement in the general health of the people. The cost of the work this year is H. S. Rs. 48,702 or B.G. Rs. 40,585. (See Statement II).

STATEMENT I.—SHOWING WORK DONE IN 1346 FASLI.

During the year 81,043 wells were treated with “Malariol” and 24,703 with “Paris Green.”

Very large numbers of cisterns, drains, pools, etc., were similarly treated.

Treatment of wells and cisterns was not possible on over 7,000 occasions during the year mostly owing to evacuation on account of plague, but in some cases to obstruction which is lessening only very gradually.

STATEMENT II.

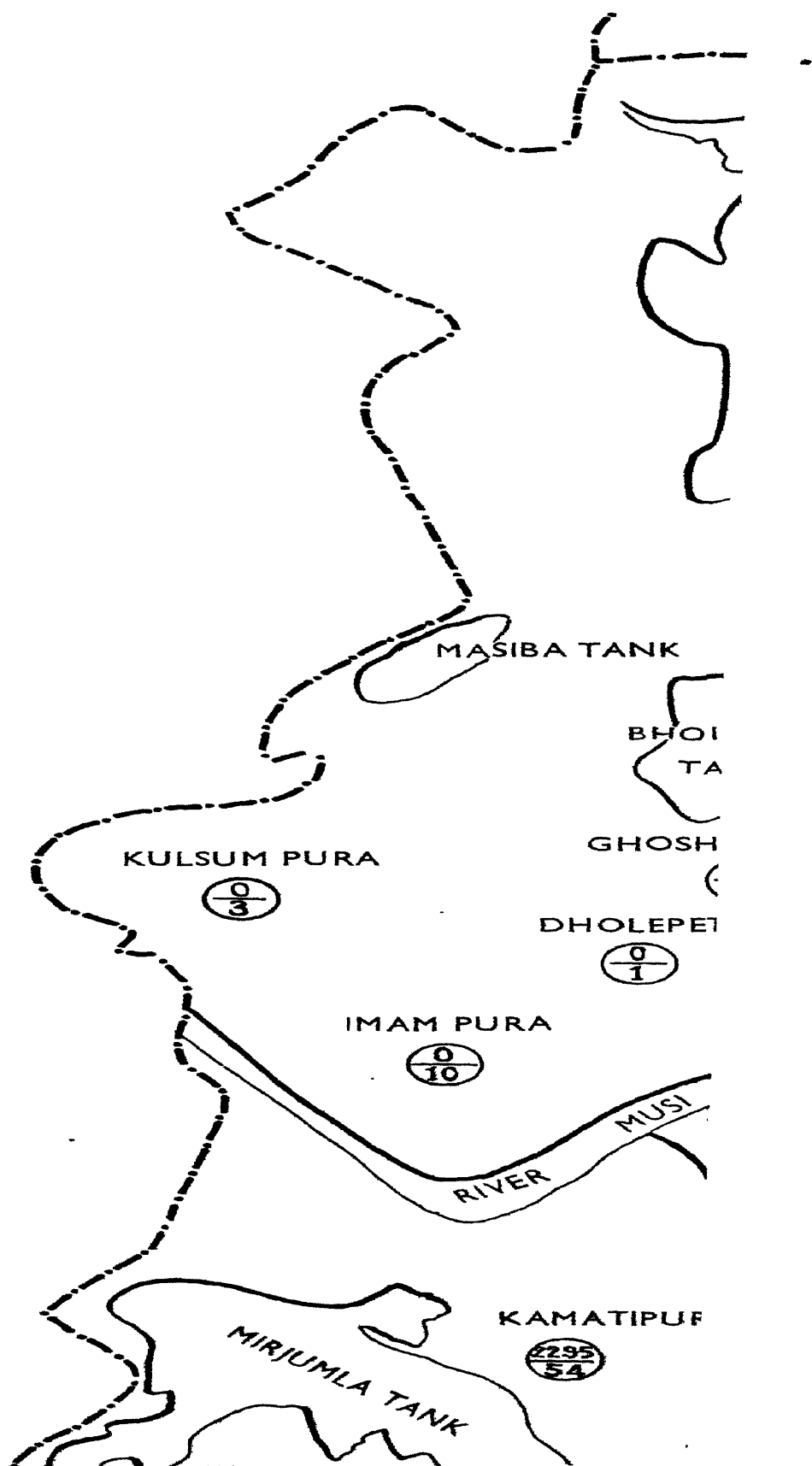
Showing the Annual Budget and Expenditure of the Malaria Department for the year 1846 F.

Serial No.	Particulars	Budget Sanctioned			Annual Expenditure			Balance			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Pay of Civil Surgeon ..	5,400	0	0	5,400	0	0	Nil.			..
2	Pay of Assistant Surgeon ..	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0	Nil.			..
3	Pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Staff and Menials..	28,082	0	0	20,844	14	7	2,237	1	5	..
4	Allowances ..	4,920	0	0	4,920	0	0	Nil			..
5	Contingencies ..	1,600	0	0	1,144	7	0	455	9	0	..
6	Special charges, i. e., purchase of larvicides, etc. ..	11,800	0	0	10,786	11	11	513	4	1	..
	Total ..	48,702	0	0	45,496	1	6	3,205	14	6	..

STATEMENT III.

Showing the number of cases treated for Malaria since the beginning of Anti-malarial campaign (1930) as compared with the average number of cases for the six years (1924-1929).

	(1) OSMANIA HOSPITAL		(2) VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL		(3) DOODBOWLI DISPENSARY		(4) KAMATIPURA DISPENSARY		(5) YACOOTPURA DISPENSARY	
	Precampaign (1924-1929)	Cases treated in 1846 F. (1937)	Precampaign (1924-1929)	Cases treated in 1846 F. (1937)	Precampaign (1924-1929)	Cases treated in 1846 F. (1937)	Precampaign (1924-1929)	Cases treated in 1846 F. (1937)	Precampaign (1924-1929)	Cases treated in 1846 F. (1937)
Azur (October) ..	3,101	145	414	87	1,555	258	1,002	226	953	18
Dai (November) ..	2,681	152	372	64	1,350	258	976	264	806	22
Bahman (December) ..	2,720	99	348	21	1,375	200	1,017	157	831	14
Isfandar (January) ..	2,580	170	343	30	1,486	153	808	98	935	29
Farwardi (February) ..	3,120	166	391	10	1,377	179	929	133	1,065	18
Ardibehisht (March) ..	3,350	78	452	22	1,698	223	997	124	1,114	21
Khardad (April) ..	3,506	81	500	33	1,607	198	1,021	96	1,013	19
Thir (May) ..	3,215	52	461	22	1,553	178	763	90	981	15
Amerdad (June) ..	2,917	88	348	27	1,334	194	507	51	842	11
Shehrewar (July) ..	3,301	138	391	16	1,674	217	740	19	919	9
Meher (August) ..	3,739	180	425	9	1,663	222	772	17	943	5
Ahen (September) ..	3,570	85	479	18	1,626	205	853	17	919	14
Total ..	27,800	1,434	4,924	354	18,298	2,455	10,390	1,292	11,271	195
Attendance for all diseases ..	73,785	190,453	18,907	33,264	34,150	43,354	17,314	20,137	25,729	40,334



PART VI.

Tuberculosis.

In the year of report I paid a visit to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli to consult the Superintendent Dr. Frimodt Moller on technical matters connected with the proposed Anantagiri Sanatorium. The site selected at Anantagiri, measuring 142 acres 19 guntas, for the Sanatorium was acquired from the Sarf-i-Khas Department on payment of a compensation of Rs. 20,000. A sum of 3 lakhs has been provided from the Silver Jubilee Funds for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The site is very attractive and at an altitude of about 2,230 ft., above the sea-level. Only a moderate expenditure will be required on scrub clearance, road-making and drainage. The site is well elevated above the surrounding country and is free from liability to malaria and epidemic diseases. Malaria is not found in the few villages which exist within three miles of the site of the Sanatorium. The air is fresh and free from dust. An Engineer from the Public Works Department was deputed to the Madanapalli Sanatorium to make a technical survey of the institution and see the arrangements, etc. The Public Works Department have been asked to expedite the preparation of final plans and estimates of the various Sanatorium buildings and are making proposals for increasing the water-supply.

The Sanatorium is to provide accommodation in various classes of wards at Anantagiri for 120 cases selected for Sanatorium treatment. The selection will be made by the Special Tuberculosis Officer who will be in charge of all activities devised to combat the disease. All up-to-date equipment and facilities for the modern treatment of Tuberculosis will be available. Electric light and Power and ample water-supply and dust-proof roadways will be provided at the Sanatorium. Adequate arrangements will be made for provision of good milk and all articles of food.

The donation of Rs. 1,63,000 received last year from His late Majesty King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Funds has been deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for Tuberculosis relief work in Hyderabad. The plans and estimates for a clinic to be constructed behind the suburban dispensary were received and sent up to Government for sanction. Plans and estimate for the creation of a Special Tuberculosis Hospital at Lingumpalli with quarters for the staff were under preparation by the Public Works Department at the close of the year. Construction of both institutions is to be commenced at once.

Meanwhile the Tuberculosis relief work in Hyderabad has not been neglected. A Tuberculosis Clinic has been functioning, in existing buildings, at the suburban dispensary where patients are treated and receive advice on home treatment. Suitable cases are recommended for admission to the Osmania Hospital where a limited accommodation is provided for T. B. patients of both sexes.

Chronic and highly infectious cases are admitted to special open-air wards in the Isolation Hospital.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is definitely more common and will persist until people learn to live in clean, well-ventilated houses and are educated to realise the alarmingly infectious nature of the disease, the importance of isolation of the sick and the significance of the so-called "Open Window Campaign." Purdah arrangements must be so arranged that privacy does not mean polluted air and the exclusion of sun-light.

(a) *Beyroon-Balda Dispensary*.—The suburban dispensary Tuberculosis clinic continued to work daily from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The number of outpatients is steadily increasing from year to year which is a gratifying sign of the increasing popularity of the clinic, but a depressing proof of the wide prevalence of Tuberculosis. The outpatients attendance during the year of report as compared with the last year's figures was as follows :—

		1346 Fasli.	1345 Fasli.
New Patients	.. ..	1,408	1,345
Old Patients	.. ..	18,993	10,718

The daily average was 55.9 as against 33.5 in 1345 Fasli.

New Patients :—

		1346 Fasli.	1345 Fasli.
Men	.. ..	747	747
Women	.. ..	524	496
Male Children	.. ..	68	56
Female Children	.. ..	69	46
Total	.. ..	1,408	1,345

		1346 Fasli.	1345 Fasli.
<i>Communities :—</i>			
Hindus	.. ..	266	278
Muhammedans	.. ..	1,090	1,002
Christians	.. ..	50	65
Others	.. ..	2	..
Total	.. ..	1,408	1,345

(b) *Osmania Hospital*.—The total number of patients treated during the year was 198. The number of patients discharged was 173 and 25 patients were under treatment when the year closed.

The discharge results were as follows :—

Much improved	.. ..	60
Improved	.. ..	69
Stationary	.. ..	10
Worse	.. ..	4
Discharged otherwise	.. ..	19
Transferred to Isolation Hospital	.. ..	9
Died	.. ..	2

Communities :—

			Men.	Women.
Christians	..	..	13	11
Hindus	..	..	28	27
Muhammedans	..	..	53	41
			—	—
Total	..		94	79
			—	—

The majority of the patients came from the town. A few came from the districts; notably from Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Warangal, Medak, Bidar and Gulbarga.

The majority of cases were in the advanced stage.

Artificial Pneumothorax.—Of the 173 patients discharged 84 were found to be suitable for this treatment but among 5 it was not possible to induce artificial Pneumothorax due to adhesions.

Sanocrysin.—94 out of the 173 patients discharged were treated with Sanocrysin. Many of them had good results.

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.—11 patients suffering from intestinal Tuberculosis were given this treatment with very satisfactory results.

Age Incidence.—The majority of patients were in the ages between 15-35. Children are not usually admitted. The accommodation in the Hospital being very limited it is not possible to take in many patients.

Complications.—Besides complications due to Tuberculosis such as Hæmoptysis, Intestinal ulceration, Pneumothorax and Empyema, several patients had intercurrent disease due to Malaria, Syphilis and Diabetes.

(c) Isolation Hospital.—439 cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted into the hospital during the year as against 392 of the last year.

The results of the cases discharged were as follows :—

Much improved	..	..	..	35
Improved	..	..	..	189
Discharged otherwise		..	..	77
Died	..	..	..	101
Remained under treatment at the close of the year	..	..	..	37

The following figures show classification into sex and communities.

			Males.	Females.
Muhammedans	..	..	131	114
Hindus	..	..	128	40
Christians	..	..	14	12

Almost all the cases in this institution were admitted in the last stage. Many of them were in a moribund condition.

PART VII.

1. *Vaccination*.—The undermentioned table shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year compared with the last year (Annual Statement No. I).

Year			Primary vaccinations	Revaccina- tions	Total
1346 F.	..	..	359,690	17,394	377,084
1345 F.	..	..	340,448	15,108	355,556
	Plus	..	19,242	2,286	21,528

There was an increase of 21,528 in the number of vaccinations performed during the year, when compared with last year. Owing to defective registration, Police Patels do not enter all Births in the register provided for the purpose and in many places the Birth registers are blank. Unless and until details of Births are given by Police Patels to the Vaccinators, there will be difficulty in increasing the number of vaccinations and waste of time in the work.

2. *Vaccination in Districts*.—The number of vaccinations in rural areas was 328,009 primary with 12,223 revaccinations, a total of 340,232. Warangal held the first place with 26,089 and Aurangabad next with 25,495 operations. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 89,875 against 91,186 in 1345 Fasli.

3. *Vaccination in Hyderabad Municipality*.—The number of vaccinations in the Hyderabad Municipality was 22,020 consisting of 17,430 primary and 4,590 revaccinations. The corresponding figures for last year, were 23,047; 16,505 and 6,542 respectively. 7,089 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated against 7,361 last year. The rate of successful vaccinations per thousand of population was 60.2. Thirteen vaccinators were employed by the Hyderabad Municipality. The post of Woman Vaccinator was not filled during the year of report. For a population of nearly four lakhs, the vaccination work is unsatisfactory. The attention of the Municipal Corporation will be drawn to this. The Public Health Department has no control over the Municipal Vaccinators.

4. *General.*—The successful vaccinations performed in the Dominions during 1346 Fasli by various agencies are shown in the table below :—

Agencies	No. of successful vaccinations		Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known	
	Primary	Reavvaccinations	Primary	Revaccinations
Shahi Vaccinators.. ..	286,984	6,895	96.2	66.5
Municipal Vaccinators ..	16,952	3,882	97.7	88.4
Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak Vaccinators	11,971	290	96.8	52.7
Other Agencies	13,809	418	98.5	81.2
Total ..	329,216	10,985	96.4	71.6

5. *Mortality from Small-pox.*—The number of deaths registered from small-pox in 1346 Fasli is 245 against 1,166 last year.

6. *Establishment.*—The strength of the Vaccination Staff employed in the Dominions was 146 during the year of report against 147 last year. The temporary post of a Local Fund Vaccinator for Banswada ceased to exist.

The average number vaccinated by each vaccinator was 2,481 against 2,292 in the year before. The increase was due to vigilance on the part of Inspecting Officers. Health Officers took greater interest, in organizing and augmenting the work in the districts.

7. *Cost of Vaccination.*—

Establishment	Total expenditure				Average cost of each successful case			
	1346 F.		1345 F.		1346 F.		1345 F.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Shahi Vaccinators ..	89,005	11 11	72,929	9 1	0 4 10		0 8 7	
Municipal Vaccinators..	5,298	10 6	4,410	12 8	0 4 1		0 8 4	
Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak Vaccinators ..	3,565	7 6	3,265	10 3	0 4 7		0 4 2	
Total ..	97,869	13 11	80,606	0 0	0 4 9		0 4 3	

This expenditure does not include the cost of manufacture and other expenses of the Vaccine Depot which are given later in this report.

Annual statement No. IV, shows the total number primarily vaccinated for each year in the decennium ending 1346 Fasli.

The steady increase from 142,775 to 359,690 is fairly satisfactory. If this progress is continued, and revaccination more readily accepted, the fear of widespread epidemics of small-pox will disappear.

8. *Inspection of Vaccinated Cases.*—The Health Officers of the 17 districts inspected 4,083 cases of which 3,637 were successful. They visited 332 villages and were on tour for 239 days during the year.

The Assistant Health Officers were fully occupied with outbreaks of cholera but were able to inspect vaccination work in 2,157 villages, seeing 14,275 vaccinations of which 12,712 were successful. They also performed 685 vaccinations.

In rural areas, the 16 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination inspected 63,664 vaccinated children in 2,449 villages and spent 2,423 days on tour. The percentage of inspection to total vaccinated cases amounted to 17.5 per cent. against 13.1 per cent. in the previous year.

The inspection work done during 1346 Fasli was not satisfactory taking into consideration the total number of vaccinations performed namely, 377,084. Health Officers of districts have been instructed to interest themselves in this important work and to see that they, the Assistant Health Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination inspect more efficiently in future.

The work done by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was poor indeed. Only 16.9 per cent. of vaccinations were inspected against an accepted rate of 60 per cent. in British India. More satisfactory inspection must be obtained next year. The department is seriously contemplating the retirement of these promoted vaccinators and replacing them by qualified Health Inspectors.

The difficulties met with by vaccinators are common to all communities. Apathy, ignorance and superstition are common enough and vaccination only becomes easy in face of an epidemic. The Police Patels are neither accurate in their registers nor helpful when vaccination is in progress. The Revenue Departmental Officers have assisted by punishing Patels in some cases, but lenient punishments have had little effect. Until the Patels realize that the Revenue Officers are interested it is difficult to make real progress. District and Taluq Boards must be prepared to appoint extra vaccinators when recommended by the District Medical Officer.

The small number of secondary vaccinations performed, (11,157) indicates that the public at large have not yet realized how essential is revaccination to maintain immunity from small-pox. The District Health Officers have been instructed to push on revaccination by active health propaganda.

9. *Vaccination in Jagirs.*—Special difficulty is often experienced by Government vaccinators in getting children in Jagir villages for vaccination purposes. The Patels and Patwaries are not helpful and much time is wasted. There is naturally a general tendency among the vaccinators to avoid Jagir areas. District Health Officers have been asked to take special care that

such villages are not totally neglected and to arrange effective Health lectures and intensive propaganda and to give the vaccinators all reasonable support.

Vaccine Depot.—Dr. M. Farooq remained in charge of the Vaccine Depot throughout the year.

Calves.—Calves were purchased through a contractor. 177 cow-calves and 11 buffalo-calves (total 188 calves) were purchased as against 105 cow-calves and 21 buffalo-calves (total 126 calves) purchased last year.

Out of 166 cow and 13 buffalo-calves vaccinated, 158 cow and 11 buffalo-calves gave successful results, giving a 'success rate' in calves of 94.14 per cent. against 95.13 per cent. for 1345 Fasli.

Inspector from the Veterinary Department regularly inspected the calves in the Depot and treated 7 calves during the year for minor ailments.

No infectious disease occurred among the calves. One cow-calf died before vaccination.

Yield of Pulp.—The yield of lymph pulp from 158 cow-calves was 1909.9 drachms giving an average of 12.08 drachms per cow-calf as against 11.53 drachms per calf obtained last year.

The yield of lymph pulp from 11 buffalo-calves, for seed lymph, was 158.5 drachms with an average of 14.36 drachms per buffalo-calf against 13.61 drachms last year.

For the Nejland's cycle of rejuvenating the seed lymph 5 rabbits were vaccinated successfully during the year. The total yield of lymph pulp was 6 drachms giving an average of 1.2 drachms per rabbit, against an average yield of 0.91 drachm per rabbit last year.

Statement I.—Comparative statement showing number of calves vaccinated, amount of lymph manufactured and yield per calf from 1342 Fasli to 1346 Fasli.

Year	Calves			Lymph pulp		Doses Manufacture	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Successful	Percentage successful calves	Total yield drachms	Average yield per calf drachms	Total	Average No. of doses per calf
1342 F.	195	180	92.31	1,955.0	10.86	374,680	2,081.55
1343 F.	194	181	93.80	1,713.0	9.46	403,844	2,231.18
1344 F.	208	200	96.15	2,118.84	10.59	523,050	2,615.25
1345 F.	128	117	95.13	1,155.6	11.53	428,848	3,622.59
1346 F.	179	169	94.14	1,909.9	12.08	602,890	3,815.78

The total number of Lymph doses manufactured during the year was 602,890 as against 423,843 last year. This number together with 131,154 doses remaining in cold storage at the beginning of the year, gave a total stock of 734,044 doses available for distribution and for use as seed-lymph during the year.

Statement II.—Shows details of the quantity of Lymph doses manufactured and distributed during the year under report.

Statement showing Quantity of Lymph Doses manufactured during the year 1346 F.

Particulars	Cow lymph used solely for vaccination against small-pox	SEED LYMPH RESERVED FOR VACCINATING CLAVES ONLY DURING PROCESS OF PREPARATION				Total lymph manufactured	Compared with last year (1345 Fasli).
		Cow seed lymph for use on buffalo calves	Buffalo seed lymph for use on cow calves	Rabbit seed lymph for Neiland's cycle	Total seed lymph prepared		
	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses
Balance in hand on 1-1-1346 F.	113,902	1,012	16,060	180	17,252	131,154	110,032
Prepared during the year 1346 F.	573,670	..	28,500	720	29,220	602,890	423,843
Total Stock in hand	687,572	1,012	44,560	900	46,472	734,044	533,875
Total expended during the year 1346 F.	400,557	720	21,120	660	22,500	423,057	402,621
Balance in hand at close of year 1346 F.	.. 287,015	292	23,440	240	23,972	310,987	131,254

"Case Success" Rate of Primary Vaccinations.—Lymph statements received from the Vaccinating Units show the case success rate to be 96.7 as against 97.4 for 1345 Fasli.

The following shows the percentage of successful primary vaccination reported from districts during the year.

No.	Vaccinating Units.	Percentage success.	
1.	Hyderabad City and Suburbs ..	97.6	per cent.
2.	Secunderabad and Bolarum ..	99.0	„
3.	Lallaguda ..	92.5	„
4.	Atraf-e-Balda ..	96.3	„
5.	Aurangabad District ..	98.4	„
6.	Bhir „ ..	98.5	„
7.	Nander „ ..	96.3	„
8.	Parbhani „ ..	95.6	„
9.	Gulbarga „ ..	97.5	„
10.	Bidar „ ..	96.5	„
11.	Osmanabad „ ..	99.0	„
12.	Raichur „ ..	98.2	„
13.	Medak „ ..	98.6	„
14.	Nizamabad „ ..	96.2	„
15.	Mahboobnagar „ ..	96.4	„
16.	Nalgonda „ ..	95.6	„
17.	Warangal „ ..	95.7	„
18.	Karimnagar „ ..	91.8	„
19.	Asifabad „ ..	95.5	„
20.	Missions ..	98.1	„
21.	Paigahs ..	97.6	„
22.	Jagirs ..	98.8	„
23.	Samasthans ..	99.7	„
24.	Private Vaccinators ..	98.6	„
Average ..		96.7	„

The total number of doses of vaccine distributed to vaccinators during the year under report was 403,537 against 360,501 last year, an increase of 43,036 doses with a compounding increase in vaccination in the districts.

The following statement shows the weekly distribution for 1346 Fasli.

Months	WEEKLY ISSUE				Total doses per month
	1st week 2nd of eve- ry month	2nd week 9th of eve- ry month	3rd week 16th of eve- ry month	4th week after the 16th	
Azur	12,530	13,222	13,920	1,415	41,087
Dai	12,660	12,986	14,640	1,580	41,816
Bahman	12,190	10,910	15,682	2,089	40,871
Isfandar	16,114	13,720	15,460	3,802	49,096
Farwardi.. ..	17,115	13,428	13,107	6,737	50,387
Ardibehisht ..	15,043	13,586	14,801	4,754	48,184
Khurdad . ..	14,956	15,707	15,743	4,270	50,696
Thir	15,126	15,044	15,560	2,278	48,008
Amerdad . ..	3,528	3,198	2,513	1,501	10,741
Shehrewar ..	2,732	1,355	1,515	835	6,437
Mehir	2,524	2,024	2 754	876	8,178
Aban	2,792	2,596	2,350	804	8,041
Total for the year ..	127,330	117,726	123,045	30,441	408,542

Statement III.—Shows the distribution of cow lymph to the various Vaccination Units in the Dominions made during 1346 Fasli.

III.—Statement showing distribution of Cow Lymph during the year 1346 Fasli.

To whom issued	YEAR 1346 F. UNDER REPORT			As compared with previous year 1345 F.
	Supplied	Wasted or returned	Total distributed	
	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses
I. VACCINATORS (GOVERNMENT) :—				
Vaccine Depot	512	..	512	894
Osmania General Hospital	1,920	..	1,920	2,385
Victoria Zenana Hospital	125	..	125	220
Sultan Bazars Hospital	1,645	..	1,645	1,660
City Dispensary Vaccinators	8,330	..	8,330	8,555
Municipal Vaccinators	5,545	..	5,545	6,175
Vaccinators Atraf-i-Balda	15,105	..	15,105	15,505
<i>District Local Fund Vaccinators.</i>				
(a) Aurangabad Suba	74,185	850	74,485	60,000
(b) Gulbarga Suba	69,790	1,000	70,790	54,505
(c) Medak Suba	73,590	675	74,265	73,305
(d) Warangal Suba	66,035	955	66,990	61,435
II. CIVIL SURGEONS & MEDICAL OFFICERS :—				
Civil Surgeons : Hyderabad	144	..	144	45
Do Districts	1,080	..	1,080	2,515
Medical Officers : Hyderabad	245	..	245	195
Do Military Department	1,755	..	1,755	1,597
Do Districts	3,665	..	3,665	7,080
Do i/c Travelling Dispensaries	34,185	..	34,185	25,960
III. SANITARY INSPECTORS AND D.I.V.s.	12,775	..	12,775	11,295
IV. PRIVATE SUPPLY (FREE) :—				
(a) Mission Hospitals	1,080	..	1,080	1,320
(b) Private Pensioned Medical Practitioners	400	..	400	480
V. CASH SALE OF LYMPH TO :—				
(a) The Nizam's State Railways (Lallaguda)	3,425	..	3,425	4,475
(b) Jagirs	648	..	648	1,158
(c) Paigahs	7,725	..	7,725	8,367
(d) Samasthans	4,060	..	4,060	4,150
(e) Private Vaccinators and D.I. Vs.	5,008	..	5,008	4,150
(f) Secunderabad Cantonment Authorities	7,660	..	7,660	2,825
(g) Singareni Collieries Co.	25	..	25	..
	400,532	2,980	403,552	360,501

*Sale of Lymph to non-Government Departments and
Private Persons.*

During the year 28,551 doses against 25,375 doses last year were sold at varying rates of 2 annas 6 pies and B.G. 1 anna 1 pie (*i.e.*, equivalent to O.S. 1 anna 3 pies) the latter rate being specially sanctioned by Government to meet the wishes of Secunderabad Cantonment Authorities who have, since Shehrewar 1341 Fasli, been purchasing vaccine lymph from the Vaccine Depot.

Statement IV—shows the details of sale proceeds of vaccine lymph supplied to non-Government departments and private individuals in 1346 Fasli and 1345 Fasli of which the following is a synopsis :—

	1346 Fasli.			1345 Fasli.		
Total doses supplied ..	28,691			25,375		
	O.S.	Rs.	A. P.	O.S.	Rs.	A. P.
Value of vaccine lymph sold ..	3,731	6	5	3,577	2	6
Outstanding of previous year ..	1,499	10	6	492	8	2
Total amount due ..	5,231	0	11	4,014	10	8
Amount received during the year	4,010	14	4	2,335	0	4
Balance due at end of the year ..	1,220	2	7	1,679	10	4

IV.— *Detail statement showing Sale Proceeds of Lymph supplied to Private Institutions, etc., during 1346 Fasli.*

To whom supplied	VACCINE ISSUED		VALUE OF LYMPH SOLD 1346 F.	OUTSTAND-INGS:PREVI- OUS YEARS	TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE	AMOUNT RECEIVED DURING 1346 F.	AMOUNT DUE AND RE- COVERABLE :	
	Doses	Rate					During 1346 Fasli	As compar- ed with 1345 F.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Secunderabad Can- tonment authority .	7,660	1 1	518 10 4	46 11 6	565 5 10	518 10 4	46 11 6	46 11 6
Equivalent in O.S. currency ..			605 1 5	54 8 1	659 9 6	605 1 5	54 8 1	54 8 1
II. H.E.H. the Nizam's Rly. ..	3,425	2 ..	428 2 0	81 4 0	509 6 0	471 14 0	37 8 0	228 2 0
III. <i>Paigahs</i> :—								
(a) Nawab Sultan-ul- Mulk ..	1,500	2 6	284 6 0	..	284 6 0	284 6 0	..	..
(b) Nawab Lutf-ud- Dowla ..	4,050	2 6	632 13 0	746 14 0	1,379 11 0	746 14 0	632 13 0	746 14 0
(c) Nawab Moin-ud- Dowla ..	2,175	2 6	339 13 6	326 1 6	665 15 0	326 1 6	339 13 6	326 1 6
IV. <i>Jagirs</i> :—								
(a) Kalyani ..	373	2 6	58 4 6	98 14 6	157 3 0	147 13 0	9 6 0	98 14 6
(b) Kooshgi ..	275	2 6	42 15 6	19 13 6	62 13 0	49 8 0	13 5 0	19 13 0
(c) Dara Shapurji ..	..	..	..	23 7 0	23 7 0	23 7 0	..	23 7 0
V <i>Samasthanas</i> :—								
(a) Amerchinta ..	775	2 6	121 1 6	7 13 0	128 14 6	..	128 14 6	7 13 6
(b) Gadwal ..	175	2 6	27 5 6	19 0 11	46 6 5	46 6 5	..	52 2 9
(c) Gurgunta ..	550	2 6	85 15 0	..	85 15 0	85 15 0	..	..
(d) Wanaparthi ..	2,560	2 6	400 0 0	121 14 0	521 14 0	521 14 0	..	121 14 0
VI. Cash sales :—								
(a) Private Medical Vaccinators ..	988	2 0	123 8 0	..	123 8 0	123 8 0	..	..
(b) Private Vaccinators	4,020	2 6	628 2 0	..	628 2 0	628 2 0	..	..
(c) Singareni Collieries Co. ..	25	2 6	3 14 6	..	3 14 6	..	3 14 6	..
Total Currency Amount	28,691	..	3,731 6 5	1,499 10 6	5,281 0 11	4,010 14 4	1,220 2 7	1,679 10 4

Financial Aspect.

The Budget Grant sanctioned for 1346 Fasli was O.S. Rs. 22,893 against O.S. Rs. 22,486 last year.

The expenditure involved during the year was O.S. Rs. 18,693-2-10 against O.S. Rs. 14,473-11-2 for 1345 Fasli.

The increase in the expenditure during the year is due to purchase of more calves and the manufacture of more lymph to meet the increased demand from districts. During the year 188 calves were purchased against 126 last year and 602,890 doses of lymph were manufactured against 428,843 last year.

A Doring's lymph grinding machine with accessories was purchased for O.S. Rs. 766-14-3 during the year.

The amount realised from the sale of Vaccine Lymph to private bodies was O.S. Rs. 4,010-14-4. The sale proceeds from vaccinated calves and miscellaneous articles during the year was O.S. Rs. 820-9-0. Thus a total sum of O.S. Rs. 4,831-7-4 was realised during the year against O.S. Rs. 4,009-2-6, last year.

The net expenditure after deducting the sale proceeds was O.S. Rs. 13,861-11-4 as against O.S. Rs. 10,464-8-8 last year.

Average cost of Lymph per dose.—The average cost of lymph per dose manufactured at the depot works out as under:—

		During	
		1346 F.	1345 F.
(a)	On total expenditure ..	5.9 pies.	6.5 pies.
(b)	On net expenditure ..	4.41 „	4.7 „

Purity and Potency of Vaccine Lymph.

During the exposure of the Vaccine Lymph to the action of glycerine under suitable conditions of temperature, the number and nature of the living Bacteria present are periodically determined, the results being recorded. This treatment and examination of, the Vaccine Lymph continues until the total number of living Bacteria has been reduced to not more than 5 in 1 Milligram or 5,000 in 1 c.c. of the Vaccine Lymph, and no Vaccine Lymph is issued until this reduction has been effected.

Each batch of Vaccine Lymph is further submitted to tests for the presence of living-gas-producing Anærobic organism and for the presence of Hæmolytic Streptococci. Their complete absence is ensured before issue.

Each batch, after all the procedures required for preparing it for issue have been completed, is tested for potency so as to ensure its activity at the time of issue.

Bacteria Free Vaccinia Virus.

As stated last year in the Annual Report it has been recognized for sometime that the standard methods of producing vaccinia virus might be improved upon. Great care and labour are needed to produce a safe lymph. Many investigators have

been conducting experiments. Here experiments are in progress. Fertile eggs are inoculated and it has been found possible to produce lymph which is bacteriologically sterile. Tests of potency showed a good strong Vaccine Lymph. It remains to complete immunity experiments and these are in progress.

TRAINING OF VACCINATORS, PROBATIONERS AND HEALTH SUB-INSPECTORS.

Vaccinators.—One class for training candidates in Vaccination, lasting for a period of 6 months, was conducted during 1346 Fasli.

	During the year.	
	1346 Fasli.	1345 Fasli.
Total number of candidates admitted for training ..	13	10
<i>Results :—</i>		
1. Passed during the year .	9	8
2. Candidates discontinued training during the year	0	2
3. Candidates failed ..	3	0
4. Candidates did not appear for Examination ..	1	0
Total ..	13	10

Refresher courses in Vaccination were given to Vaccinators from districts for a period of four weeks during the year. They all passed the examination held at the end of the course.

Probationer Compounders from Osmania General Hospital were trained in vaccination work, in 3 batches for a period of one month each. Out of the total of 19 candidates trained during the year one failed and one did not appear for the examination.

During the year, the second course of 6 months training in Vaccination (from Khurdad to Aban) was limited to Health Sub-Inspectors from districts.

Four Health Sub-Inspectors were sent for training in the Depot. They were detailed for training in the Plague and Malaria Departments for a period of one month in each department. All the four passed the examination in vaccination at the end of their training.

As in previous years, Haj Pilgrims proceeding from Hyderabad to holy places of pilgrimage were revaccinated against small-pox and inoculated against cholera at the Vaccine Depot.

The number of certificates issued was 295 as against 348 last year.

STATEMENT No. I.—Showing the Particulars of Vaccination done by

Srl. No.	Districts	Population as per latest Census	No. of Vaccinators employed	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED			Average No. of persons vaccinated	PRIMARY VACCINATION					
				Males	Females	Total		Total number of operations	Successful				Unsuccessful
									Under 1 year	1 and 5 years	Above five years	Total of all ages	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aurangabad ..	937,211	10	13,475	12,020	25,495	2,549	25,134	9,170	12,865	1,840	23,884	191
2	Bhir ..	633,690	7	8,222	8,434	16,706	2,387	16,510	7,062	7,096	624	14,782	624
3	Parbhani ..	853,700	8	11,941	10,380	22,321	2,780	21,858	8,907	8,486	1,908	19,296	998
4	Nander ..	722,081	8	11,990	10,952	22,948	2,868	22,464	7,242	11,631	1,818	20,691	689
5	Gulbarga ..	1,225,008	10	13,258	11,610	24,868	2,487	23,515	5,659	11,635	3,659	20,953	462
6	Raichur ..	937,535	10	9,535	8,027	17,562	1,756	16,961	6,812	8,290	906	16,008	314
7	Bidar ..	873,615	7	10,312	8,610	18,922	2,703	17,220	3,030	9,388	3,514	15,882	572
8	Osmanabad ..	691,068	7	7,677	6,109	13,786	1,969	13,754	3,088	6,298	3,471	12,857	206
9	Medak ..	738,665	6	11,501	8,756	20,257	3,376	18,748	3,282	8,357	4,843	16,482	957
10	Nizamabad ..	623,225	5	12,204	9,974	22,178	4,436	21,496	6,366	9,171	4,626	20,163	618
11	Mahboobnagar ..	971,616	8	11,819	10,938	22,757	2,845	21,641	6,487	9,881	3,968	20,896	745
12	Nalgonda ..	1,188,400	10	13,505	10,228	23,733	2,373	22,579	4,215	10,238	5,741	20,194	1,200
13	Warangal ..	1,117,693	9	14,305	11,784	26,089	2,899	25,801	3,838	11,593	7,377	22,808	1,311
14	Karimnagar ..	1,241,405	8	12,620	9,354	21,974	2,746	21,746	2,825	9,276	6,886	18,987	1,407
15	Asifabad ..	762,030	11	12,123	9,973	22,096	2,009	21,664	4,853	11,841	3,820	20,014	738
16	Hyderabad City and Suburbs ..	346,098	13	11,913	10,107	22,020	1,694	17,480	7,089	6,813	3,050	16,952	401
17	Atraf-i-Baida ..	418,593	7	7,252	6,161	13,413	1,916	12,785	2,373	6,424	3,174	11,971	385
18	Bagath ..	81,068	2	2,735	2,362	5,127	2,568	4,133	676	1,572	1,399	3,647	241
	Total ..	14,307,765	146	196,393	165,859	362,252	2,481	345,439	92,974	160,805	62,628	315,907	12,009
	Total of cases vaccinated by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination ..	..	8	1,356	1,045	2,401	300	2,137	673	976	392	2,041	9
	Total of cases vaccinated by Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors ..	..	24	4,688	4,283	8,921	872	8,060	2,022	4,658	1,367	8,047	166
	Total of cases vaccinated by Medical officers ..	..	41	2,189	1,371	3,510	86	3,454	1,295	1,569	387	3,221	73
	Grand Total ..	14,307,765	219	204,576	172,508	377,064	1,722	359,690	96,964	167,528	64,724	329,316	12,257

Vaccinators and other Agencies in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the Official year 1346 Fashi.

Unknown	RE-VACCINATION				PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population	PERCENTAGE OF CASES UNKNOWN TO TOTAL CASES		AVERAGE ANNUAL No. OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED DURING PREVIOUS 5 YEARS		AVERAGE No. OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS	
	Total number of operations	Successful	Unsuccessful	Unknown	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination		Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Number	Ratio per 1,000 of population	Number	Ratio per 1,000 of population
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1,059	361	238	76	47	99.2	75.8	25.7	4.2	13.0	17,537	18.7	149	0.1
1,104	196	189	..	7	96.0	100.0	23.6	6.6	3.5	10,730	16.9	32	0.1
1,564	468	218	105	140	95.1	67.5	22.9	7.2	30.2	12,659	14.8	171	0.2
1,184	484	226	190	68	97.0	54.3	29.0	5.0	14.1	16,075	22.3	102	0.1
2,100	1,353	678	394	281	97.8	63.2	17.7	8.9	20.1	15,147	12.4	203	0.1
689	601	452	79	70	98.1	85.1	17.6	3.7	11.6	15,231	16.2	211	0.2
766	1,702	1,143	368	190	96.5	75.9	19.5	4.4	11.5	10,515	12.0	89	0.1
691	32	25	7	..	98.4	78.1	18.1	5.0	..	8,215	11.9	80	0.1
1,309	1,509	642	646	221	94.5	49.8	23.2	6.1	14.6	15,976	21.6	454	0.6
715	682	435	205	42	97.1	68.0	33.1	3.3	6.1	11,461	18.4	146	0.2
560	1,116	308	508	300	96.5	37.7	27.0	2.5	26.8	17,933	18.5	332	0.3
1,185	1,154	886	189	79	94.4	82.4	18.6	5.2	6.8	17,533	15.4	563	0.5
1,682	288	149	61	78	94.6	71.0	20.5	6.5	27.1	23,015	20.5	222	0.1
1,352	228	58	132	43	93.1	28.6	15.3	6.2	18.8	20,634	16.6	299	0.2
912	432	286	126	20	96.4	69.4	26.6	4.2	4.6	14,512	19.0	219	0.2
77	4,590	3,882	507	201	97.7	88.4	60.2	0.4	4.3	31,084	89.5	317	0.8
420	628	290	260	78	96.8	52.7	29.2	3.3	12.4	7,389	17.6	239	0.5
245	994	467	416	111	93.8	52.9	50.7	5.9	11.1	3,283	40.0	..	..
17,523	16,813	10,567	4,264	1,982	96.3	71.2	22.8	5.1	11.7	258,950	18.0	8,355	0.3
87	264	209	23	27	99.6	88.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
447	261	179	62	20	98.0	74.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	56	30	7	19	97.3	81.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,217	17,894	10,965	4,361	2,048	96.4	71.6	24.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Showing particulars of Vaccination verified by Inspecting

Sl. No.	Districts	Total number of persons vaccinated		TOTAL NUMBER INSPECTED				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	
				By A. D. P. H., D. H. O., A. H. O., and M. O.'s		By D. I. V.s		By A. D. P. H., D. H. O., A. H. O. and M. O.'s	
		Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aurangabad ..	25,134	361	878	..	3,016	..	3.5	..
2	Bhir ..	16,510	196	1,014	1	4,235	..	6.1	0.1
3	Parbhani ..	21,858	463	1,559	7	3,632	..	7.1	1.5
4	Nander ..	22,464	484	2,225	5	4,148	..	9.9	1.0
5	Gulbarga ..	23,515	1,353	477	..	6,182	..	2.1	..
6	Raichur ..	16,961	601	1,070	84	5,425	..	6.3	13.9
7	Bidar ..	17,220	1,702	1,588	138	3,097	402	9.2	8.1
8	Osmanabad ..	13,754	32	611	..	1,469	..	4.4	..
9	Medak ..	18,748	1,509	1148	85	1,927	115	6.2	5.6
10	Nizamabad ..	21,496	682	2,504	38	5,095	..	1.2	5.6
11	Mahboobnagar ..	21,641	1,116	581	6	3,480	126	2.7	0.4
12	Nalgonda ..	22,579	1,154	1,443	..	4,436	..	6.4	..
13	Warangal ...	25,801	288	1,063	..	4,306	..	4.1	..
14	Karimnagar ..	21,746	228	277	..	5,004	..	1.3	..
15	Asifabad ..	21,664	432	1,526	1	5,460	43	7.0	0.2
16	Hyderabad City	17,430	4,590	5,754	175	..	..	3.3	3.8
17	Atraf-i-Balda	12,785	628	300	8	52	..	2.3	1.3
18	Baghat ..	4,133	994	351	11	1,632	382	8.5	1.1
19	Other Agencies	14,251	581	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	359,690	17,394	24,369	559	62,596	1,068	6.8	3.2

No. II.

Officers in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the Official year 1946 Farsi

INSPECTION TO NUMBER VACCI- NATED		Percentage of cases found success- ful to total number inspected				Percentage of success as report- ed by vaccinators		Number of villages in the district		Number of days spent by D.I. Vs. out of Head- quarters on tour
By D. I. Vs.		By A. D. P. H., D. H. O., A. H. O. and M. O.'s.		By D. I. Vs.						
Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cinations	Total number	Number visited by by the D.I.Vs. on vaccina- tion duty	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12.0	..	98.4	..	97.1	..	95.0	65.9	1,958	218	116
25.7	..	91.2	100.0	86.4	..	89.5	96.4	1,042	349	169
16.6	..	89.9	14.2	82.6	..	88.3	47.1	1,582	186	121
18.5	..	96.6	20.0	96.7	..	92.1	46.7	1,398	125	204
26.3	..	94.6	..	70.5	..	89.1	50.1	1,345	174	186
32.0	..	94.9	85.7	87.6	..	94.4	75.2	1,748	196	142
18.0	23.6	93.9	58.0	88.4	77.1	92.2	67.2	894	130	184
10.7	..	95.4	..	93.1	..	93.5	78.1	886	56	119
10.3	7.6	88.2	18.8	95.7	40.9	87.9	42.5	1,067	83	146
23.7	..	93.6	60.5	89.8	..	93.8	63.8	683	206	127
16.1	11.3	92.3	50.0	77.4	7.1	94.0	27.6	1,062	131	144
10.8	..	89.0	..	71.4	..	89.4	76.8	1,213	105	144
16.7	..	91.3	..	85.4	..	88.4	51.7	1,431	119	189
23.0	..	92.4	..	90.6	..	87.3	23.2	1,201	128	107
25.2	..	80.0	100.0	91.9	79.1	92.4	66.2	2,132	214	190
..	..	87.6	91.4	..	..	97.3	84.6	..	..	..
0.4	..	83.7	50.0	94.2	..	93.6	46.2	897	11	11
39.5	..	92.0	54.5	92.0	6.3	82.8	47.0	190	68	124
..
17.4	6.1	90.8	65.8	86.1	39.7	91.4	62.8	20,729	2,449	2,423

STATEMENT

Showing the Cost of Vaccination (Excluding the

Sl. No.	District	ESTABLISHMENT					EXPENDI-		
		Deputy Inspect-ors of Vaccina-tion	Vaccinators			Peons	Pay of Establish-ment	Travelling Allowance	
			Total employ-ed	Total employ-ed	1st class				2nd class
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Aurangabad	1	10	5	5	11	3,632 15 0	975 9 0	
2	Bir	1	7	2	5	8	2,729 5 0	705 9 0	
3	Parbhani	1	8	2	6	9	2,964 11 0	664 6 4	
4	Nander	1	8	3	5	9	3,094 14 10	1,050 0 7	
5	Gulbarga	1	10	5	5	11	3,338 8 0	1,254 14 6	
6	Raichur	1	10	5	5	11	3,931 10 6	432 0 1	
7	Bidar	1	7	2	5	8	2,476 4 10	660 6 2	
8	Osmanabad	1	7	2	5	8	2,304 9 4	458 7 6	
9	Medak	1	6	2	4	7	2,997 0 0	730 7 0	
10	Nizamabad	1	5	4	1	6	2,129 15 0	717 6 6	
11	Mahboobnagar	1	8	2	6	9	3,179 5 6	1,118 3 10	
12	Nalgonda	1	10	4	6	9	3,975 4 7	1,059 5 6	
13	Warangal	1	9	..	9	10	3,167 5 0	1,019 15 0	
14	Karimnagar	1	8	1	7	9	3,088 10 5	1,052 4 11	
15	Asifabad	1	11	4	7	12	3,723 9 9	973 14 3	
16	Hyderabad City ..	Nil.	13	..	13	..	4,232 4 0	..	
17	Atraf-i-Balda	Nil.	7	..	7	7	2,703 13 6	711 10 0	
18	Baghat	Nil.	2	..	2	2	768 4 11	186 6 0	
Total ..		15	146	43	103	146	55,433 7 2	13,320 14 2	

No. III.

Vaccine Depot) in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the Official year 1946 Fasli.

TURE		PAID FROM				Number of successful Primary Vaccinations and revaccinations	Average cost of each successful case
Contingent and other expenses	Total cost	Government Funds	Municipal Funds	Sarf-i-Khas Funds	Total		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1,982 8 5	6,591 0 5	6,591 0 5	..	..	6,591 0 5	24,122	0 4 4
1,508 11 10	4,938 9 10	4,651 9 10	287 0 0	..	4,938 9 10	14,971	0 5 3
1,761 13 5	5,390 14 9	5,067 6 10	323 7 11	..	5,390 14 9	19,514	0 4 5
1,070 9 0	6,115 8 5	6,115 8 5	..	..	6,115 8 5	20,917	0 4 8
2,036 9 6	7,125 0 0	6,113 11 10	1,011 4 2	..	7,125 0 0	21,631	0 5 3
2,179 3 7	6,592 14 2	6,592 14 2	..	..	6,592 14 2	16,460	0 6 4
1,566 2 1	4,702 13 1	4,447 1 9	..	255 11 4	4,702 13 1	17,025	0 4 5
1,791 1 9	5,054 2 7	2,894 3 3	2,159 15 4	..	5,054 2 7	12,882	0 6 3
1,362 11 0	5,090 2 0	5,090 2 0	..	..	5,090 2 0	17,124	0 4 9
1,231 5 7	4,078 11 1	4,078 11 1	..	..	4,078 11 1	20,598	0 3 2
1,909 7 9	6,207 1 1	6,207 1 1	..	..	6,207 1 1	20,644	0 4 9
1,857 13 1	6,892 7 2	6,453 1 7	439 5 7	..	6,892 7 2	21,080	0 5 2
2,007 8 0	6,194 12 0	6,194 12 0	..	..	6,194 12 0	22,957	0 4 3
1,857 4 3	5,998 3 7	5,998 3 7	..	..	5,998 3 7	19,040	0 5 0
2,274 0 4	6,971 8 4	6,971 8 4	..	..	6,971 8 4	20,300	0 5 5
1,016 6 6	5,298 10 6	..	5,298 10 6	..	5,298 10 6	20,834	0 4 0
150 0 0	3,565 7 6	..	..	3,565 7 6	3,565 7 6	12,261	0 4 7
107 4 6	1,061 15 5	1,061 15 5	..	..	1,061 15 5	4,114	0 4 1
28,565 8 7	97,869 13 11	84,528 15 7	9,519 11 6	3,821 2 10	97,869 13 11	326,474	0 4 9

STATEMENT

Showing the total number of persons primarily vaccinated with the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in

Sl. No.	Class of Vaccinators	PERSONS PRIMARILY							
		1337 Fasli		1338 Fasli		1339 Fasli		1340 Fasli	
		Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated
1	Government Vaccinators	137,611	121,467	139,730	120,571	162,801	133,171	148,475	130,354
2	Municipal Vaccinators	5,164	4,349	6,229	6,064	8,954	8,036	5,791	5,578
3	Sarf-i-Khas Vaccinators .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Medical Officers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	142,775	125,816	145,959	1,26635	171,755	1,41,207	154,266	135,927

No. IV.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the last ten years ending 1346 Fasli.

VACCINATED

1341 Fasli		1342 Fasli		1343 Fasli		1344 Fasli		1345 Fasli		1346 Fasli	
Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total No.	Number successfully vaccinated
162,472	140,701	185,262	170,536	251,407	231,993	339,871	324,331	293,094	265,127	313,224	286,984
10,529	9,983	12,390	12,091	30,203	29,919	19,194	18,270	16,505	15,708	17,430	16,952
..	..	3,521	5,015	14,053	13,348	14,813	13,708	12,828	11,972	12,785	11,971
..	..	..	..	..	..	28,770	26,087	18,021	16,559	3,454	3,221
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,137	2,041
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,660	8,047
173,001	150,694	203,173	187,642	295,755	275,260	422,648	382,396	340,448	309,366	359,690	329,216

PERSONAL.

No one who cares to study the figures of attendance at the Government Hospitals can fail to notice the steadily growing popularity of these institutions.

The total number of in-patients in the last ten years has increased from 13,447 to 37,782 and outpatients from 3,038,959 to 7,124,643.

This great extension of the benefits of modern treatment could not have been made available, but for the generous support in every way, including increased financial grants generously given by Government. The department is very grateful to the Hon'ble Member and the Army Secretary for unfailing and sympathetic support.

In the department itself it is my pleasant duty to call the attention of Government to the arduous and skilful work of all the Medical Officers. I would particularly mention the younger generation who are well qualified professionally and inspired by a real spirit of service to the public.

The Medical Officers received every year as new recruits from the Osmania Medical College are a credit to their University and to the department.

I have much pleasure in mentioning Dr. V. S. Mohalker, the Second Surgeon, Dr. V. G. Borgaonker the Gynæcologist, Dr. Bankat Chandra the Second Physician, and Dr. Abdul Ali Khan the Anæsthetist, all of the Osmania Hospital and Dr. Venkat Rao, the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Dr. Mohammed Farooq, the Chemical Examiner has done valuable work for Government.

The Chief Malaria Officer Dr. Mian Mohammed Siddiq and the Special Plague Officer Captain C. L. Ahluwalia have worked untiringly and successfully for the benefit of Hyderabad City.

Among Assistant Surgeons the following have done valuable work :—

V. M. Joshi at Jalna, Govind Trimbak Rao at Osmanabad; N. S. Ganesh as Medical Inspector of Schools; S. Raghvendra Rao and A. C. Abraham in the Public Health Department; Hakeem Abdul Rahman at the Isolation Hospital and Mohammed Riasat Ali Khan in the Child Protection Scheme.

Yeshwant Rao Bhide one of the best of the Assistant Surgeons was invalided from the service for serious illness. This is a severe loss to the department.

Finally in thanking the Officers of the department for loyal support I would mention the constant assistance in administrative matters I have received from Dr. C. F. Chenoy, the Deputy Director of Public Health and from Syed Lutf Ahmed, the Personal Assistant.

(Sd.) J. NORMAN WALKER,
COLONEL, C.I.E., I.M.S.,
Director, Medical and Public Health Deptt.,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

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STATEMENTS

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STATEMENT No. 1.

*Showing the number of Dispensaries in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's
Dominions during the year 1846 Fashi.*

Class of Dispensaries	Number open on the 30th Aban	Number opened during the year	Number closed during the year	Number open on the last day of the year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATE.					
1. (a) Special ..	4	..	..	4	Osmania, Victoria Zenana, Isolation & Sultan Bazars Hospitals.
(b) 1st Class ..	17	..	..	17	15 Districts, 1 Jalna, 1 Central Jail, Hyderabad.
(c) 2nd Class ..	112	2	..	114	Taluk Dispensaries.
2. Sarf-i-Khas 2nd Class. ..	5	..	..	5	Malakpet, Golconda, Shorapur, Parenda & Kallam
3. Local Fund 2nd Class. ..	7	..	..	7	Vijapur, Bhainsa, Miryalguda, Deverconda, Huzurabad, Lingal & Matwada.
State Aided Dispen- saries. ..	8	..	..	8	Dichpally Leper Home & Hospital, Muttampally Dis- pensary & Singa- reni Collieries Hospital.
Total ..	148	2	..	150	

STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients Treated in the Government Hospitals and

District	Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Patients remained under treatment at the close of the previous year	IN-DOOR PATIENTS														No. of beds available		Daily	
				Total treated during the year					Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent. to total treated	Men	Women	Men	Women			
				Men	Women	Children		Total													
						Male	Female														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Hyderabad City	Oomania Hospital ..	Spl.	652	6,838	5,183	570	466	13,057	5,893	3,960	2,983	769	604	5.89	314	235	338.39	252.07			
	Allahad Dispensary	1st.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil Hospital, Chaudhghat	do	20	225	206	33	18	482	337	65	64	22	14	4.56	12	12	10.46	9.67			
	Sultan Bazar Hospital.	Spl.	17	492	238	10	8	658	420	88	93	16	35	2.43	22	8	18.63	9.66			
	Doodbowl dispensary	1st	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goleonda do	3rd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karwan do	1st	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amberpet do	3rd	1	28	5	1	..	34	31	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	0.99	0.20	
	City Police Hospital	1st.	13	507	42	12	12	573	202	175	186	8	15	1.39	8	4	12.58	1.43			
	Suburban Dispensary	do	..	95	52	8	9	164	81	44	33	4	2	2.44	6	6	4.13	1.92			
	Yakootpura do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	Spl.	194	..	5,733	231	326	6,340	5,574	345	325	102	188	1.57	..	200	..	199.24			
	Khairatabad Dispensary.	3rd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanhatpura Dispensary.	2nd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Isolation Hospital ..	Spl.	44	865	764	123	113	1,865	461	222	789	389	68	20.85	50	50	42.02	37.55			
	Munshirabad Dispensary.	3rd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	District Police Hospital.	do	..	..	1.06	..	58	..	224	218	..	..	6	..	17	..	3.88	..
	Kharajath Dispensary.	2nd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Idarahpattan Dispensary.	3rd	4	45	50	18	18	126	70	25	29	6	..	4.76	2	1	1.50	1.16			
	Bab-e-Hikmahat Dispensary.	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Jail, Hyderabad	1st	..	181	1	..	..	132	103	5	11	4	9	3.03	19	1	8.37	0.11		
(Lunatic Asylum Mental Hospital)	do	..	58	14	..	1	73	32	..	10	31	..	42.46	6	4	3.94	1.35				
City Total ..	..	945	9,390	12,288	1,114	966	23,723	12,928	4,931	4,503	1,351	942	5.69	458	528	444.84	514.56			
Aurangabad	Aurangabad C. Hospl.	1st	17	296	184	47	14	541	310	82	81	43	25	7.94	9	9	14.41	6.65			
	Ambar Dispensary ..	3rd	..	18	3	2	1	24	21	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	0.63	0.09			
	Bhokardhan do	do	..	10	3	1	..	14	6	7	..	1	..	7.14	1	1	0.81	0.06			
	Gangapur do	do	4	32	16	4	1	53	40	9	3	1	..	1.88	4	4	1.36	1.02			
	Jalna C. Hospital ..	1st	..	228	66	22	8	324	215	32	38	22	17	6.70	7	6	10.87	2.01			
	Kannad Dispensary .	3rd	1	41	12	5	..	58	38	16	..	3	1	5.17	4	4	1.23	0.85			
	Khuldabad do	do	..	31	6	2	4	48	35	4	3	1	..	2.32	4	..	1.19	0.17			
	Pattana do	2nd	2	38	16	4	3	61	30	80	6	1	4	1.63	4	4	1.53	0.59			
	Sillode do	3rd	..	12	3	1	..	16	7	2	7	..	..	..	2	2	0.58	0.15
	Vijapur do	do	..	28	12	3	..	43	26	13	1	3	..	6.97	4	4	0.57	0.53			
C. J., Aurangabad	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	23	..	..	2	..	6.67	6	..	0.98	..	
Total ..	..	24	764	321	91	31	1,207	746	195	140	77	49	6.37	46	35	33.70	11.62			
Bihar	Bihar	1st.	5	75	22	9	8	114	62	26	14	11	5	0.50	4	3	3.86	1.24			
	Manjegaon	..	..	45	6	3	..	54	29	1	21	1	3	0.10	4	4	2.10	0.58	
	Mominabad	do	5	28	11	1	1	61	44	..	3	..	4	..	2	1	1.43	0.23			
	Ashil	do	..	16	4	..	1	21	14	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	0.69	0.18
	Georal	do	..	17	6	2	..	25	16	6	..	2	1	0.51	2	1	0.76	0.28			
	Patoda	do	..	12	6	3	..	21	20	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	0.50	0.08
	Parfi	do	2	23	2	3	..	33	20	10	..	1	2	0.25	4	4	0.98	0.06			
	S. J., Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	12	251	57	21	10	319	205	45	48	15	16	4.7	13	14	10.27	2.65		
	Parbhani	Parbhani	1st	9	313	130	62	26	531	340	106	40	23	17	5.27	9	9	13.49	4.83		
Basmatnagar		3rd	3	39	7	7	3	56	49	4	2	1	2	1.78	3	2	1.84	0.43			
Hingoli		2nd	..	50	12	2	4	68	43	9	10	5	2	7.85	2	2	1.71	0.22			
Jintoar		3rd	2	45	8	7	4	64	40	12	..	1	2	1.58	1	1	1.67	0.32			
Fallam		do	1	8	1	1	..	10	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	0.37	0.02
Kalamnuri		do	2	49	8	1	1	59	50	5	2	1	1	1.69	1	1	2.03	0.32			
Macwath		do	3	44	48	6	2	95	57	9	11	8	..	3.42	4	4	1.63	1.60			
Purna		do	..	26	16	3	1	56	38	2	15	1	..	1.73	4	4	0.82	0.64			
S. J., Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1345 Fasl.

Average number			OUTDOOR PATIENTS												Total number of new patients treated both Indoor and Outdoor															
			Number treated						Average daily attendance																					
Children		Total	Attended personally	Represented by friends	Men	Women	Children		Total	Men	Women	Children		Total																
Male	Female						Male	Female				Male	Female																	
																20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
															20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
32.87	11.43	634.70	174,054	16,399	112,109	44,548	18,822	14,914	1,90,453	713.20	355.64	102.70	81.93	1,233.47	2,03,510															
..	..	..	20,223	2,520	10,877	8,529	6,066	5,671	31,743	82.53	73.89	43.06	41.23	241.69	31,743													
1.59	1.04	22.76	53,999	6,905	21,881	15,165	14,040	9,510	60,605	198.80	141.47	89.47	64.42	494.16	61,087															
0.10	0.30	28.78	70,213	2,131	30,410	16,877	14,941	10,121	72,349	227.87	144.91	84.83	53.67	516.28	73,007															
..	..	..	40,793	7,561	18,538	13,033	9,745	7,018	48,354	235.20	151.32	89.42	70.14	546.28	48,354													
..	..	..	10,751	2,826	6,613	4,741	5,492	3,712	20,538	18.10	12.90	14.08	10.10	36.08	20,558													
..	..	..	42,610	5,125	14,135	11,104	12,122	10,074	47,735	122.40	105.69	86.78	77.85	392.72	47,735													
0.05	..	1.24	6,012	1,051	2,621	1,463	1,760	1,249	7,093	16.77	10.66	9.58	7.56	44.57	7,127															
0.15	0.29	14.43	15,779	3,206	6,380	6,450	2,906	3,249	18,985	71.08	79.43	17.03	26.81	195.60	19,553															
0.16	0.43	6.64	66,825	13,722	25,781	23,924	17,438	14,301	80,547	281.08	248.67	138.41	121.02	790.08	80,711															
..	..	..	33,782	6,932	22,735	7,591	5,916	4,492	40,734	173.78	58.93	48.80	42.80	329.09	40,734													
6.48	11.03	216.75	32,159	1,105	79	26,583	2,585	4,017	33,264	0.20	185.60	14.40	19.20	219.40	39,004															
..	..	..	39,873	4,312	18,563	7,079	6,279	5,706	37,092	118.73	46.76	38.56	35.45	239.50	37,092													
..	..	..	17,468	2,674	6,364	5,318	4,091	3,761	20,137	72.52	62.03	43.36	41.49	219.40	20,137													
5.88	5.69	91.14	3,505	718	1,788	1,177	672	536	4,223	13.78	11.90	4.15	4.20	34.03	6,088															
..	..	..	14,520	5,304	7,201	4,905	4,180	3,459	19,824	56.25	46.50	30.17	26.64	159.62	19,824													
1.52	..	5.35	3,913	73	3,243	39	680	11	3,985	11.23	0.16	2.01	0.13	13.53	4,209															
..	..	..	49,092	5,561	27,413	10,531	9,898	6,371	54,563	289.55	131.89	94.16	67.16	582.76	54,563													
0.39	0.25	3.30	7,925	1,734	2,552	1,934	2,720	2,203	9,709	31.63	19.67	20.32	15.06	86.73	9,835															
..	..	..	2,741	2,286	1,876	1,299	975	877	5,027	9.31	8.73	5.41	4.11	27.04	5,027													
..	..	..	8,102	1,028	7,202	755	628	427	9,150	78.39	8.04	3.10	2.84	92.37	9,262													
..	..	..	715	..	533	170	4	8	715	15.17	11.71	0.03	0.01	26.95	788													
49.19	30.56	1039.15	717,494	92,000	347,435	210,820	141,559	110,624	810,444	2,344.13	1,916.81	98.208	818.90	6,561.92	2,03,510															
2.36	0.24	23.56	33,007	4,970	16,945	8,455	7,463	5,114	37,977	162.27	82.24	40.45	36.94	327.90	38,518															
0.01	0.01	0.73	11,631	2,857	5,175	2,662	3,979	2,672	14,488	36.14	18.99	23.65	15.90	94.68	14,512															
0.02	..	0.30	10,352	3,756	5,100	2,335	4,465	2,208	14,168	26.36	15.50	21.56	11.43	75.35	14,192															
0.19	0.07	2.74	9,869	597	4,078	1,503	2,726	1,853	10,257	34.09	14.62	20.33	21.30	91.24	10,310															
1.21	0.23	14.32	30,611	3,361	14,545	6,472	7,909	5,498	34,472	126.14	49.77	42.43	28.66	247.00	34,796															
0.22	..	1.55	12,028	2,187	5,728	2,174	3,722	2,541	14,166	34.75	12.65	17.99	13.59	78.88	14,228															
0.08	0.13	1.57	10,574	1,133	5,122	2,503	3,343	2,339	18,007	25.62	12.03	16.13	10.76	64.54	13,050															
0.20	0.20	2.58	16,640	2,655	8,311	2,589	5,025	3,370	19,295	52.09	29.83	36.95	20.09	138.96	19,356															
0.03	..	0.76	9,095	2,115	4,525	1,718	2,916	1,751	11,210	24.40	9.45	12.54	3.32	55.01	11,226															
0.09	..	1.19	12,903	2,229	6,062	2,293	3,644	2,535	14,534	37.47	17.44	24.13	9.55	88.59	14,577															
..	..	0.96	3,208	500	3,297	266	152	99	3,814	25.93	2.26	0.87	0.49	29.55	3,844															
4.41	0.94	50.67	159,211	28,116	79,154	32,765	45,404	29,070	187,327	586.66	264.68	263.22	177.03	1,291.70	1,85,584															
0.35	0.49	5.94	31,015	6,089	12,157	7,458	10,191	7,298	37,101	107.52	52.45	56.63	39.34	255.96	37,213															
0.96	..	3.64	13,248	3,561	7,325	2,856	4,070	2,659	18,909	41.78	15.82	18.57	13.70	80.96	19,908															
0.09	0.10	1.91	12,590	3,093	6,297	2,271	4,322	2,793	15,693	49.61	19.01	30.17	20.81	119.50	15,784															
..	0.98	1.85	5,760	1,296	3,270	1,160	1,680	946	7,056	21.30	7.90	10.80	6.50	46.00	7,077															
0.04	..	1.03	8,536	1,806	4,006	1,768	2,481	2,337	10,642	25.15	12.04	13.62	14.08	64.79	10,667															
0.02	..	0.60	7,433	2,248	3,201	1,596	3,008	1,886	9,651	19.76	10.21	18.09	11.02	59.62	9,702															
0.07	..	1.06	12,815	1,646	6,463	2,139	3,730	2,129	14,461	33.19	13.03	18.82	12.14	77.18	14,494															
..	..	..	131	..	130	2	..	2	134	1.33	0.01	..	0.01	1.40	134													
1.53	1.63	16.96	91,951	19,719	42,849	19,239	29,482	20,100	111,670	299.59	139.47	166.06	117.69	713.81	1,11,989															
3.18	0.92	22.47	37,245	4,418	16,144	6,155	10,550	6,414	42,263	122.89	64.26	58.99	39.41	236.55	42,794															
0.39	0.14	2.80	14,541	1,676	7,270	2,256	4,466	2,225	10,217	49.33	17.75	26.86	14.54	108.48	16,273															
0.08	0.08	2.09	17,094	2,775	8,513	3,329	4,318	3,709	19,809	61.04	22.63	24.25	20.07	128.19	19,937															
0.22	0.15	2.36	11,387	4,514	6,923	2,403	4,235	2,320	15,861	44.17	16.58	23.34	13.10	97.19	15,945															
0.05	..	0.41	6,989	1,726	3,487	1,330	1,715	1,293	7,815	27.98	11.51	11.63	8.32	59.08	7,825															
0.01	0.01	3.27	14,984	4,032	7,840	3,252	4,242	3,682	19,015	38.52	16.58	18.68	15.92	89.59	19,076															
0.10	0.08	3.36	9,049	1,739	4,819	1,702	2,753	1,784	10,788	23.92	12.13	17.44	14.40	69.89	10,873															
0.09	0.09	1.64	10,998	1,480	4,636	2,024	3,683	2,130	12,473	29.36	14.73	23.74	13.77	81.60	12,529															
..	..	..	94	..	87	2	1	4	94	1.76	0.04	0.02	0.02	1.83	94													
4.06	1.42	28.40	122,056	23,300	59,419	25,453	35,996	23,551	1,44,416	401.96	175.94	204.95	139.55	922.40	1,45,255															

Showing the Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients treated in the Government Hospitals and

District	Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Patients remained under treatment at the close of the previous year	INDOOR PATIENTS														No. of beds available		Pa	
				Total treated during the year				Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent. to total treated	Men	Women	Men	Women				
				Men	Women	Children															
						Male	Female											Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Nander	Nander	1st	16	219	92	20	5	336	194	61	56	23	16	6.57	12	8	8.66	4.06			
	Deghur	3rd	4	51	11	8	1	71	57	4	3	3	4	5.6	2	2	2.49	0.62			
	Mudhole	do	1	10	3	1	..	14	7	2	4	..	1	..	2	2	0.35	0.54			
	halma	do	2	30	6	4	..	40	16	10	9	3	2	7.5	2	2	1.19	0.33			
	Khandhar	do	..	22	2	5	..	29	19	2	3	1	4	3.44	2	2	0.76	0.07			
	Himayalnagar	do	..	8	..	1	2	11	6	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	0.26	..	
	Biloli	do	..	14	2	1	1	18	14	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	0.40	0.11			
	Hudgaon	do	2	60	10	8	5	83	64	9	7	3	4	0.25	4	4	2.29	0.43			
	Sub Jail Nander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	25	414	126	43	14	602	377	93	84	33	33	5.48	26	22	16.49	6.15			
Gulbarga	Gulbarga Civil Hospital	1st	11	349	54	29	12	344	205	28	60	34	17	0.55	15	5	12.44	2.20			
	Gulbarga Zennana Hospital	do	5	..	195	4	8	207	183	11	7	1	5	0.48	..	13	..	5.56			
	Seram	3rd	..	35	11	4	..	50	35	8	4	2	1	4.0	3	3	0.99	0.29			
	Andola	do	..	11	1	..	..	12	9	1	1	..	1	..	3	3	0.31	0.02	
	Yadgir	2nd	2	51	17	3	6	77	52	7	12	3	3	3.89	4	1	2.05	0.34			
	Chineholi	3rd	..	15	1	1	1	18	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	0.55	0.09
	Gurmatika	do	1	20	7	3	..	30	23	3	3	1	..	3.33	1	1	0.60	0.20			
	Kodangal	do	..	11	6	..	1	18	13	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	0.40	0.13
	Shahpur	do	1	12	1	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.54	0.03
	Shorapur	2nd	1	110	29	15	3	157	117	10	17	7	6	4.45	5	5	7.19	1.49			
Jail Dispensary	..	..	93	4	1	..	98	74	6	8	4	6	4.08	20	..	5.21	0.11		
Total	..	21	607	326	60	31	1,024	741	74	118	52	39	5.07	54	34	30.78	11.01				
Raichur	Raichur Civil Hospital	1st	16	276	91	30	5	402	256	29	73	29	21	7.21	8	4	14.20	4.11			
	Alampur	3rd	..	24	9	4	4	41	28	3	7	3	..	7.07	2	1	0.51	0.25			
	Deodrug	do	3	15	8	2	..	25	19	1	1	1	3	4.00	1	1	1.02	0.98			
	Gangawadi	do	1	27	10	..	1	38	24	6	5	2	1	5.26	4	4	1.56	0.46			
	Kushnagi	do	1	26	15	..	..	41	21	11	4	5	1	11.9	2	2	1.17	1.01	
	Lingsugur	do	..	31	3	1	2	37	19	6	10	2	..	0.37	4	4	1.27	0.10			
	Manvi	do	3	19	4	1	1	25	12	8	1	1	3	4.00	4	4	0.76	0.43			
	Sindhnoor	do	..	19	2	1	1	23	10	4	2	1	..	4.4	1	1	0.78	0.04			
	Sub Jail Raichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	24	417	142	39	14	632	395	78	103	44	29	6.96	26	21	21.27	7.34			
Osmanabad	Osmanabad Civil Hospital	1st	12	163	122	36	18	339	244	42	23	27	15	7.96	8	9	7.98	4.40			
	Laser	2nd	5	123	41	31	12	207	144	18	26	13	11	6.27	8	8	5.32	1.43			
	Tuljapur	3rd	1	9	12	5	1	27	20	3	3	..	1	..	2	2	0.37	0.29			
	Naldurg	do	1	18	1	1	..	20	12	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.65	0.01
	Kallam	do	6	52	18	7	2	79	52	14	10	4	5	5.06	4	4	3.32	0.39			
	Parenda	do	..	13	1	..	1	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	0.32	0.02
	Thair	do	..	22	6	1	..	29	18	9	2	..	..	..	1	1	0.71	0.22
	Sub Jail Osmanabad	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.16	..
	Total	..	25	413	201	81	34	729	514	98	64	44	32	6.17	29	30	18.33	7.25			
	Bidar	Bidar Civil Hospital	1st	17	322	263	58	30	632	491	110	46	30	22	4.40	12	12	13.89	9.29		
Udgir		2nd	..	23	4	..	1	28	24	2	..	2	..	7.14	1	1	1.06	0.03			
Akmedur		do	..	41	7	1	1	50	39	4	2	1	..	2.0	4	4	1.70	0.39			
Khargi		do	..	38	7	2	..	47	27	10	4	2	4	4.25	2	..	1.12	0.11			
Kabli		do	..	9	3	2	..	14	11	1	1	1	..	7.25	2	1	0.37	0.04			
Karnada		do	..	14	4	1	..	19	16	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1.15	0.24
Sub Jail Bidar		..	..	4	..	..	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	0.18	..
Total		..	17	451	233	64	45	545	412	128	56	35	26	4.24	25	19	19.47	10.39			

No. II

Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1346 Fauti.

OUTDOOR PATIENTS																	
Average number			Number treated							Average daily attendance							Total number of new patients treated both Indoor and Outdoor
Children			Attended personally	Represented by friends	Men	Women	Children			Men	Women	Children					
Male	Female	Total					Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			
10	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
0.72	0.13	13.56	32,438	4,789	16,246	7,022	7,187	6,770	37,227	118.45	51.12	41.18	38.31	249.06	37,563		
0.20	0.04	3.35	20,283	3,180	10,262	3,303	6,649	3,139	23,443	47.47	17.49	26.77	13.43	105.21	23,514		
0.04	..	0.93	8,260	4,165	4,371	2,063	2,095	1,530	10,425	26.12	12.18	14.04	8.92	61.26	10,439		
0.12	..	1.64	11,487	1,538	5,662	1,834	3,770	1,759	13,025	33.78	13.19	22.75	10.91	80.53	13,045		
0.10	..	0.92	8,726	2,042	4,290	1,443	2,964	2,071	10,768	22.69	8.59	14.22	9.80	56.30	10,797		
0.04	0.21	0.51	6,892	1,932	4,255	1,354	2,131	1,084	8,824	20.48	6.53	9.24	4.95	41.20	8,836		
0.05	0.03	0.66	7,271	1,800	4,056	1,651	1,969	1,395	9,071	21.43	8.91	9.90	6.94	47.18	9,089		
0.24	0.13	3.09	10,012	1,128	5,622	1,471	2,614	1,433	11,140	26.86	7.95	11.36	7.14	53.31	11,223		
..	..	..	507	..	492	15	..	..	507	4.04	0.24	..	..	4.28	507
1.51	0.54	24.60	1,03,856	20,574	55,618	20,246	29,379	10,187	1,24,430	321.32	126.20	149.46	100.45	697.43	1,25,032		
1.99	0.29	.92	22,158	5,700	13,738	3,974	6,376	3,770	27,853	113.74	38.12	45.39	27.27	224.52	28,202		
0.20	0.13	5.89	7,289	1,693	..	5,255	1,558	2,169	8,982	..	43.14	8.96	13.66	65.76	9,139		
0.49	..	1.77	5,884	1,995	3,572	1,329	1,807	1,171	7,879	24.35	8.64	11.48	7.29	51.76	7,929		
..	..	0.83	6,185	700	2,666	1,357	1,568	1,274	6,865	13.09	7.95	9.01	8.28	38.31	6,877		
0.09	0.04	3.62	18,234	4,088	9,497	3,320	5,412	3,643	22,372	88.38	21.86	33.95	18.49	162.68	22,449		
0.65	0.03	1.32	7,992	1,608	3,797	1,641	2,406	1,756	9,600	21.94	9.96	14.15	9.67	55.72	9,613		
0.60	..	1.40	16,294	4,010	6,715	3,907	6,212	3,470	20,304	46.62	28.63	34.55	20.30	130.10	20,334		
..	0.04	0.62	9,364	1,665	5,369	1,440	2,904	1,316	11,029	27.50	8.43	13.06	6.68	35.67	11,047		
..	..	0.57	4,346	4,995	42,47	1,341	1,790	1,093	8,441	25.72	10.14	12.75	8.05	57.26	8,454		
1.15	0.09	9.92	12,709	2,072	6,023	2,947	3,181	1,840	14,871	84.48	39.67	29.59	17.76	171.50	15,018		
0.08	..	5.40	5,167	397	4,684	254	356	270	5,564	49.61	1.80	2.19	1.65	55.25	5,662		
5.25	.62	47.66	1,15,742	28,023	61,208	27,265	32,520	21,772	1,43,765	495.43	218.94	215.08	139.10	1,068.55	1,44,780		
1.67	0.29	20.27	32,798	7,536	17,538	7,581	9,732	5,481	43,332	153.7	66.99	62.91	40.37	324.47	40,734		
0.13	0.15	1.05	8,719	1,192	3,223	2,333	2,604	2,051	10,211	28.35	23.06	19.81	17.14	88.36	10,252		
0.17	..	2.12	6,142	869	3,560	1,140	1,296	1,026	7,011	35.47	13.24	11.67	9.40	69.78	7,036		
..	0.08	2.10	9,552	1,278	4,743	2,137	3,000	1,950	11,830	32.30	14.86	17.87	12.05	77.05	11,868		
..	..	2.18	5,691	1,365	3,346	1,090	1,633	987	7,056	22.07	7.64	9.10	6.11	44.92	7,097		
0.06	0.05	1.48	6,738	1,730	4,146	1,350	1,709	1,263	8,468	27.29	10.72	10.19	8.15	56.35	8,505		
0.04	0.04	1.27	7,236	2,414	4,118	1,425	2,605	1,512	9,650	24.97	10.24	18.43	10.20	61.84	9,675		
0.11	0.01	0.94	4,506	1,271	3,052	787	1,204	734	5,777	23.53	7.37	11.59	6.65	49.14	5,800		
..	..	..	91	25	113	3	..	..	116	2.88	0.09	..	..	2.97	116
2.18	0.62	31.41	81,471	18,989	42,829	17,946	23,773	15,003	1,00,451	350.56	154.21	159.57	110.57	774.91	1,01,933		
1.30	0.35	14.03	27,307	4,422	11,136	7,473	6,610	4,410	31,629	84.31	58.86	50.82	48.02	242.01	31,968		
1.63	0.38	8.76	15,279	1,745	7,124	2,503	4,596	2,811	17,024	44.75	17.94	30.00	19.40	112.09	17,231		
0.27	0.12	1.05	14,797	3,679	5,126	3,130	6,229	3,991	18,470	38.27	27.07	42.12	27.69	135.15	18,508		
-0.03	..	0.69	10,202	3,272	4,814	2,306	3,912	2,442	13,474	35.01	19.23	26.73	18.17	99.14	13,494		
0.27	0.06	4.54	6,879	1,665	3,337	1,096	2,340	1,451	8,544	24.74	12.52	17.97	12.30	67.53	8,623		
..	0.16	0.50	8,131	2,117	3,790	1,816	2,599	2,043	10,248	23.68	12.73	14.04	11.42	51.85	10,263		
0.08	..	1.01	7,799	1,819	3,553	1,946	2,348	1,571	9,418	24.75	13.19	15.70	10.33	63.97	9,447		
..	..	0.16	523	80	461	54	37	51	603	3.91	0.55	0.41	0.44	5.31	616		
3.58	1.07	80.74	90,817	18,599	39,371	20,624	27,641	26,780	1,09,416	279.40	162.09	197.79	147.77	787.65	1,10,145		
2.49	1.35	27.02	45,766	9,025	23,380	10,993	11,986	8,432	54,791	199.58	86.11	61.66	46.27	393.60	55,473		
0.02	0.61	1.12	10,660	3,919	5,394	3,111	3,185	2,898	14,579	39.04	24.70	21.49	19.29	104.52	14,607		
-0.06	0.04	2.19	10,644	3,928	6,042	2,203	3,046	2,381	14,572	34.14	14.06	20.73	13.15	81.68	14,622		
-0.24	..	1.47	7,936	3,240	3,005	2,011	3,936	2,224	11,176	18.06	11.15	22.94	12.60	64.84	11,223		
0.14	..	0.42	9,846	1,876	4,066	2,166	3,728	1,733	11,722	24.30	15.28	19.83	9.64	69.05	11,756		
0.02	..	1.41	7,894	2,009	4,146	1,883	2,612	1,757	9,903	31.69	11.10	19.59	13.55	75.93	9,922		
..	..	0.18	868	..	482	45	14	24	665	2.42	0.29	0.09	0.15	3.9	673		
2.84	1.46	23.51	95,411	23,997	46,644	11,917	29,407	19,490	1,17,408	350.21	162.69	166.33	114.74	793.97	1,18,256		

Showing the Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients treated in the Government Hospital and

Districts	Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Patients remained under treatment at the close of the previous year	INDOOR PATIENTS											Number of beds available		Daily	
				Total treated during the year					Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent. to total treated	Men	Women	Men	Women
				Men	Women	Children		Total										
						Male	Female											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sangareddi	Sangareddi Civil Hospital	1st	..	61	23	4	..	88	50	15	10	5	8	5.6	3	3	2.64	0.05
	Medak	2nd	5	72	34	10	5	127	83	27	10	7	..	5.5	2	1	0.45	3.88
	Siddipet	.. do	..	31	2	3	1	37	24	4	5	4	..	10.8	2	1	1.11	0.06
	Sadasivpet	.. do	3	32	12	2	..	46	20	8	13	3	2	6.5	2	1	1.47	0.47
	Andole Jogipet	.. do	4	42	10	3	3	58	40	7	10	..	1	..	4	4	1.10	0.50
	Pattancherloo	.. ..	..	40	17	3	1	61	30	24	3	3	1	4.90	2	1	1.28	0.50
	Gajvali Sheriff	.. ..	1	25	13	2	1	40	29	2	15	..	..	..	1	1	0.90	0.50
	Yellareddy	.. do	..	17	2	4	1	24	12	4	5	3	..	12.5	1	1	0.69	0.11
	S. J., Sangareddy	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	.. ..	13	320	118	37	12	487	288	91	71	25	12	5.13	17	13	9.54	6.37
Nizamabad	Nizamabad Civil Hospital	1st	20	347	234	73	26	680	418	104	127	33	18	4.85	8	16	10.28	7.08
	Armoor	2nd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kumarpet	.. do	3	62	20	3	1	86	66	6	16	1	..	1.16	2	2	2.73	0.89
	Banewara	.. do	3	88	31	15	6	140	100	10	23	6	4	4.28	4	4	3.18	0.60
	Bodhan	.. do	1	56	25	7	1	89	57	9	21	2	1	2.24	4	2	2.84	1.05
	Kotigir	.. do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nizametsagar	.. do	6	3	..	..	..	9	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	0.33	0.05
	S. J., Nizamabad	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	.. ..	27	559	313	98	34	1,004	648	130	188	42	23	4.18	18	24	19.31	9.97
	Mahabubnagar	Mahabubnagar Civil Hospital	1st	10	15	84	14	7	224	148	32	23	11	10	4.91	9	9	3.94	2.81
Narasampet		2nd	14	165	58	7	8	238	184	6	9	4	35	1.68	12	12	20.23	10.92
Nagarkurnool		.. do	2	35	14	3	3	55	41	4	5	5	..	9.09	2	2	1.40	0.50
Lingal		.. do	..	13	4	2	..	19	7	4	5	3	..	16.7	2	2	0.41	0.04
Makhtal		3rd	3	30	15	3	2	50	25	10	11	..	4	..	4	2	1.07	0.60
Kalwakurli		.. do	..	35	6	1	..	42	41	..	..	1	..	2.3	1	..	0.92	0.37
Amrabad		.. do	..	12	7	1	3	23	14	5	1	3	..	13.4	4	4	0.26	0.34
Kollimunda		.. do	4	23	6	1	..	30	16	5	7	2	..	6.66	2	2	0.45	0.24
Pargae		.. do	..	20	8	..	..	28	19	5	4	..	..	..	1	1	0.50	0.25
S. J., Mahabubnagar		.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0.01	..
Total		.. ..	33	440	206	32	23	710	496	71	65	29	49	4.08	38	34	29.18	16.07
Nalgonda	Nalgonda Civil Hospital	1st	4	84	57	11	10	162	80	29	41	12	2	7.41	4	2	2.62	1.87
	Bhongir	2nd	..	45	18	14	6	83	72	5	2	4	..	4.81	4	1	1.10	0.55
	Chiryal	.. do	..	37	16	4	1	58	36	10	7	1	4	1.68	1	1	1.50	0.70
	Deverkonda	.. do	..	15	7	3	1	26	23	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	0.67	0.23
	Miryalguda	.. do	..	4	6	..	..	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	0.09	0.40
	Suryapet	.. do	..	20	15	2	2	39	21	1	4	1	..	2.58	2	2	0.48	0.41
	Jangaon	.. do	..	72	32	17	1	122	69	23	21	3	1	2.41	2	2	1.37	0.80
	Huzurnagar	.. do	..	20	30	2	2	54	44	..	10	..	..	..	4	4	0.62	0.72
	S. J., Nalgonda	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	.. ..	4	267	181	53	23	554	350	78	90	21	11	3.79	19	14	8.95	5.68
Warangal	Hanamkonda Civil Hospital (Warangal)	1st	45	497	314	53	32	901	501	268	57	40	37	4.43	30	12	24.50	11.70
	Khammam	2nd	4	69	22	6	3	110	83	2	13	7	5	6.36	4	2	8.35	1.44
	Mahboobabad	3rd	..	14	9	1	1	26	12	3	7	2	2	7.7	1	1	0.73	0.51
	Madhira	.. do	..	32	28	8	6	74	46	14	7	3	4	4.05	1	1	1.05	0.83
	Matwara	.. do	..	46	27	10	7	90	55	17	5	10	2	11.11	4	4	1.28	0.53
	Wardhanapet	.. do	9	43	12	6	1	62	39	20	2	1	..	1.61	4	4	0.92	0.23
	Narasampet	.. do	..	21	11	3	2	37	27	6	2	2	..	0.5	1	1	0.82	0.26
	Mulag	.. do	2	21	16	8	..	45	28	7	1	3	..	7.69	1	1	0.83	0.46
	Palancha	.. do	2	62	29	7	3	106	77	18	3	3	2	7.46	4	4	2.37	1.19
	O. J., Warangal	.. ..	2	82	..	..	..	82	65	6	..	8	1	9.7	12	..	3.23	..
	Total	.. ..	68	887	473	107	61	1532	924	359	97	84	53	5.47	62	30	39.35	17.89

11.

Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1346 Fasl.

OUTDOOR PATIENTS																
Average number			Number treated							Average daily attendance					Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor	
Children			Attended personally	Represented by friends	Men	Women	Children		Men	Women	Children		Total			
Male	Female	Total					Male	Female			Total	Male		Female		Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
0.18	0.01	3.48	16,836	2,171	6,732	4,352	4,187	3,160	19,007	54.39	54.68	25.73	18.99	133.99	19,095	
1.42	0.20	5.65	23,852	3,306	11,990	5,968	5,318	3,892	27,158	112.47	64.10	38.02	32.13	246.72	27,285	
0.09	0.04	1.30	12,598	1,943	6,518	1,959	4,060	2,002	14,539	31.43	11.62	19.33	9.97	72.25	14,576	
0.02	..	1.98	8,534	1,633	4,580	1,758	2,390	1,439	10,167	28.12	12.47	14.93	8.32	63.84	10,213	
0.09	0.04	1.78	8,564	1,651	4,242	1,767	2,380	1,826	10,215	25.10	11.10	10.10	7.40	53.70	10,278	
0.06	0.13	1.97	5,447	1,771	2,568	1,633	1,979	1,135	7,218	18.42	15.02	12.27	7.38	53.00	7,279	
0.03	0.01	1.44	4,403	818	2,182	1,134	1,128	777	5,221	18.90	10.85	7.70	5.75	43.20	5,267	
0.15	0.02	0.87	7,219	161	3,132	1,338	1,790	1,111	7,380	24.46	7.68	10.98	6.27	49.34	7,404	
..	..	..	100	6	104	1	1	..	106	0.30	0.01	0.01	..	0.32	106
2.04	0.45	15.40	87,551	13,460	42,038	20,510	23,112	15,351	101,011	313.59	167.63	139.02	96.21	716.45	101,498	
2.19	0.47	20.02	32,951	4,807	17,257	7,557	8,759	4,195	37,768	127.43	62.77	54.11	28.12	280.43	38,448	
..	..	..	11,671	4,284	7,110	2,871	3,913	2,061	15,955	50.54	22.48	24.08	13.84	110.94	15,955
0.03	0.02	3.67	10,894	2,480	62,24	2,613	2,704	1,823	13,364	34.49	17.29	13.79	9.51	75.08	13,450	
0.35	0.07	4.45	12,959	1,934	5,741	2,632	3,867	2,653	14,908	34.05	14.49	20.44	14.36	83.34	15,033	
0.34	0.04	4.27	10,665	1,603	5,237	2,260	2,796	1,975	12,268	33.49	15.34	16.69	11.91	77.43	12,357	
..	..	..	5,102	1,602	2,996	1,683	1,179	846	6,704	36.97	24.54	14.65	10.80	86.96	6,704
..	..	0.38	7,107	1,135	4,040	1,903	1,281	1,018	8,242	26.06	12.56	7.42	6.98	53.02	8,252	
..	..	..	739	98	651	77	62	47	837	4.14	0.33	0.29	0.22	4.98	837
2.91	0.60	32.79	92,088	17,943	49,256	21,566	24,561	14,618	110,031	357.17	169.80	151.47	93.74	772.18	111,035	
0.15	0.13	7.03	24,827	6,173	12,095	6,272	7,377	5,295	31,000	80.38	45.07	40.17	31.30	196.92	31,234	
1.16	0.63	32.94	23,719	5,262	17,489	7,780	5,192	3,610	33,981	127.69	47.21	31.01	22.25	223.16	34,219	
0.10	0.09	2.09	11,252	2,683	6,049	2,100	3,303	2,483	13,936	43.06	15.30	19.08	15.10	92.54	13,990	
0.08	..	0.53	5,152	777	2,239	1,139	1,424	1,127	5,929	14.37	9.15	8.20	12.13	43.90	5,948	
0.03	0.07	1.77	10,772	2,518	6,704	2,347	2,104	1,735	13,290	26.19	14.52	9.93	7.32	87.96	13,340	
0.01	..	..	9,081	1,466	3,752	1,480	3,031	1,234	9,497	21.63	8.92	13.15	6.87	52.77	9,539
0.01	0.06	0.66	4,837	2,360	3,728	1,329	1,267	873	7,197	20.39	6.76	3.07	4.66	37.88	7,220	
0.01	..	0.70	4,135	1,899	2,555	1,173	1,389	917	5,034	14.50	8.47	8.18	5.26	36.41	5,064	
..	..	0.75	5,521	1,002	2,952	1,120	1,460	991	6,523	17.78	8.39	7.84	6.84	39.80	6,551	
..	..	0.01	185	..	187	5	1	2	195	7.32	0.13	0.01	0.05	7.51	196	
1.56	0.98	47.78	103,441	24,140	57,750	25,145	26,458	18,228	127,581	333.46	163.92	145.64	110.63	893.85	128,391	
0.50	0.51	5.50	26,957	5,639	16,789	7,186	5,125	3,496	32,596	130.33	52.06	25.50	19.25	227.14	32,758	
0.57	0.20	2.42	26,382	2,118	13,506	6,019	5,434	3,542	28,500	63.33	29.13	27.09	17.87	186.92	28,588	
0.06	0.01	2.27	17,294	2,039	7,468	3,806	5,220	3,339	19,333	37.75	17.24	23.15	16.27	94.41	19,391	
0.17	0.07	1.14	7,422	1,137	3,891	1,623	1,532	1,563	8,609	22.58	10.73	13.23	9.08	55.67	9,635	
..	..	0.49	5,031	2,308	3,182	1,186	1,922	1,049	7,339	24.01	9.58	13.08	8.18	54.85	7,349	
0.10	..	0.99	8,279	1,620	3,965	1,815	2,649	1,470	9,809	27.26	13.32	15.60	9.10	65.28	9,838	
0.44	..	3.11	12,014	3,391	6,156	2,749	4,801	2,190	15,403	33.94	20.94	24.55	12.82	97.25	15,527	
0.10	0.09	1.53	7,009	1,185	3,734	1,697	1,567	1,126	8,194	21.39	10.74	8.19	6.25	46.57	8,248	
..	..	..	87	5	88	..	4	..	92	1.61	0.03	..	..	1.94	92
1.94	0.88	17.45	110,475	19,492	58,829	25,530	27,774	17,784	129,967	367.50	168.77	150.44	98.32	780.03	130,621	
1.77	0.39	38.36	46,162	5,371	21,630	11,771	11,665	6,467	51,533	156.38	89.99	63.10	37.80	352.27	62,484	
0.19	0.06	5.04	19,276	3,592	10,008	4,626	4,533	3,396	22,868	65.09	39.49	30.87	12.89	159.34	23,978	
0.01	0.02	1.27	14,193	2,993	7,661	3,629	3,913	2,588	17,181	53.88	24.33	27.14	13.47	123.82	17,217	
0.29	0.18	2.33	8,051	1,262	4,732	1,937	1,905	1,019	9,313	31.13	14.92	9.78	6.48	62.31	9,387	
0.32	0.13	2.24	25,605	4,110	12,849	5,540	7,356	3,970	29,715	91.42	49.99	48.21	27.24	216.86	29,905	
0.11	0.03	1.27	5,955	1,502	5,175	1,829	20,36	1,417	10,467	21.97	8.15	8.00	6.07	44.19	10,519	
0.06	0.08	1.19	10,972	1,490	6,226	1,627	2,672	1,737	12,462	40.23	12.70	14.18	9.45	76.85	12,499	
0.06	..	1.35	8,127	1,981	5,004	1,651	2,248	1,210	10,106	20.23	11.18	10.97	6.49	68.06	10,153	
0.48	0.23	4.57	8,421	878	4,644	1,698	71 61	1,206	9,309	32.29	16.44	11.69	8.38	69.25	9,415	
..	..	2.23	2,213	243	1,997	196	140	153	2,456	19.97	1.84	1.09	1.15	24.05	2,538	
3.23	1.07	60.96	151,990	23,422	79,596	34,424	37,929	23,165	175,413	541.68	269.01	239.08	146.27	1,185.69	176,945	

Showing the Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients treated in the Government Hospitals and

District	Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Patient-remained under treatment at the close of the previous year	INDOOR PATIENTS															Number of beds available		Daily	
				Total treated during the year					Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent. to total treated	Men	Women	Men	Women				
				Men	Women	Children		Total														
						Male	Female															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
Karimnagar	Karimnagar Civil Hospital Jagtial	1st	8	140	49	17	9	221	151	33	14	10	8	3.6	8	4	7.10	2.46				
	..	2nd	2	93	9	6	1	109	71	17	15	4	2	3.6	4	4	3.75	0.22				
	Manthany	3rd	2	24	11	3	..	33	28	4	3	1	2	2.5	1	1	1.03	0.49				
	Parkal	do	..	33	9	3	1	51	32	6	12	2	..	3.9	4	4	1.88	0.29				
	Humnabad	do	1	30	12	..	1	43	25	7	8	..	1	6.9	3	3	0.80	0.43				
	Siralla	do	1	34	13	3	1	53	44	5	2	2	1	3.7	4	4	1.05	0.60				
	Sultansabad	do	1	6	3	1	..	10	7	1	..	1	1	0.1	2	..	0.60	0.10				
S. J., Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	15	371	108	33	13	525	358	78	54	20	15	3.84	26	20	16.11	4.59				
Asifabad	Asifabad Civil Hospital Nirmal	1st	7	154	56	26	11	247	177	33	12	17	8	6.33	4	4	5.17	2.35				
	..	2nd	1	34	21	4	4	83	50	13	6	9	..	10.84	4	4	2.27	0.54				
	Sirpur	3rd	..	8	1	..	1	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	0.32	0.04
	Booth	do	..	24	5	3	3	35	25	6	2	1	1	2.85	2	2	0.80	0.12				
	Lakshatpet	do	..	17	5	1	..	23	9	3	4	..	2	..	2	2	0.96	0.26				
	Ohlnoor	2nd	..	15	4	..	1	20	12	3	2	3	..	15.0	1	1	0.13	0.07				
	Rajoor	3rd	..	20	10	3	..	33	25	..	2	5	1	15.15	2	1	0.53	0.35				
	Kinwat	do	..	3	2	1	1	12	8	..	2	1	1	8.33	1	1	0.23	0.05				
	Adilabad	do	2	47	15	5	4	71	44	18	6	3	..	4.23	2	2	1.86	0.43				
	Utnoor	do	..	7	2	..	..	9	4	2	..	2	1	22.22	1	..	0.54	0.10		
	S. J. Asifabad	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	11	354	121	43	25	543	361	91	36	41	14	7.55	21	18	12.41	4.31				
	Grand total	..	1,281	16,498	15,499	2,010	1,377	35,384	20,586	6,635	5,791	1,959	1,368	5.53	908	874	756.19	643.09				
Aided Institutions.																						
	Muthampalli Hospital, Diobpalli Leper Home and Hospital	..	..	157	154	90	111	512	472	25	13	..	2	..	1	1	8.00	5.59		
	..	..	..	524	33	88	26	671	367	113	50	7	782	1.07	650	150	2.65	0.23	
	Singareni Collieries	..	..	341	273	61	40	1,215	1,072	13	..	96	34	7.9	38	24	54.92	14.56		
	Total	..	..	1,522	460	239	177	2,398	1,911	151	63	106	313	4.42	689	175	85.57	20.43		
	Grand Total including Aided Institutions	..	..	18,020	15,959	2,249	1,554	37,782	22,497	6,836	5,854	2,065	2,186	5.46	1,597	1,040	821.76	663.52		

No. II.

Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1340 Faut.

OUTDOOR PATIENTS															
Average number			Number treated									Average daily attendance			
Children			Attended personally	Represented by friends	Men	Women	Children			Men	Women	Children			Total number of new Patients treated both Indoor and Outdoor
Male	Female	Total					Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
0.67	0.30	10.33	32,806	8,409	18,821	7,683	9,375	5,336	41,215	125.89	59.69	44.15	29.36	250.09	41,436
0.26	0.12	4.35	27,04	3,077	16,009	5,424	4,910	3,781	30,124	93.43	24.54	22.10	17.21	157.23	30,238
0.03	..	1.55	7,324	2,105	4,513	1,567	2,015	1,334	9,429	28.53	10.82	11.58	7.77	58.70	9,467
0.08	0.04	2.29	9,062	1,308	6,567	979	1,630	1,194	10,370	30.22	4.11	6.43	4.82	45.58	10,421
..	0.01	1.24	11,339	1,978	7,474	1,761	2,618	1,464	13,317	37.07	11.10	12.42	7.07	67.66	13,360
0.13	0.05	1.83	10,269	682	5,554	1,414	2,946	1,037	10,951	26.47	8.89	13.32	5.47	54.15	11,004
0.04	..	0.64	7,954	3,081	5,051	1,495	2,705	1,781	11,035	21.64	7.06	10.49	6.47	45.66	11,045
..	..	..	20	89	108	..	1	..	109	1.66	..	0.02	..	1.68	109
1.21	0.52	22.43	1,05,821	20,729	64,097	20,323	26,200	15,930	1,26,550	364.91	126.21	120.51	78.17	689.80	1,27,075
1.18	0.58	9.23	12,414	3,010	8,535	2,304	3,013	1,572	15,424	53.20	16.24	13.92	7.93	91.34	15,671
0.10	0.13	3.04	17,231	2,895	10,432	2,895	4,851	2,438	20,116	57.77	17.27	21.68	13.14	109.86	20,199
..	0.05	0.41	4,223	2,161	3,060	994	1,476	850	6,389	19.62	6.78	9.18	4.89	40.47	6,399
0.03	0.04	0.99	4,480	900	2,347	687	1,147	679	5,380	13.37	2.62	4.84	2.96	24.09	5,395
0.01	..	1.23	6,150	808	4,519	1,031	1,541	905	6,950	21.93	8.06	9.04	5.02	45.05	6,979
..	..	0.80	9,974	2,510	5,978	2,018	2,916	1,542	12,484	42.73	17.26	19.00	10.81	89.80	12,504
0.19	..	1.07	9,837	2,701	5,194	1,463	4,494	1,386	12,537	37.22	12.68	26.03	9.01	84.97	12,570
0.02	0.01	0.31	7,916	2,374	4,827	1,620	2,220	1,623	10,290	25.92	10.15	11.95	8.37	56.89	10,302
0.17	0.24	2.70	14,060	3,365	8,887	2,354	4,381	2,003	17,425	51.75	15.14	23.58	11.72	102.19	17,496
..	..	0.64	4,236	1,207	3,040	917	920	500	5,443	20.43	6.73	5.61	3.55	36.32	5,452
..	..	..	55	19	73	..	..	1	74	1.23	..	..	..	1.23	74
1.70	1.00	20.42	90,561	21,937	56,198	16,373	26,459	13,468	1,12,498	345.17	113.23	144.83	78.98	632.21	1,30,041
59.25	44.30	1532.83	23,17,936	4,14,411	11,83,025	45,422	5,89,651	3,98,969	2,732,377	602.74	4,485.60	3,596.59	2,597.32	19,242.25	2,767,761
3.35	4.01	20.95	14,867	2,938	4,689	5,350	3,884	3,852	17,805	14.32	15.90	11.52	11.41	53.15	18,317
0.49	0.18	3.61	55	..	29	21	8	2	55	0.17	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.32	726
2.17	1.77	75.41	40,201	5,658	27,201	6,399	7,794	4,465	45,359	135.66	34.83	33.25	20.11	223.85	47,174
6.01	5.96	97.97	55,123	8,596	31,919	11,770	11,631	8,349	63,719	150.15	50.85	44.79	31.53	277.32	66,117
95.26	50.26	1830.80	2,373,059	4,23,937	1,215,544	57,192	6,01,322	4,07,319	2,798,096	8,752.89	4,536.45	3,631.38	2,593.85	19,519.57	2,833,878

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients treated in His Exalted Highness

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS												
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox	Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Osmania Hospital ..	2	79	..	53	9	272	16	275	..	958	78	52	815
Aliabad Dispensary ..	..	1	..	..	..	13	30	440	..	24	16	..	..
Chaderghat ..	..	30	..	1	5	48	1,523	1,622	..	6	51	2	42
Sultan Bazaar ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	675	1,418	..	157	2	..	..
Doodbowli Dispensary ..	..	4	1	..	3	82	1,549	590	..	182	60	..	61
Karwan Dispensary ..	..	6	..	..	2	82	83	77	1	90	80	..	146
Sarfi-khas Amberpet ..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	72	..	3	4	1	38
City Police Hospital ..	..	4	..	..	..	44	16	6	..	19	9	..	438
Suburban Dispensary ..	..	6	..	..	2	68	150	774	..	1,394	14	..	772
Yacootpura ..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	1,259	..	..	..	..	950
Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	3	8	..	5	5	26	438	435	2	255	69	5	234
Khairatabad Disp. ..	..	8	..	41	3	15	161	124	1	25	9	..	..
Kamatipura ..	2	19	..	1	2	24	140	299	..	26	58	..	..
Isolation Hosp. ..	14	..	6	..	176	2	..	..	..	122	..	..	14
Mushirabad Dispensary ..	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	549	..	4	..	..	..
District Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	..	486	..	..	68
Khariyajath Dispensary ..	..	50	..	2	4	27	1,201	908	..	34	11	1	15
Bab-e-Hukumath ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	15	140	..	..	..	..	74
Ibrahimpattan ..	..	15	..	3	..	6	..	74	6	..	..	..	..
Golconda Dispensary ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatic Asylum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Central Jail, Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	86	..	..	..	..	292
Total ..	21	280	7	107	214	697	6,221	9,168	10	3,680	408	61	8,459
Aurangabad ..	20	19	..	62	..	18	1,277	94	1	78	41	11	350
Ambad ..	18	5	..	2	..	31	198	54	..	7	4	1	99
Jaina ..	9	38	..	96	..	20	7	246	..	97	38	7	96
Pattan ..	68	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..
Vijapur ..	2	7	..	4	..	49	208	41	..	16	2	3	45
Kannar ..	..	22	..	..	..	16	48	78	..	21	5	..	..
Bhokerdan ..	..	5	..	..	..	9	2	101	..	24	8	..	1
Gangapur ..	12	2	..	3	..	33	80	114	2	26	8	1	55
Khuldabad ..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	81	..	8	28	..	..
Sillod ..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	69	..	3	..	..	6
Central jail, Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	124	99	..	200	..	209	1,860	805	3	311	124	23	652
Bhir ..	11	1	..	39	..	57	..	920	18	36	8	8	23
Manjlegaon ..	17	..	..	..	..	5	..	109	..	1	1	..	..
Mominabad ..	31	10	..	3	..	45	..	153	..	11	2	1	1
Ashti ..	2	..	..	1	..	5	..	97	3	3	6	..	15
Ashti ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	3	78
Georal ..	9	1	..	8	..	..	..	18	..	6	..	..	..
Patoda ..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	249	..	..	..	1	7
Parli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Bhir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	76	12	..	46	..	115	..	1,618	16	57	17	9	119
Parbhani ..	1	27	..	14	..	33	..	1,108	1	38	87	8	65
Basmathnagar ..	18	..	..	2	..	2	..	108	..	3	..	..	..
Hingoli ..	6	5	..	1	..	11	115	36	..	14	11	1	17
Jintur ..	2	28	..	9	..	74	..	264	..	34	40	1	5
Pallam ..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	80	..	..	2	..	..
Kalamnuri ..	7	..	..	54	..	75	27	188	..	1	..	..	..
Manwath ..	..	..	..	4	..	17	1	89	..	18	2	..	..
Purna ..	24	..	..	26	..	18	15	87	..	7	1	..	10
Sub-jail, Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	54	60	..	110	..	235	158	1,911	1	105	148	10	97
Darulsahat Osmania, Nanded ..	1	8	..	94	..	19	1	287	..	8	2	1	267
Deghur ..	24	11	..	14	..	8	..	657	..	2	..	..	98
Mudhole ..	8	..	..	4	2	24	..	8	..	17	5	2	..
Kandhar ..	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	3	..	..	237
Bhainsa ..	..	21	..	10	..	84	75	44	..	12	1	2	29
Hudgaon ..	47	64	..	..	..	39	14	48	..	28	11	..	..
Biloli ..	18	..	..	..	..	9	9	85	1	1	8	..	..
Himayatnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	66	..	5	..	1	2
Sub-jail, Nanded ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	189	100	..	122	2	141	100	1,198	1	76	22	6	683

No. III.

the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1846 Fasli.

DISEASES															
Amœbic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Cases treated as Mal- aria	Guinea Worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & pro- tozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	Diseases of the Res- piratory tract	Diseases of the Circu- latory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen & lymphatic glands	Diseases of the ali- mentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis	Other diseases
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
63	..	1,434	10	..	..	..	84,511	4,864	1,109	513	38	50,694	64	185	60
842	..	3,186	1	..	..	106	5,768	4,391	40	170	167	6,541	..	..	1,148
907	..	2,603	9	..	..	..	10,152	10,874	133	1,000	7	11,813	..	30	1,886
751	..	856	..	..	..	..	13,238	10,135	1	1,585	575	10,144	11	37	1
42	..	2,485	..	..	..	187	11,080	6,703	322	296	507	7,383	63	2	303
651	..	950	..	..	..	323	10,545	8,562	52	209	778	8,009	32	6	1,828
14	..	569	..	..	..	32	972	942	7	77	6	1,013	..	2	16
66	..	1,545	1	..	..	163	1932	2,846	143	153	246	3,340	2	4	531
100	..	222	3	..	..	209	17,948	15,939	62	680	335	13,630	..	6	2,459
12	..	195	..	..	..	..	10,402	10,176	..	445	1	8,287	..	..	253
189	..	854	2	1	8	100	2,910	3,312	180	437	168	4,871	2	26	2,006
678	..	200	4	..	..	80	7,547	7,149	22	64	25	8,155	..	1	187
243	..	1,286	..	..	..	14	4,560	3,928	63	211	726	8,450	277	..	..
53	..	76	..	5	..	12	1,107	1,151	5	8	51	975	..	1	12
487	..	156	..	..	..	5	8,718	3,725	23	198	47	5,326	..	1	62
..	..	567	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	914	..	..	374
496	..	463	1	..	..	11	9,501	10,562	271	514	218	14,871	1	8	1,827
..	..	479	..	..	..	..	1,391	821	..	35	..	1,218	..	..	..
215	..	938	..	..	..	..	1,446	603	13	130	..	2,256	..	1	393
459	..	3,003	..	..	..	..	..	1,663	50	44	80	1,452	51	..	2,243
57	1	97	39	..	96	3	100	..	..	9
2	10	1	..	15	1,707	1,515	63	276	63	2,137	..	2	311
6,327	..	21,507	42	7	3	1,308	124,232	119,080	2,559	7,136	4,101	173,479	503	262	15,623
200	..	5,773	3	..	..	606	661	4,006	53	139	341	11,633	1	28	529
472	..	1,603	20	..	..	149	310	1,201	58	24	139	2,432	..	..	542
512	..	5,077	5	..	1	489	1,446	3,844	90	202	140	7,041	2	4	288
1,137	..	3,054	..	..	..	..	717	1,603	..	..	..	2,508	..	..	305
245	..	2,163	39	2	..	..	637	981	56	76	185	2,690	3	14	163
192	..	2,499	1	..	1	228	352	1,052	19	57	29	3,057	4	3	33
100	..	1,958	4	..	..	368	345	718	51	178	204	2,171	..	2	624
54	..	868	4	..	..	6	196	808	18	28	315	1,813	..	4	244
8	..	1,633	17	..	..	1,218	48	1,104	6	372	25	3,168	..	..	..
138	..	1,751	7	..	..	..	184	686	10	114	..	1,654	..	..	10
55	..	427	58	..	..	..	155	197	4	..	..	1,138	..	..	474
3,113	..	26,866	158	2	2	3,124	5,051	16,145	365	1,190	1,408	39,305	10	55	3,212
939	..	3,720	95	..	..	815	3,724	4,326	36	212	353	8,494	..	..	557
143	..	1,786	36	..	..	..	736	1,039	13	..	10	3,831	..	..	74
281	..	707	51	..	..	457	2,129	1,820	..	07	58	2,698	2	2	14
138	..	445	19	..	..	254	565	706	2	25	3	1,517	..	..	92
153	..	480	8	2	..	44	576	673	11	3	66	2,387	..	..	221
878	..	867	5	..	1	726	386	716	3	11	146	1,643	..	4	228
146	..	1,060	59	..	..	..	285	1,111	11	1	78	3,609	..	..	503
6	..	16	1	..	..	..	5	7	..	1	1	34	..	..	..
2,184	..	9,031	274	2	1	2,296	8,356	9,898	76	320	715	24,218	2	6	1,743
555	..	1,101	59	12	1	1,102	4,560	4,050	107	526	195	7,101	30	9	546
142	..	1,965	7	..	..	197	408	1,269	6	270	115	3,544	2	..	484
786	..	2,357	18	2	..	254	1,816	2,560	10	109	50	3,494	..	1	222
212	..	2,542	30	..	..	100	499	1,082	57	122	273	2,156	4	4	463
109	..	745	133	..	..	..	209	463	25	62	23	2,348	..	..	397
175	..	670	24	1	..	651	1,864	980	8	81	191	4,100	..	..	1,672
179	..	524	20	..	..	289	963	763	26	55	47	1,911	..	2	481
300	..	885	8	..	..	152	507	1,082	9	35	31	2,346	..	..	487
3	..	4	2	..	..	..	17	2	..	2	..	31	..	..	..
2,461	..	11,293	301	15	1	2,805	10,933	12,251	248	1,262	925	27,031	36	16	4,702
88	..	2,142	73	..	..	1,383	2,300	2,066	752	190	172	7,870	..	..	551
183	..	8,086	62	..	..	488	1,317	2,162	5	..	432	5,012	..	1	378
181	..	1,198	1	..	..	173	527	757	9	11	85	1,947	..	1	19
108	..	748	..	..	..	425	409	1,202	2	..	..	1,893	8	..	1,010
17	..	1,815	39	..	..	45	500	1,001	23	25	45	2,402	..	2	39
181	..	464	22	..	..	54	684	817	39	15	26	1,751	..	10	531
107	..	973	18	2	..	110	456	517	26	20	8	1,833	..	..	584
85	..	1,075	2	..	..	17	518	560	20	12	48	1,801	..	..	250
..	..	11	2	..	..	..	40	16	..	..	..	165	..	..	15
890	..	11,207	314	2	..	2,695	6,856	9,698	376	273	766	24,724	8	14	3,377

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients treated in His Exalted Highness

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMIC												
	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhea	Syphilis			Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the Nervous System	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands	Diabetes	Diseases of the Skin	Diseases of the ear
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital								
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Osmania Hospital ..	9,148	457	57	320	57	11,212	910	234	1	..	42	25,885	20,674
Aliahad Dispensary ..	207	137	58	44	..	491	897	41	72	8	..	1,869	1,581
Chaderghat ..	540	356	149	20	..	2,408	1,710	960	18	..	14	2,838	1,891
Sultan Bazaar ..	696	602	..	306	4	1,526	807	2	..	..	..	4,182	4,784
Doodbowl Dispensary ..	341	258	17	106	4	1,310	830	207	424	42	1	2,705	2,401
Karwan ..	183	131	60	40	..	629	1,492	624	303	8	4	3,128	2,613
Sarf-i-khas Amberpet ..	33	9	5	15	1	61	255	3	..	..	..	325	376
City Police Hospital ..	210	78	6	28	..	726	240	662	275	1	6	948	640
Suburban Dispensary ..	708	428	4	218	4	1,498	387	888	80	4	14	5,298	4,574
Yakootpura Dispensary ..	217	196	24	26	..	18	664	1	..	..	..	1,730	1,240
Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	617	830	28	229	14	11,144	368	885	110	12	36	1,071	483
Khairatabad Dispensary ..	61	246	8	12	2	472	267	74	62	29	1	2,250	1,664
Kamatipura ..	132	52	18	7	22	161	213	53	180	8	3	586	777
Isolation Hosp. ..	3	37	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	58	129	90
Mushirabad Dispensary ..	79	92	2	37	..	224	383	68	4	..	..	899	816
District Police ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	100	22	..	..	95	79
Khariyajah Dispensary ..	326	167	18	42	6	301	1,522	84	580	..	4	1,611	2,199
Bab-e-Hukumath ..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	199	108
Ibrahimipattan ..	39	12	1	6	3	108	171	..	113	..	..	896	710
Golconda Dispensary ..	12	20	28	..	..	50	361	70	142	..	9	740	692
Lunatic Asylum ..	6	..	..	..	..	8	29	..	6	..	..	85	3
Central Jail, Hyderabad ..	20	107	68	2	..	134	492	28	52	..	1	314	199
Total ..	13,582	4,236	545	1,459	117	32,098	12,023	5,000	2,420	102	194	57,508	43,544
Aurangabad ..	390	224	146	106	5	856	585	418	111	1	30	2,447	1,882
Ambad ..	75	24	..	10	1	58	891	84	315	..	..	1,849	888
Jalna ..	272	86	120	48	400	991	221	221	827	49	18	2,472	2,108
Pattan ..	186	190	327	372	388	..	1,465	..	162	..	..	481	1,663
Vijapur ..	96	55	9	22	..	6	548	109	112	15	2	1,139	1,314
Kannar ..	83	28	14	15	..	31	802	7	133	1	..	838	838
Bhokerdan ..	87	55	6	7	15	3	1,094	252	499	..	..	1,482	967
Gangapur ..	36	30	12	26	12	13	218	41	40	..	1	1,610	1,126
Khuldabad ..	142	39	7	109	4	258	78	14	13	1	..	1,168	699
Sillor ..	74	16	..	53	..	..	1,060	..	..	..	7	1,148	844
Central Jail, Aurangabad ..	15	21	9	2	..	9	95	49	3	..	..	277	73
District Total ..	1,456	949	616	842	423	1,634	7,347	1,195	1,715	67	58	14,356	12,402
Bhir ..	339	185	23	188	..	957	1,005	320	87	10	4	1,970	1,598
Manjegaon ..	161	24	..	56	..	5	1,001	11	84	..	..	1,128	1,473
Mominabad ..	57	75	1	68	2	16	411	18	1	..	3	1,845	1,412
Ashti ..	68	24	2	14	..	58	301	6	117	8	1	466	400
Georai ..	704	23	..	80	..	36	524	30	49	..	..	1,054	1,076
Patoda ..	62	5	3	10	6	34	394	54	89	..	1	966	538
Padi ..	38	31	8	3	..	2	1,271	6	1	..	..	1,852	868
Sub-jail, Bhir ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	7	3
District Total ..	1,434	867	37	867	8	1,106	4,916	454	428	13	9	9,288	7,428
Parbhani ..	464	520	100	19	87	521	1,863	495	392	78	6	8,909	2,930
Basmathnagar ..	105	96	3	9	..	106	1,066	75	178	3	5	1,465	9,811
Hingoli ..	90	71	10	9	1	93	417	218	306	1	1	1,441	1,328
Jintur ..	79	75	53	57	18	57	932	146	172	..	4	1,470	1,324
Pallam ..	48	57	6	8	..	47	21	36	1	..	..	899	591
Kalamnuri ..	43	64	53	3	15	9	1,003	47	48	..	..	1,671	1,090
Manwath ..	71	58	..	39	..	68	583	70	47	2	1	1,178	962
Purna ..	75	30	20	8	3	49	387	19	74	..	2	1,298	834
Sub-jail, Parbhani ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	3
District Total ..	976	973	251	152	74	945	6,222	1,107	1,220	84	19	13,335	10,043
Darul-sahat Osmania ..	362	89	85	10	9	401	584	35	1,120	8	6	4,685	2,382
Nanded ..	210	30	28	15	..	122	902	91	65	..	..	2,257	1,659
Degpur ..	82	12	7	13	10	54	517	58	168	5	2	1,428	661
Mudhole ..	84	13	..	10	..	3	217	8	..	..	..	1,010	794
Kandhar ..	102	50	8	21	8	78	254	90	103	2	9	1,829	922
Bhainsa ..	96	22	17	7	2	68	758	29	77	8	10	1,054	747
Hudgaon ..	57	34	2	10	2	28	491	16	38	4	1	946	685
Biloli ..	52	46	7	9	1	41	168	5	17	..	..	1,269	713
Himayatnagar ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	12	8	..	..	183	..
Sub-jail, Nanded ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	1,075	300	154	95	27	795	3,840	384	1,596	22	28	14,101	8,502

No. III.

the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Fasli.

DISEASES

Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Torphic disorders	Diseases of the obscure Causation	Simple Inflammation	New Growth		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake Bites	Injuries by Wild Animals	Poisoning by Opium	Poisoning by Other Means	Labour		Diseases of the Pregnancy
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
14,619	..	..	149	161	70	8,103	7,906	7,633	586	10	2	40	93	..	..	2,475
1,003	..	..	873	..	7	672	958	468	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1,720	..	..	1,978	..	..	1,218	1,968	672	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	171
1,922	..	..	1,576	..	1	2,031	6,347	84	8	..	163	1	..	..	..	760
1,280	..	..	1,328	5	16	1,200	1,880	725	1	..	17	..	1	..	..	36
698	20	7	1,180	4	17	234	2,633	246	22	5	37	..	4	..	..	6
247	..	5	238	..	4	435	558	122	5	..	12	..	4	..	..	6
2450	..	19	310	10	21	1,841	602	142	36	1	11	..	10	3	..	75
701	..	4	2,835	..	2	804	3,870	1,204	7	..	..	..	..	22	1	84
945	..	..	1,410	..	1	474	1,413	308	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1,473	7	4	277	44	58	221	145	18	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	79
302	..	..	423	37	8	1,175	3,420	731	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	6
636	..	25	609	2	8	104	844	39	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
76	..	..	62	..	..	34	117	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
552	..	5	237	..	..	422	1,122	530	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1,54	..	..	43	..	..	580	313	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	..	11	1,435	4	3	840	3,225	406	19	..	18	..	15	..	..	34
141	..	..	129	..	..	..	11	205	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
756	..	..	246	..	12	260	660	52	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
742	6	18	314	..	..	230	707	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	18	6	..	..	40	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	..	..	303	..	..	333	238	162	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
32,692	33	116	15,090	257	228	22,236	30,073	14,197	752	16	292	45	127	25	3	3,731
1,471	..	..	624	23	34	842	1,126	430	50	..	6	..	1	28	2	135
1,176	6	6	628	1	4	394	920	215	10	1	..	..	..	5	1	1
2,237	6	24	1,427	10	34	721	2,484	241	29	..	..	..	5	15	8	37
1,846	..	..	1,157	..	..	156	1,481	38	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,110	2	51	807	1	7	324	932	215	3	..	5	..	..	18	1	..
848	..	1	933	..	8	348	1,185	543	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
637	1	..	426	2	..	356	981	233	9	1	1	1	2	..	..	33
728	..	28	481	..	17	364	674	75	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	12
567	..	..	927	1	10	221	868	213	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	15
707	..	..	864	..	..	301	1,423	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	56
67	..	..	335	..	..	13	261	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,414	15	110	8,609	38	114	3,739	11,213	3,463	185	3	12	2	10	108	17	289
2203	7	1	971	21	41	849	1,621	134	18	..	4	1	51	5	3	106
1338	..	..	1,156	..	..	440	1,734	469	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1291	..	..	555	1	7	497	1,082	176	22	..	52	..	2	45	1	8
535	..	..	238	..	..	120	535	185	12	3	1	..	..	..	1	9
1,014	..	..	701	..	2	257	874	36	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	1
882	..	16	445	2	6	383	642	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
554	..	50	739	..	..	597	1,076	231	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1	..	5	..	..	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7,817	8	67	4,900	24	56	3,100	7,603	1,264	73	4	64	1	53	50	5	133
2220	1	209	1,328	15	41	766	2,088	985	65	1	34	1	7	80	15	75
200	..	..	478	1	7	446	1,338	108	0	1	4	..	30	..	..	18
712	..	200	615	1	13	468	1,223	205	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
088	..	144	518	3	21	146	1,215	187	22	..	36	..	2	..	1	38
413	..	..	92	..	2	117	552	9	2	..	..	..	..	17	1	..
905	..	3	1,589	..	..	715	961	16	6	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
672	..	41	270	..	24	310	797	80	11	..	2	..	..	137	9	11
867	1	1	722	2	2	220	1,033	95	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
1	..	..	5	..	..	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8028	2	598	5,617	22	110	3,189	10,714	1,098	124	4	80	1	41	234	28	158
1,871	..	..	1,663	..	2	1,196	3,554	280	5	..	13	1	..	2	4	75
1,209	..	..	757	..	1	444	1,435	325	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
686	..	11	417	1	2	483	735	66	11	..	1	..	..	40	..	6
779	..	..	636	..	..	263	971	49	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1,047	..	20	759	1	3	380	1,286	248	17	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
738	..	8	799	..	..	181	1,286	318	40	8	16	..	..	39	8	..
794	..	8	440	..	..	264	717	58	3	..	9	..	3	88	..	..
610	..	..	273	..	..	618	841	162	7	..	14	..	..	10	..	1
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,781	..	87	5,764	2	8	3,724	10,272	1,506	99	3	58	1	8	182	9	82

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients treated in His Exalted Highness

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS												
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox	Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gulbarga ..	48	27	..	14	..	46	669	148	..	13	2	4	107
Gulbarga Zenana ..	7	..	..	..	..	1	19	319	..	4	14	..	..
Chinchoil ..	96	3	..	5	..	9	200	26	..	23	..	..	96
Seram ..	31	8	..	27	..	8	37	56	..	14	2	1	1
Yadgir ..	2	18	..	4	..	22	65	344	..	30	4	1	179
Gurmatkal ..	9	..	..	..	..	8	32	56	..	3	5	..	60
Shompur ..	16	17	..	44	..	8	332	135	..	31	21	2	3
Kodangal ..	11	..	..	4	..	3	..	105	..	6	4	..	12
Shahpur ..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	210	..	..	..	..	2
Andola ..	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	37	..	..	3	..	2
Central Jail, Gulbarga ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	177	46	..	1	..	..	..
District Total ..	193	73	..	99	..	127	1,581	1,502	..	175	55	8	462
Raichur ..	1	2	..	4	..	68	482	19	..	66	21	2	1
Alampur ..	26	6	..	..	..	2	..	82	..	6	1	..	..
Deodurg ..	10	1	..	4	..	..	1	90	..	14	10	..	2
Gangawati ..	55	11	..	1	..	34	72	264	..	48	7	1	27
Lingsugur ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	..	1	5	..	6
Manvi ..	..	7	..	7	..	3	..	68	..	2	..	..	..
Kushtagi ..	..	1	..	..	..	10	10	17	..	..	1	..	2
Sindimoor ..	8	1	..	..	..	2	109	84	..	2	2	1	4
Sub-jail, Raichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
District Total ..	102	29	..	16	..	121	674	652	..	137	47	4	42
Osmanabad ..	79	6	1	143	..	92	448	278	..	50	31	1	364
Latur ..	11	5	..	32	4	91	..	243	..	38	11	..	74
Tuljapur ..	112	10	..	32	..	52	..	98	1	12	5	..	7
Naldurg ..	44	10	1	4	..	10	158	28	..	8	1	7	16
Kallam ..	6	14	..	1	1	17	168	64	..	4	6	1	137
Paranda ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Thair ..	31	10	..	1	..	10	5	58	17	..	1	1	19
Sub-jail, Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	283	55	2	213	5	275	777	774	18	110	55	10	617
Bidar ..	..	7	..	174	3	160	1,668	375	2	107	25	5	72
Ahmedpur ..	9	24	..	..	..	29	..	47	..	5	3	..	6
Udgir ..	3	8	..	28	25	24	366	193	..	15	8	2	3
Janwada ..	1	..	..	8	..	9	..	45	..	3	..	..	124
Nilanga ..	5	2	..	..	14	15	..	4	..	1	..	..	1
Koheer ..	..	2	..	..	18	1	5	44	2	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	23	35	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	18	38	..	210	60	241	2,062	744	4	131	36	7	206
Nizamabad ..	35	10	..	41	..	29	25	536	3	31	15	5	324
Armoor ..	63	5	..	14	..	29	56	130	2	16	21	..	..
Bodhan ..	6	4	..	25	..	8	18	139	..	15	7	..	28
Kamareddi ..	1	18	..	207	..	..	..	65	..	32	..	1	123
Kotgir ..	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	105	..	..	8	..	2
Banswada ..	41	3	..	..	..	14	2	78	..	36	2	..	..
Nizamsagar ..	..	..	..	18	..	1	32	46	..	11	3	..	8
Sub-jail, Nizamabad ..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	137	51	..	308	..	31	178	1,149	5	191	56	6	485
Sangareddy ..	..	4	..	5	1	8	20	557	..	12	..	..	22
Medak ..	..	53	2	4	1	35	..	74	3	30	40	5	215
Siddipet ..	..	..	..	1	60	18	1	306	..	24	2	1	52
Sadarivpet ..	..	10	..	2	38	2	..	93	..	9	2	..	73
Andole Jogipet ..	8	2	1	8	..	1	15	119	..	14	1	1	..
Pattancheroo ..	..	1	..	..	13	8	2	23	..	6	..	..	1
Gajwall Sheriff ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	4	..	..	..
Yellareddy ..	1	..	..	9	..	..	38	19	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Sangareddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	4	70	3	29	118	72	77	1,314	8	159	45	7	363

No. III.

the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1846 Fasli.

DISEASES								SYSTEMIC DISEASES									
Amœbic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fevers	Guinea-worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	Diseases of the Respiratory tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen & lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis	Other diseases		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
325	..	1,085	80	52	1	654	1,895	2,940	21	390	218	7,023	1	3	602		
118	..	278	1	..	..	2	804	930	8	17	76	2,309	..	..	367
5	..	907	24	..	..	..	241	414	9	46	10	2,381	..	1	118
122	..	555	39	..	..	250	338	680	6	90	31	1,493	..	..	104
241	..	1,397	150	..	..	121	1,228	1,499	217	123	189	3,579	..	4	640
508	..	2,100	18	..	..	133	84	1,226	33	64	145	3,869	..	..	482
250	..	853	139	..	..	1	475	1,481	44	190	8	3,270	4	..	671
85	..	497	4	..	..	62	324	386	8	17	97	3,068	..	..	82
203	..	1,149	77	..	..	..	30	459	1	2	..	1,495	..	..	..
32	..	544	2	..	..	..	74	633	..	69	153	1,256	..	..	10
108	..	84	49	..	..	3	896	686	4	11	12	1,852	..	..	8
2,002	..	9,449	593	52	1	1,226	6,339	11,334	851	1,022	989	31,595	5	8	4,084		
724	..	3,869	41	..	..	..	2,961	4,092	5	180	100	8,501	1	6	362
290	..	634	16	..	..	227	1,612	1,635	32	..	48	1,628	..	..	1,052
66	..	388	21	..	..	..	55	594	6	..	81	1,750	..	..	4
140	..	1,099	4	..	..	100	415	804	62	122	66	1,940	..	..	68
198	..	1,166	..	..	..	..	89	690	..	53	..	1,642	..	..	1,747
88	..	600	4	..	..	..	318	886	1	21	..	1,403	..	..	237
88	..	271	2	..	..	73	646	484	3	24	..	1,090	..	..	869
30	..	328	2	1	..	16	14	302	3	24	2	1,220	..	2	68		
2	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	37	..	..	1
1,571	..	8,402	92	1	..	416	6,110	9,443	112	438	297	19,211	1	8	4,408		
490	..	1,802	70	1	..	1,028	3,017	3,183	41	144	464	3,344	..	3	2,330		
315	..	416	32	..	..	773	1,287	1,558	35	102	2	4,675	1	6	83
398	..	2,104	242	..	..	772	315	1,710	41	162	88	3,042	..	1	594
233	1	416	41	..	..	45	1	8,194	12	36	29	3,023	..	2	28
178	..	555	28	..	..	399	332	847	15	48	50	1,530	1	6	109
191	..	1,278	..	..	..	..	296	1,063	..	16	390	2,382	..	..	344
101	..	568	51	..	..	41	401	841	14	30	53	2,526	14	..	206
16	..	108	6	..	..	1	..	50	6	..	..	132	..	..	..
1,862	1	7,327	470	1	..	3,059	5,649	12,426	164	538	1,036	20,554	16	18	3,694		
578	..	1,603	35	..	1	887	4,617	5,595	98	443	828	10,418	..	11	1,524		
163	..	1,284	29	..	..	8	549	962	15	19	140	3,437	2	..	138
186	..	542	28	13	..	287	1,460	818	47	129	160	1,974	1	..	176		
..	..	312	23	..	..	200	914	1,068	5	..	82	1,799	..	..	84
182	..	386	7	..	..	..	982	993	16	27	45	1,293	..	..	476
52	..	304	..	..	..	61	1,422	1,068	1	2	30	1,896	8	..	1645
33	..	12	8	..	..	..	82	74	..	13	6	99	..	..	25
1,214	..	4,423	130	18	1	1,443	10,026	10,568	182	683	1,297	20,997	11	11	4,068		
202	..	1,378	9	2	..	835	3,884	3,850	27	243	274	6,183	1	4	420		
181	..	720	..	..	..	485	675	1,045	69	69	58	3,935	..	..	430
131	..	718	5	..	..	29	1,202	1,166	17	38	43	1,814	..	..	1578
17	..	2,186	1	..	..	5	88	855	8	15	35	3,098	..	..	340
103	..	125	39	..	..	2	980	597	..	..	11	2,032	..	..	247
184	..	1,871	..	..	..	4	354	1,075	5	70	59	3,074	1	2	76
68	..	838	2	..	..	19	680	910	9	65	66	1,898	..	..	87
19	..	4	7	..	..	3	185	65	..	5	1	176	..	..	..
888	..	7,340	63	2	..	1,382	8,048	9,568	135	505	547	22,205	2	6	3,178		
187	..	697	..	..	..	34	1,547	1,639	8	11	19	6,073	2	..	177
16	..	783	..	..	..	959	1,087	5,954	98	294	108	5,705	2	2	149
68	..	604	..	1	..	325	1,194	1,405	36	5	28	2,453	5	..	1,124		
26	..	274	..	..	..	..	629	484	1	83	..	1,496	..	2	702
142	..	947	4	..	..	36	419	943	8	41	21	2,180	3	..	120
78	..	178	..	..	..	2	1,182	637	10	98	10	1,617	..	..	570
88	..	180	..	..	..	..	322	436	12	12	21	1,142	..	..	51
58	..	1,106	5	..	..	..	10	389	27	67	..	1,286	..	..	269
1	..	7	1	..	..	..	22	6	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
559	..	4,745	10	1	..	1,356	6,362	1,1845	200	611	292	21,982	13	4	3,182		

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients treated in His Exalted Highness

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMIC												
	Diseases of the Urethral system	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis			Other diseases of the genitourinary system	Diseases of the Nervous System	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands	Diabetes	Diseases of the Skin	Diseases of the ear
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital								
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Gulbarga ..	236	99	17	57	5	222	862	317	616	..	6	2,079	1,467
Gulbarga Zenana ..	184	26	41	5	4	761	95	6	..	..	2	747	682
Chinoholi ..	24	34	10	10	19	79	339	95	204	51	2	1,213	535
Seram ..	35	24	..	51	..	62	296	37	221	1	1	485	500
Yedgir ..	251	105	60	28	8	205	1,212	203	128	..	1	1,954	1,521
Gurmatkal ..	69	35	..	34	3	114	1,290	179	636	5	..	1,668	1,015
Shorapur ..	193	259	12	222	3	149	334	201	294	1	5	830	884
Kodangal ..	28	43	13	12	..	75	333	133	421	..	..	876	798
Shahpur ..	52	30	6	5	..	16	545	..	..	..	..	954	637
Andola ..	26	7	12	28	1	9	174	231	18	..	..	845	695
Central Jail, Gulbarga ..	70	2	6	23	..	3	109	84	16	..	..	824	113
District total ..	1,124	669	186	480	43	1,695	5,019	1,486	2,554	58	17	11,975	8,792
Raichur ..	386	324	12	388	..	548	1,203	240	571	1	2	1,740	2,465
Alampur ..	44	28	5	17	8	38	38	3	95	..	..	291	439
Deodrug ..	38	85	23	38	37	51	559	31	3	..	..	563	412
Gangawati ..	91	68	..	142	..	65	244	55	6	18	4	1,111	1,229
Lingsugur ..	14	33	6	149	..	12	145	..	..	..	..	357	398
Manvi ..	50	14	37	..	..	58	594	3	..	..	..	974	071
Kushtagi ..	22	29	17	7	2	40	164	26	8	1	..	649	550
Sindhnoor ..	30	29	21	8	1	38	273	..	189	..	..	518	421
Sub-jail, Raichur ..	2	6	..	10	..	..	14	1	8	..	..	2	2
District total ..	677	616	121	807	43	881	3,289	359	875	20	6	6,205	6,587
Osmanabad ..	339	107	12	51	19	512	1,513	338	385	..	4	2,972	1,737
Latur ..	101	109	2	62	2	149	540	19	..	..	2	1,875	1,135
Tuljapur ..	104	26	15	4	..	61	626	154	110	..	6	1,172	1,206
Naldurg ..	54	31	2	28	..	94	444	20	..	..	..	1,132	1,187
Kallam ..	83	34	14	7	7	40	431	123	39	12	1	1,066	486
Parenda ..	43	18	..	13	4	26	162	49	36	..	..	747	793
Thair ..	55	9	3	53	..	33	216	9	54	..	..	1,123	388
Sub-jail, Osmanabad ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	56	..
District total ..	779	336	48	218	32	915	4,000	712	624	12	13	10,148	6,888
Bidar ..	581	257	1	304	34	940	1,849	394	465	1	9	5,828	2,713
Ahmedpur ..	94	52	2	70	2	57	422	22	266	3	1	1,625	1,241
Udgr ..	129	39	..	25	2	202	343	180	364	41	..	1,059	735
Janwada ..	67	36	11	26	4	43	640	201	101	..	..	1,633	481
Nilanga ..	42	5	1	2	..	17	222	168	79	..	..	1,857	719
Koheer ..	4	19	..	6	..	22	343	1	..	..	..	1,022	700
Sub-jail, Bidar ..	7	1	..	1	..	..	31	2	4	..	..	34	16
District total ..	924	409	15	435	42	1,286	3,859	963	1,279	45	10	13,158	6,555
Nizamabad ..	361	183	33	177	5	314	1544	446	40	24	7	3,260	2,308
Armoor ..	436	52	2	94	2	95	537	43	4	..	..	2,617	1,118
Bodhan ..	33	52	15	13	..	105	163	17	9	..	2	1,259	1,062
Kamareddi ..	88	90	1	71	6	159	154	7	409	25	1	903	1,047
Kotgir ..	58	42	..	16	..	48	8	..	..	..	..	443	362
Banswara ..	92	85	25	61	9	114	762	374	346	1	2	2,262	1,099
Nizamsagar ..	110	47	3	42	4	49	157	160	103	..	3	685	446
Sub-jail, Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	43	2
District total ..	1,198	551	84	475	26	1,879	3,884	1,052	917	50	15	11,482	7,944
Sangareddy ..	220	82	43	26	..	290	554	30	374	49	..	1,166	1,626
Medak ..	242	125	17	180	16	111	735	186	617	5	4	2,549	2,102
Siddipet ..	436	56	20	7	..	25	436	43	246	2	2	1,504	1,555
Sadasivpet ..	19	29	55	21	2	79	544	209	216	..	..	831	1,237
Andole Jagipet ..	96	46	9	3	1	109	297	64	63	7	5	738	1,346
Paitancheru ..	52	26	3	9	1	67	198	13	..	14	2	439	505
Gajvali Sheriff ..	52	8	1	11	..	12	251	43	..	..	..	799	584
Yellareddy ..	19	44	16	4	1	100	70	41	174	101	..	1,070	780
Sub-jail, Sangareddy ..	2	6	..	2	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	8	1
District total ..	738	422	164	263	21	794	3,133	640	1,695	173	13	9,158	9,736

No. III.

the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1846 Fasli.

DISEASES

Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Tropic disorders	Diseases of the ob- scure causation	Simple inflammation	New Growth		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake-bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by Opium	Poisoning by other means	Labour		Diseases of the Preg- nancy
				Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1,275	..	4	1,412	1	15	513	1,908	704	36	..	23	1	3	..	2	..
419	..	..	293	8	19	146	190	32	2	..	2	..	..	54	2	79
851	..	..	350	..	8	228	608	810	3	..	1	..	31	..	1	3
610	4	2	540	4	14	311	623	117	14	2	2	2	6	..	1	12
2,072	19	39	2,026	..	7	418	1,565	401	26	..	6	..	3	21	..	..
2,278	3	3	769	..	..	515	1,649	232	11	..	2	..	..	5	5	1
877	..	..	384	..	50	401	1,306	239	40	..	10	..	..	15	1	6
340	..	..	847	1	4	285	848	730	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	2
479	..	..	403	..	..	617	448	371	6	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
710	..	..	535	..	..	4	851	62	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	..	..	360	..	..	36	252	109	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,023	26	48	7,919	14	112	3,469	10,377	3,322	145	3	46	3	44	115	15	121
2,318	..	..	2,952	17	8	841	3,980	582	40	5	60	1	2	21	10	50
652	..	..	448	..	1	34	488	250	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	86
755	..	11	171	11	11	444	570	34	11	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
1,507	..	..	700	..	1	475	937	224	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	55
547	..	1	595	..	..	2	382	34	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,151	..	..	1,117	..	..	564	642	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
688	..	..	417	..	..	42	625	235	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
561	1	..	557	1	..	152	615	126	6	1	2	..	..	7	..	..
1	..	..	12	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7,680	1	12	6,999	29	21	2,550	8,445	1,535	90	9	65	2	2	28	16	141
1,960	5	..	983	8	16	1,214	1,666	328	32	2	3	..	34	13	5	81
1,020	1	..	761	16	12	55	818	492	21	1	29	8	3	4	8	..
1,283	..	23	1,169	11	2	691	1,546	373	16	2	..	1	6	37	2	7
1,078	..	..	586	1	4	820	506	126	9	..	..	1	..	68	..	..
357	..	8	418	8	4	260	502	112	10	..	1	..	1	4	4	..
629	..	..	708	..	..	304	760	116	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
776	..	64	863	1	5	307	283	130	6	..	1	..	1	14	..	..
4	..	..	29	..	..	68	80	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,107	6	95	5,497	45	43	3,719	6,117	1,691	95	5	34	5	45	185	14	40
2,908	..	1	2,062	12	17	2,290	3,821	1,461	24	..	3	..	1	8	..	79
705	5	10	1,014	1	1	320	1,353	172	10	1	..	..	1	18	1	10
492	7	208	415	..	9	550	1,662	991	10	2	8	..	..	..	1	9
492	..	..	395	..	4	65	747	305	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
705	..	92	591	..	..	596	1,048	576	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
673	..	..	749	..	..	623	988	2	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
4	..	..	70	..	..	34	39	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6,069	12	311	5,326	18	31	4,477	9,663	3,515	69	4	12	..	9	26	2	102
1,846	..	..	1,600	18	27	1,847	3,589	487	61	1	..	1	7	58	2	25
1,107	..	42	637	..	..	488	378	278	12	..	..	..	..	28	..	2
1,100	8	..	284	1	1	520	676	9	3	1	1	..	2	49	4	18
748	..	124	617	..	4	356	1,314	126	4	..	..	..	10	14	1	4
825	..	..	476	..	3	154	455	20	2	2	1	..	19	8	..	..
867	..	..	701	6	6	247	1,212	119	11	..	..	..	17	..	..	24
402	..	76	443	1	9	201	338	182	2	..	3	..	12	4	..	4
9	..	..	..	..	..	135	90	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,299	3	242	4,708	26	50	3,948	8,052	1,176	95	4	5	1	67	151	7	72
705	5	46	417	..	1	1,001	930	331	31	..	..	..	..	5	6	6
1,258	..	..	1,157	2	10	552	1,056	265	53	2	2	7	2	179	11	89
585	..	6	595	..	..	695	832	58	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
738	..	326	918	8	1	217	458	296	24	1	..	..	..	7	5	..
676	..	1	426	1	10	814	718	220	11	1	..	..	5	..	1	4
424	..	1	252	..	3	130	514	88	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
251	..	..	148	..	..	268	441	37	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
384	..	..	382	4	4	332	551	21	11	2	3	..	1	43	..	7
8	..	1	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5,019	5	331	4,286	10	29	3,597	5,501	1,322	158	6	7	7	9	233	23	120

STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients treated in His Exalted Highness

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS												
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox	Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mahbubnagar ..	..	12	..	9	1	12	6	666	..	19	10	2	2
Narayanpet ..	68	4	..	301	..	46	5	1,372	..	98	15	..	..
Nagarkurnool ..	2	4	..	2	..	4	..	92	..	12	4	1	26
Lingal ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	378	13	..	3	..	..	..
Makthal ..	21	2	..	19	..	4	..	320	..	2	1	2	..
Kalwakurti ..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	19	..	5	..	..	..
Amerabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	86	..	1	..	..	..
Kotikunda ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	108	..	1	..	..	97
Pargi ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	4	..	..	..	1
Sub-jail, Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	4
District total	100	28	..	422	2	71	390	2,760	4	141	30	5	180
Nalgonda ..	56	1	..	10	8	38	14	489	..	27	6	2	155
Bhongir ..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	..	1
Chiryal ..	10	10	..	15	..	7	2	495	..	27	16	2	..
Devarkonda ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	10	..	..	54
Miryalguda ..	80	..	..	1	..	3	..	10	..	9	..	..	35
Suriyapet ..	11	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	22	13	1	98
Jangaon ..	15	..	..	14	..	13	..	309	..	2	38	3	3
Huzurnagar ..	47	..	..	..	..	2	..	59	..	2	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	25
District total	226	24	..	41	8	66	24	1,898	..	144	75	8	366
Hanamkonda (Warangal)	26	14	..	89	..	18	208	1,624	3	148	62	9	42
Khammameth ..	47	7	..	..	..	12	75	162	..	7	4	1	..
Mahbubabad ..	2	2	..	..	..	9	..	35	..	2	..	..	127
Madhra ..	15	1	..	..	..	9	..	122	..	10	5	..	41
Matwada ..	125	12	..	7	..	29	1,059	547	..	52	14	4	143
Wardhanapet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	1	..	..	30
Narsampet ..	..	..	..	1	..	5	64	81	..	1	1	2	..
Mulug ..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	100	..	2	..	..	..
Paloncha ..	..	8	..	..	..	18	20	64	..	17	1	..	122
Central Jail, Warangal	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	51
District total	215	46	..	97	..	104	2,332	2,902	3	240	89	16	561
Karimnagar ..	11	73	..	6	1	57	51	261	..	64	36	..	44
Jagtial ..	..	6	..	9	..	14	32	24	..	52	22	..	31
Manthani ..	..	7	..	..	..	10	63	80	..	9	..	1	38
Parkal ..	25	31	..	..	..	43	1	164	..	8	2	..	3
Huzurabad ..	..	6	..	5	..	2	206	90	..	4	8	..	..
Sircilla ..	..	3	..	2	..	1	2	55	..	3	..	1	10
Sultanabad ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	49	..	6	..	..	60
Sub-jail, Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
District total	36	127	..	82	1	128	362	723	..	146	64	2	186
Asifabad ..	..	1	..	4	..	4	10	363	..	12	8	..	35
Nirmal ..	6	1	..	..	..	30	12	492	..	21	8	1	..
Sirpur ..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	26	..	6	..	..	43
Boath ..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	54	..	1	..	..	17
Lakshatipet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..
Chinnur ..	..	5	..	4	..	3	3	65	..	10	5	1	164
Rajura ..	1	9	..	..	..	18	..	163	..	6	..	..	8
Kinwat ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	134	..	9	1	..	..
Adilabad ..	85	5	..	..	..	1	..	175	..	3	1	..	180
Utnoor ..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	52	..	7	3	..	..
Sub-jail, Asifabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
District total	92	23	..	13	..	86	25	1,525	..	73	29	3	442
Grand Total of City & Districts.	1,830	1,065	12	2,115	405	2,766	17,221	30,028	68	5,831	1,295	185	8,825
<i>Aided Institutions.</i>													
Dichpalli, Leprosy ..	..	43	..	..	..	51	1,742	792	..	61	91	..	449
Muthampalli ..	..	10	..	..	..	59	439	420	..	20	..	..	..
Singareni Collieries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	53	..	..	..	110	2,181	1,216	..	81	91	..	449
Grand Total including the Total of Aided Institutions	1,830	1,118	12	2,115	405	2,876	19,402	31,344	68	5,912	1,386	185	9,274

No. III.

the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1846 Fasli.

DISEASES									SYSTEMIC DISEASES									
Amoebic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fevers	Guinea-worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Yaws	Pyrexia of uncertain origin	Diseases of the Respiratory Tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen & lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis	Other diseases		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
601 1,162 121 85 118 78 55 3 108	1,107 202 977 1,106 1,804 584 990 644 269 2	.. 743 6 2 22 4 .. 8 .. 4	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	11 161 25 3 .. 1 201 .. 10 ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	3,152 1,592 812 86 549 6 580 412 751 ..	3,042 2,803 1,181 659 929 903 640 570 442 13	75 297 10 3 5 18 3 3 5 ..	482 700 90 3 183 44 111 53 10 2	44 340 113 144 26 .. 18 26	7,218 6,453 2,942 1,268 2,380 2,380 1,351 1,348 1,550 81	.. 14	8 10 3 1	91 609 35 11 .. 245 43 45 263 ..	
2,321	..	9,010	89	12	..	412	..	7,931	11,182	414	1,078	720	27,406	14	17	1,342		
364 687 472 86 3 70 76 162	804 2,921 1,476 568 228 386 457 502 15	26 15 2 .. 5 ..	2 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. 1,103 12 33 209 1	442 185 1,108 12 33 209 1 .. ..	.. .. .. .. 198 639 1,389 2 ..	4,305 3,384 903 700 637 1,054 1,109 586 20	2,678 3,287 2,059 700 637 1,054 1,109 586 ..	61 59 18 6 10 22 2	78 494 21 68 30 23 164 28	98 .. 20 19 30 22 32 10	5,910 456 2,790 1,661 1,450 1,789 3,408 1,041 10	.. 4 .. 28 50 11 2 1 ..	4 3 1 11 8 1 ..	2,261 815 868 277 12 257 489 995 ..	
1,870	..	7,357	48	2	..	1,985	..	10,900	12,165	173	906	271	22,615	85	28	5,454		
443 269 .. 85 209 45 33 88 .. 9	4,422 2,784 1,071 457 2,251 286 2,146 2,459 870 196	.. .. .. .. 2 1 1	.. .. .. 4 .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. 1	1,856 1,505 12 789 69 9 470 37 ..	.. .. .. .. 693 19 20 159 ..	1,858 726 1,528 271 651 738 988 529 558 82	4,447 2,482 1,528 922 3,802 738 1,028 1,017 390 400	105 9 58 35 19 8 26 6 43 5	363 9 191 65 218 45 126 50 29 4	586 19 19 78 188 1 184 1 2,401 606	9,675 4,750 3,754 1,092 6,500 2,184 2,414 1,821 2,401 606	3 1 2 ..	15 1 6 1 5 .. 1 .. 2 ..	950 168 11 246 119 787 214 524 213 103	
1,181	..	16,892	4	4	1	4,307	139	4,808	16,634	314	1,089	1,181	36,493	4	31	3,335		
577 107 51 52 179 88 .. 2	2,764 2,945 765 991 1,174 497 357 11	4	25 .. 2 .. 5 .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1,648 1,148 404 .. 1 43 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2,323 1,413 551 748 325 637 724 32	3,900 1,901 518 1,011 1,028 1,017 390 17	134 60 18 11 71 6 2 ..	283 29 51 43 8 67 57 1	147 229 49 .. 47 30 79 ..	8,050 3,705 1,446 2,082 3,040 2,161 3,934 14	5 12 2	1 11 2 1	394 855 267 195 225 448 23 ..	
1,056	..	9,522	4	32	..	3,329	..	6,753	10,072	302	539	581	25,341	20	15	2,407		
217 496 43 50 78 4 140 89 2 42 1	1,972 2,437 1,025 1,096 939 930 2,383 1,630 3,728 1,910 15	.. 8 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. 3 1	2 1	376 417 279 78 158 294 125 .. 8 1 1	.. .. 5	1,072 943 542 206 150 877 238 492 439 466 7	1,206 1,235 449 299 639 1,077 858 742 1,179 401 8	23 42 9 4 .. 48 31 33 14 6 ..	50 242 55 3 5 96 226 60 10 81 1	17 366 124 14 12 61 238 136 2 104 ..	2,869 3,753 1,112 1,013 1,524 2,232 2,338 1,961 3,906 1,010 10	10 27 .. 17 1	2 1 1	719 754 135 221 249 695 .. 43 184 8 2	
1,102	..	17,465	4	4	3	1,731	14	5,502	8,173	215	779	945	21,628	55	4	3,020		
30,601	1	1,02,882	2,486	157	18	32,884	151	2,33,936	2,91,425	6,786	18,919	15,941	5,53,809	784	503	66,324		
273 908	2,361 9,790	185 ..	.. 12	.. ..	344 252	.. ..	237 65	233 5,596	96 404	923 173	29 7	735 4,331	.. ..	.. ..	698 6,998	
1,176	..	12,151	185	12	..	596	..	302	5,829	500	1,101	86	5,056	..	..	7,691
31,777	1	1,04,047	2,671	169	18	38,480	151	2,34,288	2,97,254	7,286	20,020	15,977	5,63,865	784	508	74,515		

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients treated in His Exalted Highness

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMIC												
	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis			Other diseases of the genitive system	Diseases of the Nervous System	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands	Diabetes	Diseases of the Skin	Diseases of the ear
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital								
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Mahbubnagar ..	264	175	25	68	..	575	741	48	56	1	1	3,144	2,307
Narayanpet ..	432	392	223	206	..	107	1,020	132	860	85	12	2,821	2,586
Nagarkarnool ..	93	53	14	14	..	77	539	32	1	..	2	1,694	1,478
Lingal ..	24	13	..	14	..	48	58	11	196	..	..	681	320
Makthal ..	20	20	21	6	..	112	1,150	29	68	..	..	969	870
Kalwakurti..	32	74	3	22	..	12	404	116	7	..	..	1,190	754
Amerabad ..	20	9	1	4	1	66	258	5	9	1	..	1,309	381
Kolkunda ..	31	9	2	9	2	31	150	6	44	..	..	467	410
Pargi ..	21	32	15	4	..	36	267	35	92	3	8	575	411
Sub-jail, Mahbubnagar	1	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
District total ..	938	785	304	353	8	1,224	4,697	414	1,383	90	18	12,800	9,471
Nalgonda ..	507	188	8	70	1	529	1,185	63	77	5	3	2,340	1,727
Bhongir ..	27	54	4	2	..	57	428	203	72	..	3	1,773	1,416
Chiryal ..	251	243	10	180	1	214	210	46	25	5	6	2,022	1,601
Devarkonda ..	29	33	14	17	2	29	170	50	8	45	30	1,146	539
Miryalguda ..	85	25	..	26	..	56	357	23	236	..	..	1,364	518
Suriyaset ..	159	142	5	28	5	81	474	150	5	..	..	1,090	882
Jangson ..	91	141	..	71	4	3-8	368	9	17	5	6	1,670	1,441
Huzurnagar ..	14	64	..	18	17	..	331	8	270	..	..	1,679	695
Sub-jail, Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
District total ..	1,163	900	41	407	30	1,840	3,523	552	710	60	48	13,087	8,814
Hamkonda (Warangal)	1,374	621	615	234	9	1,517	1,602	865	1,144	35	13	6,561	2,269
Khammameth ..	145	276	78	72	11	170	482	103	94	..	9	2,235	2,079
Mahbubabad ..	53	103	4	37	1	27	605	45	18	4	..	3,828	1,371
Madhra ..	157	79	41	38	6	77	318	78	76	..	2	1,287	1,073
Matwada ..	333	235	11	223	2	465	197	13	146	..	4	8,001	2,212
Wardhanapet ..	46	57	10	2	..	24	353	191	50	3	2	1,434	1,047
Narsampet ..	42	65	6	53	30	61	465	103	316	2	..	1,725	1,106
Mulug ..	8	88	26	..	..	53	477	..	..	..	..	1,837	752
Paloncha ..	87	97	11	46	..	109	265	15	91	..	4	1,106	564
Central Jail, Warangal	15	7	1	6	..	21	21	11	55	..	..	207	81
District total ..	2,280	1,628	813	710	59	2,524	4,785	929	1,900	44	34	22,276	13,154
Karimnagar ..	468	306	123	31	7	1,700	1,894	532	175	4	26	4,831	2,937
Jagtial ..	337	196	169	92	4	317	856	798	15	7	10	3,459	3,685
Manthani ..	52	54	27	6	2	31	315	31	11	1	1	1,688	1,026
Parkal ..	138	110	64	5	1	75	304	16	76	..	12	1,800	805
Huzurabad ..	167	100	4	61	4	66	269	128	140	..	..	1,879	955
Sircilla ..	119	41	71	19	3	67	359	54	26	..	18	1,991	901
Sultanabad ..	77	51	12	3	2	47	253	33	13	1	2	1,465	1,127
Sub-jail, Karimnagar	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	2
District total ..	1,358	863	472	217	23	2,303	3,550	1,595	456	13	64	16,079	11,388
Asifabad ..	181	54	17	..	..	58	770	54	42	3	4	1,311	748
Nirmal ..	169	194	41	52	12	182	680	52	131	..	1	1,608	1,485
Sirpur ..	47	35	23	15	3	72	78	52	27	..	..	841	247
Boath ..	28	19	2	16	2	17	181	6	38	2	2	574	423
Lakshatpet ..	104	22	3	22	2	27	166	130	7	..	1	781	505
Chinnur ..	76	67	55	7	..	77	313	186	50	8	2	1,769	1,042
Rajura ..	68	49	8	10	1	65	152	140	..	..	..	2,323	584
Kinwat ..	74	57	..	37	..	70	648	12	229	..	..	768	667
Adilabad ..	173	66	15	114	..	93	405	383	408	2	..	1,025	1,271
Utnoor ..	51	8	4	5	2	21	202	8	85	2	1	558	254
Sub-jail, Asifabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	7	2
District total ..	921	571	168	278	22	627	3,598	1,023	1,019	12	11	11,560	7,238
Grand Total of City & Districts.	30,673	14,575	4,019	7,564	998	52,052	78,235	17,829	20,840	870	557	2,46,515	1,82,480
Aided Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diehpalli, Leprosy ..	76	177	46	42	38	..	901	125	..	..	..	..	882
Muthampalli ..	12	146	32	68	12	44	..	..	762	..	42	2,205	2,870
Singareni Collieries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3,114	..
Total ..	88	823	78	110	51	44	901	125	762	..	45	5,819	3,202
Grand Total including the Total of Aided Institutions.	30,761	14,898	4,097	7,674	1,049	52,096	79,136	17,954	21,602	870	602	2,51,834	1,85,682

No. III.

the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1846 Fasli.

DISEASES

Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Tropic disorders	Diseases of the obscure causation	Simple inflammation	New Growth		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake-bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by Opium	Poisoning by other means	Labour		Diseases of the Pregnancy
				Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1,416	2	..	2,251	6	6	782	2,188	402	22	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
1,778	..	..	1,623	1	..	1,211	1,480	530	16	8	..	..	18	146	10	10
735	..	..	1,172	11	2	50	1,296	142	10	..	..	..	..	3	1	1
271	..	6	108	..	5	74	819	26	14	13	1	..	..	..	3	1
816	..	..	610	..	..	138	1,752	237	14	..	..	..	..	82	2	8
701	..	..	589	1	8	455	510	187	14	6	1	..	..	39	1	13
338	1	49	114	..	1	108	880	45	2	..	16	..	1	45	3	..
424	..	..	380	..	1	238	411	114	4	..	5	..	3	9	..	..
819	5	17	298	..	..	288	409	78	6	..	..	2	1	53	3	..
..	..	..	18	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,798	8	72	7,106	19	23	3,334	8,821	1,761	92	22	23	6	34	373	23	31
986	1	53	1,205	14	29	1,877	2,877	753	22	4	54	3	2	10	19	90
1,850	..	..	1,200	..	1	1,008	3,186	888	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1,438	..	..	996	8	3	611	1,027	527	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	38
970	..	8	575	..	..	473	620	370	8	..	4	..	..	1	2	..
405	..	..	868	2	8	205	361	179	6	..	13	..	..	61	..	6
438	..	35	264	5	12	470	819	117	18	..	33	..	..	28	4	..
583	..	5	169	4	4	1,102	1,318	204	44	..	..	..	26	..	..	6
706	..	..	428	..	..	181	179	135	4	..	5	3	..	9	17	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,176	1	101	5,200	33	57	6,025	10,380	3,203	123	4	109	6	28	109	45	148
1,490	6	51	1,338	41	85	1,261	3,226	826	50	3	18	..	3	52	43	347
886	..	..	1,062	..	2	770	2,004	210	27	..	1	..	..	54	..	..
924	1	..	1,023	..	5	619	82	288	7	4	36	..	1	..	1	5
445	11	2	244	..	1	72	32	444	335	9	..	1	1	3	1	4
938	..	6	1,258	1	1	409	1,989	182	35	..	4	..	3	..	..	36
408	..	..	460	9	5	329	882	82	9	3	10	..	..	..	..	2
517	..	2	580	..	1	240	780	28	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	13
298	..	..	247	..	..	270	429	38	5	1	2	1	1	1	..	..
288	..	1	845	2	2	202	539	152	5	..	..	..	5	16	7	21
40	..	..	75	..	..	104	68	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,229	18	62	6,613	53	102	3,650	11,081	2,338	488	20	72	2	15	120	52	428
1,321	19	48	1,065	9	98	1,145	2,283	300	47	4	39	..	2	24	15	140
1,320	..	..	2,200	4	9	706	3,365	77	45	1	7	..	..	71	5	24
803	..	..	181	3	9	244	491	162	9	..	..	..	3	7	..	..
885	..	..	341	..	43	298	432	209	18	..	2	..	..	1	..	9
339	..	100	488	1	1	734	1,200	198	26	1	12	1	1	5	5	2
272	..	..	711	..	2	434	611	37	10	5	2	1	..	66	4	5
254	1	1	850	..	5	14	722	164	28	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,867	20	158	6,440	17	167	3,626	9,154	1,223	178	11	63	2	8	174	29	180
678	5	3	693	..	3	217	1,275	259	13	..	14	..	1	..	..	9
780	..	128	723	..	3	882	1,085	611	27	..	19	..	2	..	..	62
567	..	4	162	..	1	101	132	108	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	5
220	1	2	224	..	..	150	355	19	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	2
244	..	..	317	2	2	241	434	178	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
465	..	45	386	1	2	103	1,136	53	11	1	..	..	..	48	2	1
563	2	468	503	2	..	375	385	106	12	..	5	..	2	10	1	18
722	..	1	518	..	..	152	985	124	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	8
752	..	27	458	3	..	705	1,301	182	11	3	18	1	..	..	1	..
259	..	19	206	..	1	236	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	..	4	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,252	8	692	4,194	8	12	3,028	7,380	1,623	88	4	65	1	7	63	5	108
1,40,801	166	3,102	1,05,168	610	1,165	77,371	1,78,948	44,908	2,804	122	1,002	85	507	2,086	295	5,384
..
954	..	..	90	..	..	531	1,126	1,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
2,049	..	..	77	..	..	1,889	3,909	1,917	2	..	10	..	..	10	..	1
8,008	..	..	187	..	..	2,370	5,085	3,154	2	..	10	..	..	19	..	40
1,43,304	166	3,102	1,05,380	610	1,165	79,841	1,78,968	43,062	2,806	122	1,012	85	507	2,103	293	5,324

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Fasli.

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Central Jail, Aurangabad		31	9	..	9	1	25	6	2	..	6	1	12	19	1	18	..	10	4	2	..	22	2
District total	
Bir	6	2	2	4	..	3	5	3	
Georai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manjlegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ashti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fatoda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parli	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Mominabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Bir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	14	3
Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	2	..	3	..
Basmathnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Hingoli	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Jintoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pallam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalamnuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Manwath	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Purna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sub-jail, Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total		1	..	2	14	2	1	..	1	..	18	13	1	4	..	0	2	2	1
Nander	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	3	2	4
Yedga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhamburda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kandhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hudgson	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Himayatnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biloli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Nander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total		3	..	6	17	5	1	..	1	..	1	8	1	5	1	3	2	5	1
Gulbarga	..	7	4	1	1	17	4	8	1	..	6	1	15	1
Zenuna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
Shorapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Yadga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	1
Gurnatkal	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Seraun	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinnodoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kodagal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central jail, Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total		9	4	2	1	20	5	1	..	1	..	7	8	..	9	1	10	1	10	1
Ralechur	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	14	1
Alampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Deodrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangawathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kushnagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lingsugur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manvi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sindhoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Ralechur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total		1	..	10	1	80	6	8	10	4	6	1	1	2	16	1

STATEMENT NO. IV.—(contd.)

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Fasli.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS DISEASES										SYSTEMIC DISEASES																					
	Kale Azar		Cases treated as Malaria		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of Uncertain Origin		Diseases of the Respiratory tract		Diseases of the Circulatory System		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary System		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other diseases			
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths		
Oorania Hospital ..	403	11	10	..	..	..	717	56	450	41	144	19	211	47	23	2	1,901	121	64	15	130	7	56	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alibad Dispensary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	18	..	15	5	13	..	6	..	67	1	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaderghat ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	88	2	34	1	..	..	27	1	8	..	109	4	1	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sultan Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doodhbowli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwan ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	..	15	..	2	..	5	..	59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarf-e-Khas Amberpet ..	104	1	..	..	..	..	23	..	16	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City Police ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suburban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	225	1	..	..	..	..	45	2	322	2	45	1	110	10	22	..	645	9	1	..	8	..	168	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharatabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanadpur ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	184	70	16	2	1	..	1	1	5	..	62	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isolation Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munshirabad Dispensary ..	102	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadyajal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	8	8	5	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bab-ul-Hukunnit ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	4	..	2	1	8	..	24	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golconda ..	8	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ibrahimpattan Dispensary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Jail, Hyderabad
City total	891	14	15	1,125	132	901	46	282	29	338	64	92	5	2,389	147	72	15	181	8	1,000	24
Aurangabad	10	..	19	3	11	3	4	2	7	..	45	6	8	..	22	1
Ambar ..	47	3	2	1	2
Bhokordan	1
Gungapur ..	5	..	1	1	..	1
Jalna ..	23	2	1	17	1	37	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	47	7	2	..	7	..	1	1
Kanay ..	10	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	1	5	5
Khuldabad ..	6	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	2
Pattan ..	2
Sillod ..	4
Vijapur

STATEMENT No. IV.—(contd.)

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Faski.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC DISEASES											
	Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases of the Generative System		Diseases of the Nervous System		Diseases of the Joints	
	Total treated	Deaths		Primary	Secondary	Congenital	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
Omania Hospital ..	954	37	76	25	54	12	1,068	36	308	63	114	8
Aliahad Dispensary ..	14	2	2	4	11	..	92	1	5	..	8	..
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat ..	51	1	32	..	..	..	62	..	28	1	..	..
Sultan Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doodhbowli Dispensary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sar-e-Khas Amberpet ..	8	1	8	1	7	1	24	1	82	19	19	..
City Police ..	9	..	8	1	..	..	20	..	6	1	8	..
Suburban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yakootpura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	99	4	116	3	39	13	724	8	44	1	40	1
Khairatabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamatpura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isolation Hospital ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quadrabad Dispensary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..
District Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bara Khat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bara Khat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golconda ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irachimpattan Dispensary ..	8	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Central Jail, Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	1	..	..
City total ..	1094	45	243	85	112	3	1,906	46	493	71	202	4
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambar ..	34	..	6	1	5	..	26	..	15	1	5	..
Bhokerdan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangapur ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna ..	22	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannar ..	8	..	2	..	7	..	20	..	4	..	8	..
Khuldabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Pattan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silod ..	8	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..
Vijapur ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
City total ..	1094	45	243	85	112	3	1,906	46	493	71	202	4
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambar ..	34	..	6	1	5	..	26	..	15	1	5	..
Bhokerdan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangapur ..	2
Jalna ..	22	1	6	2	2
Kannar ..	8	..	2	..	7	..	20	..	4	..	8	..
Khuldabad	1	..	1	..	1	..
Pattan
Silod ..	8	..	1	4	..	2	1
Vijapur	2	1

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Fash.

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STATEMENT No. IV.—(contd.)
 Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Faslî.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries		INFECTIOUS DISEASES															
		Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis of Lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Deaths	
		Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
Omanabad	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	82	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Latur	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	10	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Truljapur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Naldurg	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karsanda	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thair	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	82	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	1
Bidar	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	64	5	6	..	6	..	2	1	8	..
Udger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koheda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaawada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	69	5	6	..	6	..	2	1	8	..
Sangareddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddipet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadaivpet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andole Jogipet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patancheroo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gajval	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellareddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Sangareddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..
Nizamabad	..	5	4	1	1	1	..	17	4	..	..	8	..	2	1	7	..
Bansavada	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnareddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotgir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rodhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total	..	6	5	7	1	1	1	20	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	1

STATEMENT No. IV—(contd.).
Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1946 Fash.

Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS DISEASES										SYSTEMIC DISEASES																			
	Revers		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Yaws		Pyrexia of Uncertain Origin		Diseases of the Respiratory tract		Diseases of the Circulatory System		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary System		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other Diseases	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
Omanabad ..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	9	..	6	..	3	..	28	4	2	..	..	..	24	4
Latur ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tuljapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naldurg ..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kallam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paranda ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharshi ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	21	1	14	4	11	..	0	..	66	5	2	..	3	..	25	4
District total ..	36	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	1	28	1	14	2	8	..	10	..	59	1	4	..	5	..	13	1
Bidar ..	61	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udgr ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kohner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Janwada ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total ..	64	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	30	2	14	2	8	..	10	..	64	1	4	..	5	..	14	2
Sangareddy ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Medak ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddipet ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gajval ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Andole Jogipet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yellareddy ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Yandamoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattancheruvu ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-jail, Sangareddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District total ..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	9	1	7	1	2	..	36	..	2	..	2	..	8	..
Nizamabad ..	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	28	1	25	..	2	1	24	1	7	..	60	8	2	..	2	..	15	..
Banawada ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanareddy ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kogin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodhan ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nimsagar
Sub-jail, Nizamabad
District total ..	77	1	3	83	1	83	1	7	1	27	1	8	..	85	9	9	..	4	..	31	..

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STATEMENT No. IV.—(contd.)

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1846 Fasli.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS DISEASES															
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-pox	Tuberculosis of Lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Deaths treated	Deaths Total
<i>Aided Institutions :—</i>	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
Dichpalli (Leprosy)	..	..	..	671	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muthampalli ..	..	12	..	..	..	8	85	24	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
Singareni Collieries	..	31	1	..	..	24	86	15	1	7	4	3	1	88	..	4
Total	70	81	1	671	..	84	83	44	1	16	7	8	88	71	..	4
Grand Total including Aided institutions	202	203	8	760	1	719	160	846	4	775	194	188	89	374	23	18

STATEMENT No. IV.—(contd).

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Fash.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS DISEASES										SYSTEMIC DISEASES																			
	Revers		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other diseases Caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Typh.		Pyrexia of Uncertain Origin		Diseases of the Respiratory tract		Diseases of the Circulatory System		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary System		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other Diseases	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
<i>Aided Institutions :—</i>																														
Dichpalli (Leprosy)	59	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	16	..	17	1	5	1	2	..	9	..	15	1	..	..	1	..	78	..
Muthumpalli ..	58	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singareni Collieries	197	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	52	5	4	1	21	4	..	..	78	5	1	..	1	..	127	8
Total	309	8	32	..	1	..	..	..	44	..	..	16	..	75	6	9	2	43	4	20	..	98	6	1	..	2	..	200	8
Grand total Aided institutions	1,904	37	119	..	18	..	8	..	70	1	4	1,400	147	1,327	73	426	57	602	83	180	5	2,063	226	124	18	234	10	1,609	56	

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries

STATEMENT No. IV.—(contd.).

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Fash.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC DISEASES																																						
	Diseases of the Urinary system			Gonorrhoea			Syphilis			Other Diseases of the Generative System			Diseases of the Nervous System			Diseases of the Joints			Diseases of the Muscles			Diseases of the Ductless Glands			Diabetes			Diseases of the Skin			Diseases of the Ear			Diseases of the Eye			Vasomotor and Tropic Disorders		
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths							
<i>Aided Institutions :—</i>																																							
Dichpalli (Leprosy)	1	..	85	..	73	..	7	13	1	2	..	1	12	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	2	..	22	..	6	..	29	..	..	..				
Muthampalli ..	7	..	3	12	12	..	..	12	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..		
Singareni Collieries	..	..	8	2	5	..	8	16	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	28	..	30	..	..	..				
Total	8	..	96	14	90	..	15	41	9	2	..	2	56	..	..	2	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	25	..	28	..	80	..	..	..	..			
Grand total including Aided institutions	1,698	74	437	95	204	7	2,757	822	89	102	8	95	741	26	255	7	1,478	4	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	50	1	..	..	..				

STATEMENT No. IV. (concd.)

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1346 Faslî.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC DISEASES																			
	Diseases of the Obscure causation	Simple Inflammation	New Growth		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds		Fractures	Snake-bites	Injuries by wild animals		Poisoning by opium		Poisoning by other means	Labour				Diseases of Pregnancy
			Malignant	Non-Malignant			Total treated	Deaths			Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths		Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths		Normal	Abnormal	Total treated	Deaths
Aided Institutions :—																				
Singareni Collieries	..	168	..	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diobpalli (Leprosy)	..	..	..	24	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muthampalli	..	..	..	103	..	247	..	..	48	5	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	7	4	..
Total	..	104	4	132	1	280	1	49	5	1	3	..	..	8	..	18	..	7	4	18
Grand total including Aided institutions	56	525	2	2,008	62	1,531	41	1,028	43	28	4	74	12	11	120	0	3,027	7	1397	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	760

STATEMENT No. V. (A.)

Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1846 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Class of operation	Nature of operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS. 8 AND 6				Remaining under treatment at the close of the year
				Major	Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Abdomen	Posterior Gastro-jejunostomy.	4	72	..	72	43	12	2	14	5
		Laparotomy	1	58	..	58	37	4	..	18	..
		Ileocolostomy .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Omentectomy .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Appendectomy	5	80	..	80	59	11	8	6	1
		Appendicular Abscess (Incised and Drained)	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
		Herniotomy	3	185	..	185	135	19	..	28	6
		Hernia (reduced) ..	..	..	28	..	..	28	..	..	..
		Abscess Liver (Aspirated)	1	45	..	45	27	11	..	8	..
		Do (Thoracotomy) ..	..	12	..	12	6	3	..	3	..
		Peritonitis (Incision) ..	..	4	..	4	3	..	..	1	..
		Exploratory Laparotomy ..	..	3	..	3	2	..	..	1	..
		Colostomy .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Injury Abdomen (Sutured) ..	..	8	3	11	5	1	..	4	1
		Paracentesis	3	..	356	356	123	212	18	3	1
		Lavage .. ..	..	..	173	173	116	54	1	1	1
		Total	17	477	560	1,064	566	355	29	89	15
2	Abscess	Abscess (Opened) ..	32	811	14,072	14,883	14,002	792	71	12	88
		Total	32	811	14,072	14,883	14,002	792	71	12	88
3	Amputation	At Site of Election ..	..	6	..	6	3	2	..	1	..
		Amputation Leg	3	57	..	57	38	6	4	7	5
		Do arm .. ..	..	30	..	30	26	2	..	..	2
		Do foot .. ..	..	16	..	16	13	3	..	..	..
		Do hand .. ..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
		Do thigh .. ..	..	11	..	11	7	..	..	3	1
		Do Toes .. ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
		Do finger	3	36	85	121	118	2	4	..	..
		Total	6	166	85	251	215	15	8	11	8
4	Bone	Fracture (set and bandage) ..	25	2,057	..	2,057	1,909	128	..	21	24
		Setuestrotomy .. ..	..	57	..	57	46	7	8	..	1
		Caries bone (Removed) ..	..	49	..	49	42	7	..	..	..
		Fracture Head Radius Excised	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Necrosis Bone (Excised) ..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
		Osteotomy .. ..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
		Wiring .. ..	..	4	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
		Osteomyelitis (Incised & Drained)	..	7	..	7	7	1	..	..	..
		Plaster of Paris	1	..	54	54	53	..	..	..	1
		Total	26	2,185	54	2,239	2,071	144	3	21	26
5	Bladder	S. P. Lithotomy	2	75	..	75	57	0	5	7	2
		S. P. Cystotomy	1	51	..	51	45	..	..	6	1
		Prostatectomy .. ..	..	10	..	10	4	3	2	..	1
		Lithotripsy .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		P. Lithotomy .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Bladderwash .. ..	..	..	278	278	270	..	..	2	..
		Sounding .. ..	..	..	143	143	91	52	..	..	..
		Catheterized .. ..	..	..	1,686	1,686	885	671	79	1	..
		Total	8	138	2,057	2,195	1,380	732	86	16	4
6	Brain or Meninges	Fragimantal Neuralgia (Central Operation Division of Sensory nerve root between The pons & the Tessineace Ganglion) ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Total .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7	Breast	Cancer Breast (Excised) ..	1	32	..	32	24	4	8	1	1
		Tumour " " .. ..	..	11	..	11	7	4	..	..	..
		Sarcoma " " .. ..	..	10	..	10	6	2	1	..	1
		Abscess " (Incised) ..	..	44	91	135	111	16	6	..	2
		Total	1	97	91	188	148	26	10	1	4
8	Chest	Empyema Aspirated .. ..	..	26	..	26	15	8	2	1	1
		Pleurisy .. ..	..	16	..	16	10	2	3	..	..
		Thoracotomy .. ..	..	6	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
		Empyema Resection Rib ..	..	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
		Artificial Pneumothorax ..	..	..	38	38	17	20	..	1	..
		Drowning Respiration ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Total .. ..	..	51	39	90	49	32	5	8	1
	Cyst	Cyst (Excised)	4	208	314	517	347	126	45	..	3
		Total	4	208	314	517	347	126	45	..	3
		Large Throat (Excised) ..	..	..	33,170	33,170	29,412	3,758	..	..	..
		Small Throat (Excised) ..	..	..	1,081	1,081	1,081	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. V. (A.)—(contd.).

Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1346 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Class of operation	Nature of operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS. 3 and 6				Remaining under treatment at the close of the year
				Major	Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Ear and Accessory cavities.	Mastoidectomy .. .. .	..	41	..	41	21	11	3	1	2
		Mastoid abscess (Radical Cure) ..	1	40	..	40	30	8	3	..	..
		Closed Meatus Incised .. .. .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Cut Ear Plastic operation .. .. .	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
		Polypus ear (Removed) .. .. .	..	49	..	49	41	6	2	..	..
		Total	1	139	..	139	104	25	8	1	2
12	Eye and Appendages.	Cataract (Extracted)	43	537	..	537	409	102	45	..	24
		Iridectomy .. .. .	..	120	..	120	62	43	13	..	2
		Trephining .. .. .	..	33	..	33	19	13	4	..	2
		Excision Sac .. .. .	..	99	..	99	83	9	2	..	..
		Needling	2	53	..	53	34	17	4	..	..
		Enucleation .. .. .	..	43	..	43	34	11	..	..	..
		Plastic operation .. .. .	..	55	..	55	30	7	6	..	3
		Transplantation .. .. .	..	29	..	29	25	3	..	..	1
		Cyclodialysis .. .. .	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Pterygium (Excised) .. .. .	..	21	..	21	20	..	1	..	..
		Evisceration .. .. .	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
		Mybomian Cyst (Excised) .. .. .	..	..	50	50	50	..	..	..	..
		Pannus .. .. .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Parasentesis .. .. .	..	..	12	12	9	3	..	..	..
		F. B. removed .. .. .	..	139	535	694	680	..	5	..	..
		Stye (Incised) .. .. .	..	..	49	49	40	..	..	..	..
		Trachoma (Expression) .. .. .	..	..	442	442	412	..	..	..	..
		Prolapse Iris (Cauterized) .. .. .	..	..	36	36	36	..	..	..	..
		Corneal Opacity (Tatoing) .. .. .	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
		Abscess Eye lid sutured .. .. .	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
		Symblepharon (Incised) .. .. .	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Obstruction Lac Sec Dil .. .. .	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
		Total	45	1,172	1,151	2,323	2,048	208	80	..	32
13	Face	Cut lip (Sutured) .. .. .	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
		Hare lip (Plastic Operation) .. .. .	..	18	..	18	18	..	..	..	..
		Total .. .. .	..	18	7	25	25	..	..	..	..
14	Foreign Body	Foreign body (Extracted) .. .. .	..	504	5,914	6,418	6,096	293	25	..	4
		Total .. .. .	..	504	5,914	6,418	6,096	293	25	..	4
15	Female Generative Organs.	Hysterectomy	3	59	..	59	49	5	2	5	4
		Ovariectomy	1	27	..	27	21	2	1	2	2
		Colpo Perineorrhaphy .. .. .	..	13	..	13	8	3	1	1	..
		Perineorrhaphy .. .. .	..	19	..	19	15	3	1	..	..
		Posterior Colpotomy .. .. .	..	7	..	7	5	1	..	1	..
		Plastic Operation	1	13	..	13	11	3	..	..	..
		Salpingectomy	3	53	..	53	40	4	2	4	..
		Salphingo-Operectomy .. .. .	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
		Cæcician section	1	22	..	22	14	4	1	..	4
		Uterine Polypus .. .. .	..	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..
		Cervix .. .. .	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
		Procidencia Gilbainis Operation .. .. .	..	12	..	12	9	1	..	2	..
		Webster's .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Imperforate Vagina (Incisions) .. .. .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Transplantation .. .. .	..	5	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
		Dilatation and Curating	25	1,036	..	1,036	818	191	56	..	21
		Labial Cyst .. .. .	..	..	31	31	31	..	..	..	..
		Ruptured Uterus Sutured .. .. .	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Prolapse Uterus (Reduced) .. .. .	..	..	53	53	33	..	..	..	..
		Imperforated Hymen Crucial Incision .. .. .	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
		Condyloma Vulva (Excision & Sutured) .. .. .	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Plugging Vagina .. .. .	..	..	91	91	91	..	..	..	..
		Cancer Cervix Excised .. .. .	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Evacuation .. .. .	..	133	..	133	96	17	11	3	3
		Total	84	1,431	202	1,632	1,202	235	78	18	34

Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1846 Fasli.

Sri. No.	Class of operation	Nature of operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS. 3 AND 6				Remaining under treatment at the close of the year
				Major	Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	Male Generative Organs.	Hydrocele (Radical cure) ..	18	240	..	240	166	58	20	2	12
		Hæmatocele (Radical cure) ..	..	11	..	11	6	3	1	1	..
		Pyocele ..	..	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
		Elephantiasis Scrotum ..	..	28	..	28	16	6	3	1	..
		Orchietectomy. ..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
		Amputation Penis ..	..	18	..	18	11	3	4	..	..
		Inflamed Hydrocele Incised ..	..	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
		Sloughing Scrotum Incised ..	..	28	..	28	28	..	..	..	..
		Scrotal Tumours Incised ..	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
		Scrotal Abscess Incised ..	..	28	..	28	28	..	..	..	..
		Elephantiasis Scrotum (Plastic Operation) ..	..	7	..	7	6	1	..	..	..
		Paracentesis ..	..	..	758	758	377	876	..	..	..
		Phymosis (Circumcised) ..	..	..	3,780	3,789	3,789	..	..	..	..
		Para Phymosis (Reduced) ..	..	..	104	104	104	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	18	388	4,646	5,029	4,556	442	28	4	12
17	Hæmorrhage ..	Artery Ligatures. ..	..	..	29	29	27	..	..	1	1
		Total ..	..	..	29	29	27	..	..	1	1
18	Joints ..	Arthritis (Arthrotenus) ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		" Plastic Operation ..	..	14	..	14	18	1	..	..	..
		Joints (Excised) ..	..	7	..	7	6	..	..	..	..
		Synovitis (Aspirated) ..	..	..	44	44	44	..	..	..	..
		" (Incised) ..	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
		" (Scraped) ..	..	..	38	38	38	..	..	..	..
		Dislocation (Set and Bandage). ..	2	..	624	624	603	16	4	..	..
		Sprain ( " ) ..	..	..	117	117	117	..	..	..	..
		Ankylosis (Passive Movements) ..	2	..	253	253	258	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	4	30	1,076	1,106	1,083	17	4	..	..
19	Lymphatics ..	Enlarged Glands (Excised) ..	1	204	..	204	205	..	..	..	..
		Bubo (Excised) ..	..	113	..	113	113	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	317	..	317	318	..	..	..	..
20	Mouth ..	Ranula (Excised) ..	..	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
		Tonsillitis (Tonsillectomy) ..	..	99	..	99	82	7	5	..	5
		Adscens Tonsils (Incised) ..	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	..	..
		Enlarged Uvula (Amputated) ..	..	..	39	39	39	..	..	..	..
		" Uvulectomy. ..	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
		Injury Lip (Sutured) ..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Tongue Tie Snipping ..	..	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..
		Stricture Oesophagus (Dilated) ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Cut Tongue Plastic Operation ..	..	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. V. (A.)—(contd.).

1. Showing the Surgical operations performed in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1346 Fasli.

Srl. No.	Class of operation	Nature of operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS. 3 AND 6				Remain- ing under treat- ment at the close of the year
				Major	Minor	Total	Cured	Reliev- ed	Dis- charged other- wise	Died	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	Olistetric	Forcep ..	3	323	..	323	271	26	14	11	4
		Breach presentation ..	..	41	..	41	37	3	..	1	..
		Induction ..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
		Version ..	..	107	..	107	93	6	2	4	2
		Podalic ..	..	49	..	49	27	18	..	4	..
		Embryotomy ..	..	10	..	10	9	..	..	1	..
		Craniotomy ..	2	41	..	41	31	8	1	8	..
		Eviseration ..	..	6	..	6	5	..	..	1	..
		Adherent placenta (Separation and Extracted) ..	1	127	..	127	120	2	..	4	2
		Retained Placenta (Removed) ..	4	136	..	136	127	8	4	1	..
		Decapitation ..	1	4	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
		Eacerate.l Perineus (Removed) ..	3	112	..	112	115	..	..	..	..
		.. Vagina ..	8	..	246	246	230	7	8	..	4
		Puncture Membrane ..	..	..	11	11	11	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	17	1,001	257	1,258	1,126	73	29	35	12
25	Rectum & Anus	Fistula in Ano Laid open ..	4	201	..	201	158	29	15	..	3
		Piles (Ligature) ..	3	162	..	162	123	18	12	5	7
		Ischio Rectal abscess ..	..	109	..	109	97	5	3	1	3
		Stricture and Dilated ..	..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..
		Prolapse Rectum (Reduced) ..	..	..	164	164	164	..	..	..	..
		Imperforate Anus (Plastic operation) ..	..	39	..	39	35	3	1	..	..
		Con lylom: Rectum (Excised) ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Cancer Rectum Colostomy ..	..	7	..	7	4	3	..	..	..
		Tear Ractum (Sutured) ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	7	519	172	691	590	58	31	6	13
26	Skin and Subcu- taneous Tissues	Carbuncle (Excised) ..	2	77	..	77	56	11	8	..	4
		Wounds (Sutured) ..	4	245	2,701	2,944	2,431	435	18	4	12
		Plastic Operations ..	2	155	..	155	156	..	..	..	1
		Sinus (Scraped) ..	4	..	824	824	773	26	22	1	6
		Tenotomy ..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Guinea-worm ..	..	..	166	166	162	4	..	..	..
		Cellulitis ..	..	..	124	124	124	..	..	..	..
		Boils (Opened) ..	..	..	491	491	491	..	..	..	..
		Whitlow ..	..	..	663	663	663	..	..	..	..
		Keloids (Excised) ..	..	..	49	49	49	..	..	..	..
		Ingrowing ..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..
		Ingrowing Nail (Removed) ..	..	..	36	36	36	..	..	..	..
		Ulcers (Scraping) ..	..	..	307	307	307	..	..	..	..
		Warts (Excised) ..	..	..	135	135	135	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	12	480	5,586	6,066	5,476	326	43	5	23
27	Skull	Depressed Fracture (Frontal Elevation) ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Total ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
28	Spine and Spinal Cord.	Intrithecal Indication ..	1	134	..	134	134	..	..	1	..
		Plaster of Paris ..	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..
		Lumbar punctura ..	..	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	143	8	151	151	..	..	1	..
29	Thyroid Body	Goitre ..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
30	Tumours	Tumours (Excised) ..	5	202	441	643	571	35	28	10	4
		Total ..	5	202	441	643	571	35	28	10	4
31	Urethra	Stricture (Dilated) ..	6	..	1,281	1,281	1,111	141	29	2	4
		Urethral Fistula (Dil) ..	..	..	54	54	47	4	3	..	..
		.. (Urethratomy) ..	..	22	..	22	16	8	2	..	1
		.. Stone (Extracted) ..	..	..	28	28	28	..	..	..	..
		.. Extravasation (Incised) ..	..	24	..	24	22	..	..	2	..
		Extravasation of Urine (Perineal Section) ..	..	8	..	8	5	1	1	1	..
		(Catheterized) ..	..	..	1,245	1,245	1,245	..	..	..	..
		Peri Urethral Abscess (Incised) ..	..	..	16	16	16	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	6	54	2,619	2,673	2,435	149	35	5	5
32	Veins	Intravenous Injections ..	..	..	20,436	20,436	20,426	..	..	4	6
		Venesection ..	..	14	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	14	20,436	20,450	20,440	..	..	4	6
		Grand total ..	235	10,916	96,656	1,07,573	96,568	2,672	234	23	23

STATEMENT V. (B).

Consolidated statement showing the number of operations performed in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1846 Fash in Hyderabad City and Suburbs and Aurangabad districts.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			No. died
		Major	Minor	Total	No. cured	No. relieved	No. discharged otherwise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Osmania Hospital	3,728	17,776	21,504	19,799	1,007	554	89
2	Aliabad Dispensary	19	542	561	541	20	..	..
3	Civil Hospital, Chaderghat ..	174	3,234	3,458	3,458	22	..	2
4	Sultan Bazar	105	1,086	1,191	1,188	2	2	8
5	Doodbowli Dispensary	3	644	647	579	68	..	..
6	Goleonda do .. ..	..	64	64	64	..	..	..
7	Karwan do	65	903	968	839	131	..	..
8	Amberpet do	5	275	280	256	24	..	..
9	District Police do .. ..	..	6	6	6	..	..	..
10	Suburban do	4	1,906	1,910	1,908	6	..	..
11	Yakutpura do	28	944	972	972	2	..	..
12	Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	572	1,242	1,814	1,786	48	15	30
13	Khairatabad Dispensary ..	7	560	567	567	2	..	..
14	Kamatipura do	6	210	216	95	121	..	..
15	Isolation Hospital	1	254	255	254	..	..	1
16	Mushirabad Dispensary	8	263	271	267	4	..	..
17	City Police Hospital	60	439	499	468	34	1	1
18	Khariyajat Dispensary	13	533	546	544	2	..	..
19	Ibrahimpatan Dispensary ..	28	199	222	219	1	..	2
20	Bab-i-Hukumat .. ..	..	18	18	18	..	..	..
21	Central Jail	6	207	213	213	..	..	..
22	Lunatic Asylum .. ..	..	41	41	41	..	..	..
	City total	4,827	31,396	36,223	34,015	1,496	572	128
	<i>Aurangabad District.</i>							
1	Aurangabad	273	1,170	1,443	1,337	98	2	11
2	Ambar	15	304	319	317	..	1	1
3	Jalna	212	1,232	1,444	1,307	132	..	..
4	Patan	37	786	823	776	47	..	..
5	Vijapur	15	552	567	565	..	..	1
6	Kannad	14	236	250	245	5	..	..
7	Bhokerdhan	12	270	282	282	..	..	..
8	Gungapur	39	660	705	705	..	..	..
9	Khuldabad	17	367	384	384	..	..	..
10	Sillod	7	162	169	169	..	..	..
11	Sub-Jail, Aurangabad	2	55	57	56	..	..	1
	Total	643	5,800	6,443	6,143	277	3	14

STATEMENT V. (B).—(contd.)

Consolidated statement showing the number of operations performed in the various hospitals and dispensaries for the year 1316 Fasli in Bir, Parbhani, Nander, and Gulbarga districts.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			No. died
		Major	Minor	Total	No. cured	No. relieved	No. discharged otherwise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Bir District.</i>								
1	Bir	124	936	1,060	975	81	2	..
2	Manjlegaon	15	241	256	246	8	..	1
3	Mominabad	27	514	541	488	53	..	..
4	Ashti	14	251	265	244	21	..	..
5	Georai	26	378	404	399	2	2	1
6	Patoda	16	206	322	321	1	..	..
7	Parli	18	206	224	215	8	..	..
8	Sub-Jail, Bir .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
	Total ..	240	2,835	3,075	2,891	174	4	2
<i>Parbhani District.</i>								
1	Parbhani	484	3,825	4,309	4,247	62	..	4
2	Basmathnagar	31	756	787	787	..	..	..
3	Hingoli	21	364	385	385	..	..	..
4	Jintoor	102	609	711	711	..	..	..
5	Pallam	11	477	491	491	..	..	..
6	Kakamnuri	24	481	505	504	1	..	..
7	Purna	18	302	320	311	8	..	1
8	Manwath	38	712	750	698	31	..	1
9	Sub-Jail, Parbhani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	732	7,526	8,258	8,154	102	..	6
<i>Nander District.</i>								
1	Nander	121	1,288	1,409	1,400	1	..	6
2	Deglur	30	386	416	368	48	..	..
3	Mulhole	15	239	254	240	5	..	..
4	Khandhar	12	190	211	196	14	..	..
5	Bhainsa	32	270	302	297	4	1	..
6	Biloli	7	223	230	207	23	..	..
7	Hudgaon	31	207	238	235	1	..	1
8	Himayathnagar	30	307	337	324	3	..	..
9	Sub-Jail, Nander .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	278	3,119	3,397	3,286	99	1	7
<i>Gulbarga District.</i>								
1	Gulbarga	133	1,035	1,218	1,187	27	1	2
2	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	58	101	159	155	4	..	..
3	Chincholi	12	331	343	313	21	4	..
4	Seram	85	213	248	248	..	..	..
5	Yadgir	81	938	1,019	1,009	9	..	..
6	Gurmatkal	25	331	356	345	8	1	..
7	Shorapur	193	925	1,118	1,104	1	1	5
8	Kodangal	11	213	224	184	39	1	..
9	Shahpur	8	161	169	169	..	..	..
10	Andola	10	238	248	247	..	..	..
11	Central Jail Dispensary	8	210	218	200	18	..	..
	Total ..	574	4,746	5,320	5,166	127	8	7

STATEMENT V. (B).—(contd.)

Consolidated statement showing the number of operations performed in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1346 Fash in Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar and Medak districts.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			No. died
		Major	Minor	Total	No. cured	No. relieved	No. discharged otherwise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Raichur District.</i>								
1	Raichur	140	1,066	1,806	1,273	529	4	2
2	Alumpur	7	239	246	157	89	..	..
3	Deodrug	35	504	539	411	128	..	..
4	Gangawati	15	370	385	249	136	..	..
5	Lingsugur	9	262	271	171	100	..	..
6	Manwi	7	318	325	189	186	..	..
7	Kushtagi	24	268	292	180	162	..	..
8	Sindhnoor	12	343	355	209	145	..	1
9	Sub-Jail, Raichur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	249	3,070	4,219	2,789	1,475	4	3
<i>Osmanabad District</i>								
1	Osmanabad	111	1,208	1,319	1,178	143	9	8
2	Latur	95	1,312	1,407	1,168	230	1	3
3	Tuljapur	19	405	424	410	14	..	..
4	Naldurg	9	373	382	380	22	..	..
5	Kallam	12	251	263	204	56	2	..
6	Parenda	4	243	247	245	1	1	..
7	Thair	7	252	259	253	6	..	..
8	Sub-Jail, Osmanabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	257	4,044	4,301	3,818	472	13	11
<i>Bidar District.</i>								
1	Bidar	158	1,910	2,077	1,745	318	3	5
2	Ahmedpur	26	248	274	263	9	..	1
3	Udgir	18	255	273	265	6	..	2
4	Janwada	16	534	550	535	14	..	1
5	Nilanga	29	345	374	289	84	..	..
6	Kohir	14	192	206	204	2	..	..
7	Sub-Jail, Bidar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	261	3,493	3,754	3,301	433	3	9
<i>Medak District.</i>								
1	Sangareddi	122	1,396	1,518	1,439	77	..	2
2	Medak	88	556	644	523	121	..	..
3	Andole Jogipet	33	416	449	439	6	4	..
4	Siddipett	25	357	382	354	28	..	..
5	Pattancheroo	24	216	240	231	8	..	1
6	Sadasivapet	68	412	480	480	..	..	..
7	Gajvail Sheriff	21	187	208	121	87	..	..
8	Yellareddi	32	312	344	326	16	1	1
9	Sub-Jail, Sangareddy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	413	3,852	4,265	3,813	343	5	4

STATEMENT V. (B).—(contd.)

Consolidated statement showing the number of operations performed in the various hospitals and dispensaries for the year 1346 Faski in Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			No. died
		Major	Minor	Total	No. cured	No. relieved	No. discharged otherwise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Nizamabad District.</i>								
1	Nizamabad	243	2,160	2,403	1,829	539	23	5
2	Banswara	59	373	432	340	81	..	2
3	Bodhan	38	568	606	300	305	..	1
4	Kamareddi	29	551	580	414	166	..	..
5	Kotgir	2	40	51	44	7	..	..
6	Nizamsagar	7	172	179	170	..	..	..
7	Armoor	40	560	609	593	15	..	..
8	Sub-Jail, Nizamabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	427	4,433	4,860	3,708	1,113	23	8
<i>Mahbubnagar District.</i>								
1	Mahbubnagar	140	828	968	852	116	..	..
2	Amerabad	15	223	238	228	10	..	..
3	Lingal	15	133	168	117	47	2	2
4	Makthal	36	368	404	300	14	..	..
5	Nagarkurnool	41	320	370	312	57	..	1
6	Narayanpet	144	901	1,045	881	159	..	3
7	Koilkunda	5	172	177	155	22	..	..
8	Pargee	32	231	263	236	5	1	..
9	Kalwakurti	30	275	305	262	43	..	..
10	Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	458	3,480	3,938	3,453	473	3	6
<i>Nalgonda District.</i>								
1	Nalgonda	72	825	897	647	250	..	2
2	Bhongir	42	624	666	657	9	..	..
3	Chiryal	15	538	553	488	65	..	..
4	Daverkonda	12	248	260	258	..	2	..
5	Miryalguda	10	188	204	101	103	..	..
6	Suryapet	16	369	385	288	93	3	1
7	Jangaon	52	439	491	429	61	..	1
8	Huzurnagar	23	213	236	205	30	..	..
9	Sub-Jail, Nalgonda .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	248	3,444	3,692	3,073	611	5	4
<i>Warangal District.</i>								
1	Hanamkonda (Warangal)	369	2,618	2,987	2,665	321	4	16
2	Khammammett	51	909	960	875	83	..	..
3	Mahbubabad	12	533	545	476	87	1	..
4	Madhra	14	413	427	375	51	..	..
5	Matwara	103	1,381	1,484	1,468	16	..	..
6	Waribanapet	13	310	323	328	4	..	..
7	Narsampet	12	256	268	243	24	..	1
8	Mulug	4	110	114	114	..	..	..
9	Paloncha	13	388	401	383	18	..	..
10	Central Jail, Warangal .. ..	..	72	72	67	5	..	..
	Total ..	591	6,999	7,590	7,024	559	5	17

STATEMENT V. (B).—(concl'd.)

Consolidated statement showing the number of operations performed in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1346 Fasli in Karimnagar, Asifabad districts and Aided Institutions.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			No. died
		Major	Minor	Total	No. cured	No. relieved	No. discharged otherwise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Karimnagar District.</i>							
1	Karimnagar	128	878	1,001	1,000	..	..	..
2	Jagtial	98	1,116	1,209	1,209	..	..	..
3	Manthani	12	294	306	248	58	..	..
4	Parkal	82	348	375	320	55	..	..
5	Huzurabad	58	820	878	341	82	..	..
6	Sircilla	35	217	252	251	..	..	1
7	Osmannagar (Sultanabad) ..	37	321	358	346	12	..	..
8	Sub-Jail, Karimnagar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	390	3,484	3,874	3,715	157	..	1
	<i>Asifabad District.</i>							
1	Asifabad	26	276	302	279	22	..	1
2	Adilabad	58	650	708	708	4	..	..
3	Chinoor	18	222	240	225	15	..	..
4	Nirmal	63	503	566	501	64	..	1
5	Rajura	22	250	272	263	6	..	2
6	Sirpur	8	182	190	180	10	..	..
7	Lakshatipet	8	189	147	144	3	..	..
8	Utnoor	6	67	73	73	..	..	..
9	Boath	7	121	128	110	15	3	..
10	Kinwat	12	225	237	237	..	..	..
	Sub-Jail, Asifabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	228	2,635	2,863	2,720	139	3	4
	Total of City and Districts ..	10,816	92,256	1,06,072	97,119	8,050	652	233
	<i>Aided Institutions.</i>							
1	Singareni Collieries	38	828	866	847	..	..	11
2	Muthampalli Dispensary .. ..	..	248	248	219	21	9	..
3	Dichpalli (Leprosy)	62	324	386	381	2	3	..
	Total ..	100	1,400	1,500	1,447	23	12	11
	Grand total ..	10,916	96,656	1,07,572	98,566	8,073	664	244

Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HIN	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
City	Osmania Hospital ..	Spl.	1,108	1,008	227	205	38,761	21,586
	Aliabad Dispensary ..	1st	8	5	1	11	4,098	3,233
	Civil Hospital, Chaderghat ..	"	360	341	259	222	6,757	5,143
	Sultan Bazaars ..	Spl.	1,114	888	708	409	13,676	7,504
	Doodhowli Dispensary ..	1st	3	2	..	..	4,454	3,204
	Golconda ..	3rd	39	37	65	8	932	414
	Karwan ..	1st	5	..	..	..	7,021	5,926
	Amberpet ..	3rd	2	3	2	..	1,281	754
	District Police ..	"	38	1	..	1	871	16
	Suburban ..	1st	86	201	42	102	4,634	4,660
	Yakootpura ..	"	2	..	..	..	3,277	2,334
	Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	Spl.	2	628	87	97	50	12,012
	Khairatabad Dispensary ..	3rd	466	372	338	275	8,166	3,232
	Kamatipura Dispensary ..	2nd	12	..	2	1	2,222	1,681
	Isolation Hospital ..	Spl.	44	82	32	67	1,159	749
	Mushirabad Dispensary ..	3rd	488	399	398	232	3,333	2,237
	City Police ..	1st	39	114	8	20	2,064	1,375
	Kharayajath Dispensary ..	2nd	..	..	..	..	4,094	1,373
	Ibrahim Patan ..	3rd	16	7	15	7	1,468	646
	Bab-i-Hukumath ..	"	7	15	6	19	419	304
	Lunatic Asylum ..	1st	5	2	..	..	302	88
	Central Jail ..	"	37	5	3	5	3,635	171
	Total ..	..	3,371	4,105	2,193	1,681	1,12,719	79,142
Aurangabad	Aurangabad Hospital ..	1st	192	264	85	135	5,147	2,573
	Ambad Dispensary ..	2nd	33	32	63	24	2,535	1,128
	Jalna Hospital ..	1st	165	345	117	260	7,939	2,361
	Pattan ..	2nd	..	..	..	..	3,922	1,423
	Vijapur ..	3rd	76	41	59	58	3,579	1,239
	Kannad Dispensary ..	"	..	..	..	..	2,991	1,124
	Bhokerdan ..	"	2	15	..	2	2,612	1,131
	Gungapur ..	"	136	141	130	124	2,521	934
	Khuldabad ..	"	1	..	..	..	2,096	839
	Sillo ..	"	..	..	..	..	2,321	926
	Sub-Jail, Aurangabad ..	..	2	..	..	..	2,117	74
	Total ..	..	607	838	504	603	33,330	11,402
Bir	Bhir ..	1st	64	61	54	125	4,313	2,463
	Manjlegaon ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	3,313	1,233
	Mominabad ..	2nd	..	..	..	..	3,312	1,036
	Ashti ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	1,947	713
	Georai ..	"	10	..	..	2	2,213	1,023
	Patoda ..	"	5	2	9	4	2,373	1,203
	Parli ..	"	10	5	2	2	3,621	1,173
	Sub-jail, Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	93	2
	Total ..	..	89	68	65	133	22,200	8,961
Parbhani	Parbhani Civil Hospital ..	1st	27	13	13	16	7,502	3,719
	Basmathnagar ..	3rd	9	6	13	15	3,436	905
	Hingoli ..	"	6	..	..	4	4,075	1,779
	Jintur ..	"	..	..	..	..	2,634	304
	Pallam ..	"	..	..	..	..	1,371	463
	Kalamnuri ..	"	5	8	4	2	3,133	1,403
	Purna ..	"	35	19	45	17	2,954	1,337
	Manwath ..	"	1	..	..	..	2,671	939
	Sub-jail, Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	64	2
	Total ..	..	83	51	80	54	27,340	11,333

No. VI.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Departments during the year 1846 Fasli.

DUS		MOHAMEDANS				OTHERS				Treated Total
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8,245	7,341	79,081	27,160	10,917	7,830	62	32	3	4	208,510
2,84	2,482	6,781	5,291	3,824	3,178	..	..	..	..	31,748
4071	3,206	14,985	9,873	9,730	6,098	7	14	9	8	61,087
7585	5,826	15,028	8,617	6,511	4,820	394	106	140	74	73,007
2698	1,921	14,101	9,827	7,046	5,097	..	..	..	..	48,854
989	867	3,348	2,008	2,613	1,640	284	143	222	18	13,577
6,789	5,609	7,109	5,478	5,285	4,465	..	..	..	..	47,785
927	779	1,866	711	838	470	..	..	..	..	7,127
271	9	2,502	22	478	1	..	..	..	..	4,209
8,750	8,249	21,108	18,214	18,645	10,950	1	1	..	..	80,711
1,709	1,058	19,456	5,257	4,216	3,434	..	..	..	..	40,784
1,2890	1,928	27	19,654	1,589	2,317	..	22	1	1	39,804
2,835	2,859	9,936	3,425	8,106	2,632	..	..	..	..	37,092
1,718	1,852	4,110	3,627	2,964	2,403	20	10	15	5	20,147
375	368	1,863	1,070	374	250	87	40	14	14	6,088
1,986	1,564	3,467	2,267	1,885	1,668	3	2	..	..	19,824
792	758	4,781	5,003	2,118	2,483	3	..	..	..	19,558
1,888	1,075	23,319	9,003	8,060	5,296	..	..	..	..	54,563
1,220	675	1,413	1,331	1,603	1,534	..	..	..	..	5,835
251	284	1,450	980	718	624	..	..	..	..	5,027
1	1	284	99	3	8	..	..	..	..	788
104	76	3,768	580	519	346	11	..	2	..	9,262
52,023	42,787	2,39,383	1,39,497	88,042	67,048	822	370	415	124	834,376
2,827	1,551	11,889	5,778	4,594	3,436	13	24	4	6	38,518
1,745	1,158	2,498	1,447	2,096	1,410	77	58	77	81	14,512
3,942	2,349	6,604	3,150	3,927	2,774	15	182	5	111	34,796
2,406	1,638	4,427	1,182	2,628	1,735	..	..	..	..	19,356
2,070	1,248	2,484	1,024	1,518	1,234	1	1	..	..	14,577
1,775	1,159	2,778	1,062	1,952	1,382	..	..	..	..	14,223
2,247	858	2,465	1,137	2,216	1,339	31	5	3	9	14,122
1,541	801	1,453	489	1,009	931	..	..	..	..	10,810
941	697	3,056	1,320	2,404	1,646	..	..	..	..	13,050
1,196	783	2,016	795	1,721	968	..	..	..	..	11,226
23	24	1,208	192	129	75	..	..	..	..	3,844
20,713	12,261	40,828	17,576	24,189	16,930	187	270	89	207	188,534
3,474	2,361	7,350	4,956	6,672	4,820	..	..	..	..	37,218
1,744	1,115	3,552	1,573	2,329	1,544	..	..	..	..	16,968
2,208	1,335	3,028	1,196	2,115	1,459	..	..	..	..	15,784
950	525	1,339	451	730	422	..	..	..	..	7,077
1,306	1,079	1,800	746	1,177	1,306	..	..	..	..	10,667
2,288	1,399	830	382	719	483	..	..	..	..	9,702
2,163	1,186	2,860	963	1,568	991	..	..	..	..	14,494
..	..	87	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	134
14,128	8,950	20,791	10,267	15,310	11,027	..	..	..	..	111,989
4,358	2,456	8,919	5,537	6,235	3,966	9	11	1	2	42,794
2,085	1,019	3,864	1,852	2,375	1,194	..	..	..	..	16,273
2,042	1,321	4,395	1,495	2,209	1,818	87	67	69	70	19,987
1,624	814	4,088	1,498	2,495	1,436	251	109	123	74	15,945
711	452	2,124	838	1,005	831	..	..	..	..	7,325
1,604	1,270	4,751	1,846	2,635	2,411	..	..	..	..	19,075
2,317	1,400	1,683	784	1,324	713	..	..	..	1	12,529
1,541	921	1,891	755	1,248	865	..	..	..	..	10,873
1	4	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
16,283	10,157	31,738	14,055	19,526	13,284	347	187	193	147	145,355

Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of

Districts	Name and class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HIN	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nander	Nander Civil Hospital ..	1st	47	24	13	12	8,071	3 738
	Deghur ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	5,780	1,609
	Mudhole ..	..	15	11	4	21	2,021	771
	Kandhar ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,158	698
	Bhainsa ..	..	9	3	1	..	2,675	886
	Biloli ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,984	841
	Hudgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,924	793
	Himayatnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,287	781
	Sub-jail, Nander ..	..	..	..	..	..	415	7
	Total ..	..	71	38	18	33	28,265	10,114
Gulbarga	Gulbarga Civil Hospital ..	1st	154	71	188	49	5,647	1,501
	Gulbarga Zenana ..	2nd	..	89	19	8	..	1,927
	Chincholi ..	3rd	9	2	12	12	2,089	873
	Seram ..	2nd	2	5	2	7	1,857	700
	Yadgir ..	3rd	25	6	9	15	3,729	1,400
	Gurmatkal ..	2nd	12	4	14	2	3,515	1,882
	Shorapur ..	..	25	4	3	2	4,244	1,905
	Kodangal ..	3rd	6	1	3	1	2,880	690
	Shahpur ..	..	40	20	..	5	1,943	546
	Andola ..	..	1	6	..	..	1,517	609
	Central Jail, Gulbarga ..	..	3	3	..	..	3,015	72
	Total ..	..	277	211	200	101	30,386	12,105
Raichur	Raichur Civil Hospital ..	1st	122	141	69	49	8,049	3,438
	Alumpur ..	2nd	15	14	13	16	1,577	1,018
	Deodrug ..	3rd	4	2	..	..	2,144	742
	Gangawati ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,719	1,278
	Lingsugur ..	2nd	..	..	..	..	2,269	670
	Manvi ..	3rd	6	12	17	10	2,106	764
	Kushtagi ..	2nd	..	1	..	..	2,400	678
	Sindhnoor ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	1,735	435
	Sub-jail, Raichur ..	..	2	..	..	..	90	3
	Total ..	..	149	170	99	75	28,089	9,021
Osmanabad	Osmanabad Civil Hospital ..	1st	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Latur ..	2nd	72	57	93	39	6,182	4,297
	Tuljapur ..	..	10	3	..	2	4,079	1,478
	Naldrug ..	3rd	17	..	3	1	3,671	2,223
	Kallam ..	..	2	9	..	1	2,193	891
	Paranda ..	..	8	1	1	3	2,159	836
	Thair ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,916	906
	Sub-jail, Osmanabad ..	..	21	5	8	1	2 327	1,315
	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	21
	Total ..	..	125	75	105	47	22,314	11,967
Bidar	Bidar Civil Hospital ..	1st	56	53	44	46	3,918	4,243
	Ahmedpur ..	2nd	..	..	..	..	3,120	962
	Udgir ..	..	2	3	8	8	2,998	1,335
	Janwada ..	..	10	11	40	8	2,300	791
	Nilanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824	1,103
	Kobir ..	..	14	3	7	2	1,639	777
	Sub-jail, Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	265	19
	Total ..	..	82	70	94	59	21,584	12,236

No. VI.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Departments during the year 1340 Fasli.

DUS		MOHAMEDANS				OTHER CLASSES				Total
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8,197	8,818	8,339	3,348	3,997	3,444	10	9	..	1	37,568
3,827	1,662	4,516	1,789	3,330	1,478	17	6	..	..	28,514
751	561	2,705	1,284	1,341	954	..	..	..	..	10,439
1,448	985	2,154	752	1,521	1,086	..	..	..	..	10,797
1,578	730	3,002	950	2,195	1,029	6	1	..	..	13,065
917	607	2,085	810	1,050	789	1	2	3	..	9,089
1,475	767	2,758	688	1,147	671	..	..	..	..	11,223
1,033	534	2,026	573	1,099	552	..	..	..	..	8,885
..	..	77	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	507
13,726	9,164	27,662	10,202	15,680	10,003	34	18	3	1	125,032
2,225	1,408	8,184	2,455	4,042	2,325	2	1	..	..	28,202
428	642	..	3,421	1,110	1,527	..	13	5	..	9,189
1,252	879	1,763	767	1,143	866	1	..	..	..	9,618
1,005	623	1,748	635	804	541	..	..	..	..	7,929
1,788	1,261	5,794	2,431	3,618	2,373	..	..	..	..	22,449
3,004	1,620	3,203	2,023	3,197	1,848	..	..	..	..	20,334
1,965	1,156	2,761	1,017	1,208	685	3	..	..	..	15,028
1,086	504	2,494	753	1,815	812	..	..	..	..	11,047
666	442	2,276	776	1,094	646	..	..	..	..	8,454
852	654	1,157	742	716	620	2	1	..	..	6,877
51	24	1,759	183	306	246	..	..	..	..	5,662
14,322	9,213	31,144	15,260	19,053	12,489	8	15	5	..	144,789
4,641	2,320	9,632	4,087	5,049	3,115	11	6	3	2	40,784
1,242	987	1,655	1,315	1,353	1,052	..	..	..	..	10,252
792	564	1,427	404	496	461	..	..	..	..	7,086
1,801	1,007	2,051	867	1,199	943	..	2	..	1	11,868
937	619	1,908	683	773	646	..	..	..	..	8,505
1,200	771	2,015	653	1,889	732	..	..	..	..	9,675
1,139	693	972	426	494	294	..	..	..	..	7,097
567	388	1,335	354	638	347	1	..	..	..	5,800
..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
12,319	7,849	21,016	8,789	11,391	7,590	12	8	3	3	101,983
3,569	3,713	5,025	3,230	2,973	2,676	20	11	6	..	31,968
2,577	1,480	3,133	1,045	2,017	1,350	35	18	3	1	17,231
4,675	2,611	1,447	919	1,556	1,380	..	..	..	..	18,503
1,734	957	2,636	1,407	2,179	1,484	1	..	..	..	13,494
1,586	893	1,159	516	729	534	88	61	31	23	8,623
1,208	868	1,887	911	1,391	1,181	..	..	..	..	10,263
1,420	928	1,227	632	921	642	..	..	..	..	9,447
7	21	187	33	30	30	..	..	..	..	616
16,776	11,464	16,701	8,693	11,801	9,277	144	90	40	24	110,145
4,818	2,918	14,728	6,960	7,687	5,512	..	..	..	..	55,478
1,827	930	2,960	1,246	2,118	1,393	3	2	2	..	14,623
1,586	1,416	2,417	1,277	1,596	1,471	..	..	..	..	14,607
1,495	972	1,350	590	1,078	777	..	..	..	..	9,922
2,070	1,161	1,219	915	1,368	1,063	..	..	..	..	11,223
1,432	530	2,451	1,389	2,291	1,201	..	..	..	..	11,786
6	13	301	26	8	15	..	..	..	..	773
12,739	7,994	25,426	12,403	16,646	11,432	3	2	2	..	118,256

STATEMENT

Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HIN	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Medak	Sangareddy Civil Hospital ..	1st	67	80	44	74	2,642	2,101
	Medak ..	2nd	27	6	10	12	6,246	2,645
	Andole Jogipet ..	"	20	9	12	7	1,998	819
	Siddipet ..	"	42	12	78	14	3,670	1,078
	Pattancheru ..	"	8	2	1	1	1,864	771
	Sadasivapet ..	"	88	19	12	5	2,712	998
	Gajvail Shareef ..	3rd	5	7	..	..	1,817	604
	Yellareddy ..	"	..	..	..	..	1,408	661
	Sub-jail, Sangareddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	92	1
	Total ..	..	202	185	152	118	21,444	9,678
Nizamabad	Nizamabad Civil Hospital ..	1st	116	98	84	56	8,628	3,562
	Armoor ..	2nd	115	48	101	34	8,897	1,844
	Bochan ..	3rd	17	4	2	..	2,588	1,046
	Kamareddy ..	"	82	19	11	8	3,715	1,812
	Banswara ..	"	84	10	6	5	3,642	1,641
	Kotgir ..	"	..	..	..	..	1,548	744
	Nizamsagar ..	"	148	77	105	58	2,525	1,486
	Sub-jail, Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	326	46
	Total ..	..	457	241	809	156	26,814	11,181
Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar Civil Hospital ..	1st	86	38	71	20	4,507	1,881
	Amrabad ..	3rd	57	32	18	34	2,085	881
	Lingal ..	2nd	34	23	29	18	1,705	951
	Makthal ..	3rd	118	69	35	28	4,208	1,666
	Nagerkurnool ..	2nd	116	59	103	50	3,162	943
	Narayanpet ..	"	..	..	..	..	10,847	4,684
	Koilkunda ..	3rd	..	..	..	..	1,289	581
	Pargee ..	"	14	12	5	8	1,268	546
	Kalwakurti ..	"	58	39	33	11	1,810	688
	Sub-jail, Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	156	4
	Total ..	..	478	272	294	164	30,982	12,670
Nalgonda	Nalgonda Civil Hospital ..	1st	245	198	68	148	6,888	2,684
	Bhongir ..	2nd	18	14	18	4	4,574	3,554
	Chiryal ..	3rd	212	91	82	40	2,322	2,019
	Daverkonda ..	"	58	33	18	8	1,587	967
	Miryalguda ..	"	25	11	4	4	2,465	609
	Suriyapet ..	"	128	120	154	84	4,021	1,168
	Jangaon ..	"	99	20	48	28	2,582	1,700
	Huzurnagar ..	"	61	29	54	18	60	1,840
	Sub-jail, Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	847	516	426	329	33,176	14,086
Warangal	Hanamkonda Civil Hospital ..	1st	164	250	150	88	11,073	6,470
	Khammammet ..	2nd	56	35	27	10	6,829	3,220
	Mahbubabad ..	3rd	36	50	17	18	4,586	1,881
	Madhra ..	"	196	102	133	60	8,058	1,337
	Matwada ..	"	109	81	89	68	7,400	2,976
	Wardhanapet ..	"	71	81	37	41	3,739	1,850
	Narsampet ..	"	138	108	91	54	3,920	989
	Mulug ..	"	180	51	70	27	3,111	1,066
	Paloneha ..	"	8	6	..	..	2,930	1,153
	Central Jail, Warangal ..	..	4	..	..	..	1,208	..
	Total ..	..	902	764	614	356	27,922	12,222

No. VI.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Departments during the year 1845 Fasli.

DUS		MOHAMEDANS				OTHER CLASSES				Treated Total
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1,355	1,232	4,088	2,789	2,702	1,858	1	5	..	2	19,095
2,582	1,792	5,778	3,351	2,742	2,084	1	..	..	9	27,285
1,027	662	2,076	859	1,263	1,062	190	90	81	98	10,273
2,186	1,059	2,824	865	1,796	924	13	6	8	6	14,576
825	532	1,241	877	1,056	606	..	..	..	..	7,279
1,881	745	1,862	753	999	689	..	..	..	..	10,213
619	419	885	541	511	350	..	..	..	..	5,267
830	610	1,746	679	973	502	..	..	..	..	7,404
1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
10,806	7,051	20,507	10,714	12,102	8,084	205	101	89	115	101,498
3,811	1,678	8,783	4,104	4,926	2,481	32	37	11	0	33,448
1,950	1,057	3,091	1,477	1,857	969	7	7	5	1	15,955
1,302	903	2,724	1,231	1,483	1,072	14	4	16	1	12,857
1,890	898	2,810	1,193	1,245	869	229	109	61	59	13,450
2,377	1,671	2,124	993	1,499	959	29	19	..	24	15,083
504	348	1,434	938	675	498	14	1	..	..	6,704
880	726	1,378	343	296	234	..	..	..	..	3,251
37	32	325	31	25	15	..	..	..	..	837
12,251	7,808	22,169	10,810	12,006	7,097	375	177	93	91	111,035
2,442	1,725	7,617	4,441	4,878	3,518	..	..	..	..	31,224
745	467	1,648	473	505	373	..	..	..	..	7,220
1,198	972	512	169	199	137	1	..	..	..	5,948
1,038	925	2,413	1,027	984	789	..	..	..	..	13,340
1,486	980	2,806	1,112	1,717	1,506	..	..	..	..	13,990
2,828	1,921	6,796	3,204	2,281	1,697	11	..	..	..	34,219
610	385	1,322	643	775	529	17	5	5	8	6,064
662	402	1,690	570	793	581	..	..	..	..	6,551
1,379	563	1,924	764	1,620	660	..	..	..	..	9,539
..	2	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	196
12,438	8,292	26,760	12,404	13,753	9,792	29	5	5	3	123,291
1,757	1,227	9,740	4,361	3,316	2,121	..	..	..	..	32,758
3,091	1,741	4,813	2,139	2,339	1,802	43	29	5	1	23,538
3,495	2,333	2,638	1,136	1,631	901	81	76	16	6	19,391
427	924	1,531	630	1,095	632	..	..	..	..	3,685
956	476	1,571	572	962	569	3	..	..	..	7,349
1,700	891	1,392	547	797	497	..	..	..	..	9,933
2,477	1,331	2,104	1,059	1,798	841	4	2	..	..	15,527
1,146	855	1,136	352	371	250	19	6	18	10	8,248
..	..	28	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	92
15,049	9,778	24,953	11,096	12,313	7,683	150	113	89	17	130,521
6,094	3,433	10,888	5,844	5,479	2,976	2	21	..	2	52,434
2,798	2,025	3,668	1,700	1,720	1,364	24	8	4	..	22,978
2,439	1,402	3,082	1,144	1,445	1,169	21	18	13	6	17,217
1,038	622	1,834	481	401	299	112	77	47	45	9,387
4,251	2,113	5,343	2,505	3,021	1,796	43	5	5	5	29,805
1,479	1,014	1,426	898	520	362	1	..	..	..	10,519
1,574	971	2,194	741	1,010	714	..	..	..	..	12,499
1,439	696	1,699	584	697	478	35	16	45	9	10,158
1,040	670	1,772	567	723	544	..	1	..	..	9,415
20	24	342	160	120	129	..	..	..	..	2,533
22,167	12,970	32,219	13,574	15,141	9,831	288	186	114	67	176,945

STATEMENT

Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HIN	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karimnagar	Karimnagar Civil Hospital..	1st	204	196	213	119	9,844	3,211
	Jagtial	3rd	29	19	14	12	11,152	2,626
	Manthany	"	4	3	2	2	3,259	1,089
	Parkal	"	29	16	15	13	3,218	501
	Huzurabad	"	125	50	33	33	4,728	1,088
	Sircilla	"	41	9	22	6	3,764	875
	Osmannagar Sultanabad ..	"	50	5	19	17	3,357	889
	Sub-jail, Karimnagar .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	91	..
	Total .. ..	..	482	298	318	202	39,413	11,179
Asifabad	Asifabad Civil Hospital ..	1st	92	47	12	18	4,641	1,812
	Adilabad	3rd	22	12	7	11	5,167	1,953
	Chinnur	2nd	50	46	54	15	3,561	1,123
	Nirmal	"	104	42	33	23	5,374	1,440
	Rajura	3rd	12	16	15	2	3,090	880
	Sirpur	"	9	30	23	15	1,226	378
	Lakshatipet .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	1,964	588
	Utnoor .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	1,702	507
	Boath	"	8	2	4	3	1,877	495
	Kinwat .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	2,373	767
	Sub-jail, Asifabad .. ..	"	..	..	..	..	62	..
	Total .. ..	..	297	195	148	87	31,037	8,838
	Grand total .. ..	..	9,019	8,047	5,619	4,193	557,887	254,887
	<i>Aided Institutions.</i>							
	Muthampalli .. ..	..	1,387	1,464	880	956	990	1,768
	Dichpalli (Leprosy) .. ..	..	19	3	6	3	475	44
	Singareni Collieries .. ..	..	1,688	715	715	409	15,383	3,376
	Total .. ..	..	3,094	2,182	1,601	1,368	16,848	5,208
	Grand total including the total of Muthampalli Dispensary, Dichpalli Leprosy Home and Hospital and Singareni Collieries Hospital		12,113	10,229	7,220	5,561	574,235	260,045

No. VI.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Departments during the year 1345 Faslî.

DUS		MOHAMEDANS				OTHER CLASSES				Treated Total
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
4 958	2,526	8,919	4,325	4,221	2,700	..	..	..	..	41,486
3,237	2,381	4,921	1,788	1,665	1,889	..	..	..	..	30,283
1,472	953	1,274	486	544	379	..	..	..	..	9,467
839	534	3,358	471	779	648	..	..	..	..	10,421
1,788	887	2,638	682	846	543	18	3	1	2	13,360
1,805	618	1,782	541	1,121	414	1	4	1	..	11,004
1,834	1,193	1,638	652	849	572	12	2	4	2	11,045
1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
15,834	9,092	24,547	8,945	10,025	6,645	26	9	6	4	127,075
1,767	925	3,942	1,000	1,280	640	15	..	..	..	15,871
2,600	1,286	3,545	1,004	1,779	760	..	..	..	..	17,496
1,648	893	2,381	884	1,214	635	..	..	..	..	12,504
2,175	1,111	4,984	1,418	2,143	1,306	24	16	4	2	20,199
2,900	923	2,111	576	1,582	461	1	1	..	..	12,570
537	362	1,826	582	906	481	7	5	10	2	6,399
773	400	1,572	513	769	405	..	..	..	..	6,979
550	286	1,350	412	370	274	1	..	..	..	5,452
761	421	984	194	385	258	2	1	..	..	5,895
1,118	690	2,461	855	1,103	934	1	..	..	..	10,302
..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
14,829	7,248	25,167	7,438	11,511	6,154	51	23	14	4	113,041
2,76,443	1,81,030	631,086	3,11,223	3,08,489	2,14,316	2,631	1,524	1,110	807	2,767,761
1,671	1,561	969	698	360	381	1,500	1,554	1,063	1,095	18,317
78	21	59	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	726
4,470	2,510	3,908	1,048	1,374	718	7,063	1,533	1,296	888	47,074
6,219	4,092	4,936	1,753	1,741	1,188	8,563	3,067	2,359	1,333	66,117
232,662	185,122	636,022	312,976	310,230	215,419	11,194	4,611	3,469	2,740	2,833,878

STATEMENT No. VII.—*Showing Account of Colonel John Law Fund and Sultan-ul-Hukma Fund for the year 1346 Fash.*

(A) *Colonel John Law Endowment Fund.*

Income			Expenditure		
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
(1) Last year's balance in favour of:—			(1) Amount spent on additional comforts of patients such as, patent medicines, artificial limbs, fruits, ovaltine, panopeptine and travelling expenses of poor and help-less patients, etc., at—		
(a) Osmania Hospital ..	..	3,226 8 10			
(b) Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	..	904 13 0			
Total ..	..	4,131 5 10	(a) Osmania Hospital ..	..	4,135 13 8
			(b) Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	..	1,915 0 10
			Total ..	..	6,050 14 1
(2) Receipts during the year at:—			(2) Balance at the Imperial Bank of India in favour of:—		
(a) Osmania Hospital ..	..	3,829 3 10	(a) Osmania Hospital ..	..	2,919 15 5
(b) Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	..	1,854 4 2	(b) Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	..	844 0 4
Total ..	..	5,683 8 0	Total ..	..	3,763 15 9
Grand total ..	..	9,814 13 10	Grand total ..	..	9,814 13 10

(B) *Sultan-ul-Hukma Fund.*

Income			Expenditure		
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
(1) Last year's balance in the Bank ..	..	622 0 0	(1) Amount spent on extra rice and milk at the Narayanpet and Raichur Civil Hospital. 273 6 0		
(2) Receipts during the year. .	..	375 0 0	(2) Balance in the Imperial Bank of India ..	723 10 0	
Total ..	..	997 0 0	Total ..	997 0 0	

STATEMENT No. VIII—A.

Showing the income and expenditure of H.E.H. the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department during 1846 and 1845
Fasli (MEDICAL DEPARTMENT).

Serial No.	Particulars	INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
		1846 F.	1845 F.	1846 F.	1845 F.
	24—A. MEDICAL.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Director, Medical and Public Health Department's Office	288 7 2	1,105 5 8	1,54,006 10 2	1,59,982 10 4
	B. DISPENSARIES AND STORES.				
2	Medical Stores. (Drugs and Hospital Necessaries)	1,737 4 2	4,072 0 8	2,22,421 6 11	2,19,348 0 3
3	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory .	789 8 0	150 0 0	21,910 4 9	27,882 12 5
4	CITY HOSPITALS.				
	(a) Osmania Hospital	34,446 10 0	28,870 10 0	5,37,713 11 8	5,35,729 6 1
	(b) Victoria Zenana Hospital ..	16,222 15 5	18,571 0 9	1,66,422 6 4	1,76,050 6 4
	(c) Chaderghat, Police and Suburban Hospitals.. ..	..	..	51,142 6 0	60,327 5 6
	(d) Sultan Bazar's Hospital .	..	..	20,883 2 2	22,606 10 0
	(e) All other City Dispensaries ..	52 2 6	32 1 0	76,366 5 1	70,948 6 7
6	DISTRICT HOSPITALS.				
	Headquarter Hospitals and Taluq Dispensaries	646 9 5	614 6 6	6,09,013 6 6	5,72,622 10 3
7	RESERVE.				
	(a) Grant-in-aid .. ..	..	..	89,143 0 0	83,676 0 0
	(b) Pension .. ..	..	..	1,41,285 0 0	1,46,571 0 0
	(c) Medical Department (Savings) ..	..	..	48,614 0 7	20,333 2 2
	(d) Over and above the Budget (Inspection of Schools, etc.) ..	..	..	33,717 8 0	*39,705 2 6
8	Amount under supervision of Director's Office .. ..	..	..	30,436 15 9	21,915 1 4
	Total of 24—A. Medical	54,183 8 8	53,415 8 7	22,03,076 3 11	21,57,693 9 9

* Expansion of the Medical and Public Health Department.

STATEMENT No. VIII—B.

Showing the income and expenditure of H.E.H. the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department during 1346 and 1345 Faski (PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

Serial No.	Particulars	INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
		1346 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.
	C. SANITATION AND VACCINATION.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Vaccine Depot	4,707 6 9	2,767 0 4	18,693 12 10	14,473 11 2
2	District Sanitation.	111 3 0	..	78,375 12 4	78,637 1 10
3	Isolation Hospital.	197 9 0	461 13 10	24,921 0 3	24,484 13 5
4	Plague Commissioner's Office . ..	1,580 9 6	1,207 3 0	43,835 11 8	39,958 2 0
5	ANTI-PLAGUE CAMPAIGN :—				
	(a) Office of Special Plague Officer, including Frontier Villages .. ..	..	..	95,788 6 5	93,715 3 1
	(b) Mobile Dispensary and Cinema Car . ..	..	..	5,599 5 10	5,396 2 1
6	Anti-malaria campaign .. ..	..	..	45,496 1 6	45,990 10 3
7	District Itinerating dispensaries including Baghat .. ..	..	..	81,281 3 10	80,174 6 0
8	District Vaccination and outfits .. ..	..	..	68,573 7 9	71,524 0 8
	RESERVE.				
9	Grant-in-aid .. ..	..	..	10,200 0 0	10,200 0 0
10	Pension .. ..	..	..	19,543 0 0	19,476 0 0
11	PLAGUE RELIEF.				
	(a) City .. ..	..	..	87,129 7 0	74,001 9 6
	(b) Districts	42,084 0 9	43,402 8 4
	Total of Public Health Department ..	6,546 12 3	4,436 1 2	6,21,520 12 2	6,01,434 4 4

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